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IN

D E V O N

*ELEVENTH EDITION*

WITH MAPS AND PLANS

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET

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## PREFACE.

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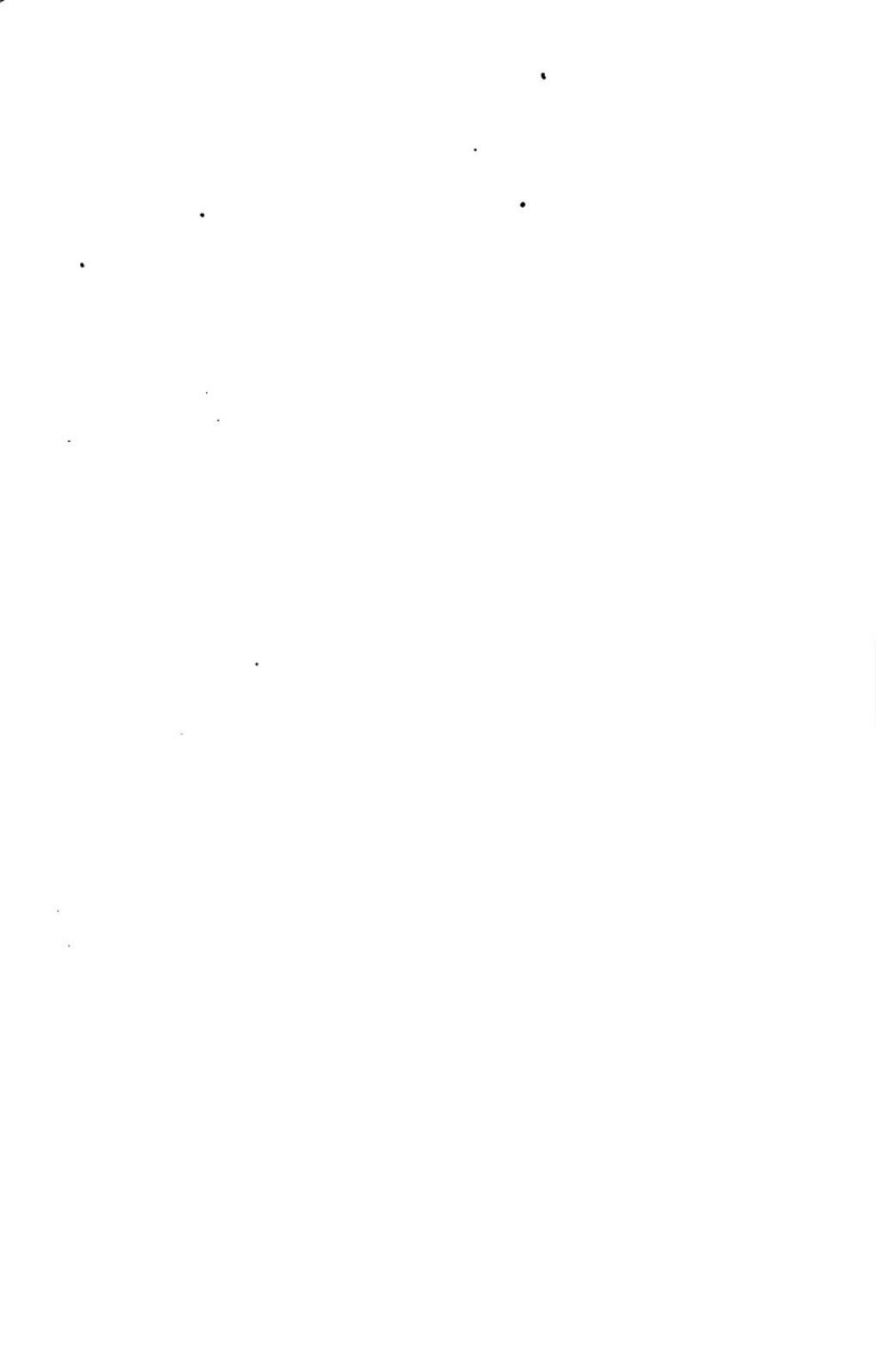
SINCE the publication of the last edition of the Handbook for Devon several new lines of railway have been opened. These are dealt with in the routes affected by them, and the routes themselves have been altered to bring them into consonance with the fresh facilities thus offered.

Special attention has been paid to the notice of Devonport Dockyard, the revision of which has been carried out under the guidance of competent authorities.

A complete set of new *Maps* and *Plans* has been supplied for this edition, engraved on a large scale.

The Editor takes this opportunity of thanking the numerous correspondents who have kindly furnished him with information, and trusts that any errors that may have crept into the work, or omissions, may be pointed out to him through Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street.

**ALBEMARLE STREET:**  
*July, 1895.*



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# DEVON.

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I. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO TRAVELLERS for a tour through South and North Devon, indicating the Approaches to it, the most interesting Lines of Route and Objects, and the most convenient centres for Headquarters. For information as to Inns and Conveyances, see note on p. 2.

### *Approaches.*

By *Great Western Railway*, via Bristol, Taunton is reached by express train in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from London, and Exeter in a little over 4 hrs. These two cities may be regarded as the portals to North and South Devon.

From Taunton run railways: (a) to Minehead, on the direct road to Lynton and Ilfracombe; (b) by Dulverton to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe.

By *London and South-Western Railway*, via Salisbury and Sherborne, Exeter is reached by express train in a little over 4 hrs.—From Exeter run also two lines of railway through Devon: A. Great Western to Plymouth, by the South Coast. With branches—(a) to Torquay (Brixham) and Kingswear (for Dartmouth); (b) to Moreton Hampstead; (c) to Chudleigh and Ashton—(both these branch from Newton); (d) to Ashburton, from Totnes; (e) to Tavistock and Launceston, with sub-branch to Princetown, from Plymouth; (f) to Kingsbridge, from Brent. B. South-Western Railway to Plymouth, by Okehampton and Tavistock; with branches (g) to Launceston; (h) to Holsworthy; (i) to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe; with (j) a branch to Torrington. From Exeter also run: (k) the Great Western Railway (*Exe Valley Branch*) to Tiverton and Dulverton; the South-Western Railway (l) to Exmouth; (m) to Ottery and Sidmouth via Sidmouth Junct.; (n) <sup>†</sup> Seaton via Seaton Junct.

**STEAMERS** from London to Plymouth, and in summer from Portishead, near Bristol, to Lynmouth and Ilfracombe—and from Swansea, Cardiff, and Weston-super-Mare to Ilfracombe.

### SOUTH DEVON. *Routes and Objects.*

**Exeter.** Cathedral; Guildhall; High Street; Albert Museum. Rougemont Castle and Northernhay.

**Starcross.** Powderham Castle.

**Torquay.** Anstey's Cove, Babbacombe, Torbay. Berry Pomeroy Castle; Compton Castle.

**Dartmouth.** Ascent of Dart by steamer.

**Totnes.** Berry Pomeroy Castle.

**Ashburton.** Holne Chase. Buckland Drives.

**Plymouth and Devonport.** The Hoe and Citadel (for views). Dock-yard. Mount Wise; Mount Edgcumbe. Staddon Heights. Breakwater: Steamers up the Tamar through Hamoaze (ships of war), to Saltash Bridge, and to Weir Head, by Morwell Rocks and Cothele; to Dartmouth; to Salcombe and Kingsbridge; to mouth of Yealm; to Whitesand Bay, Looe, Fowey, Eddystone, etc.—Saltram; Bickleigh (Rly.)

**Tavistock.** The Tamar between Calstock and Weir Head; Cothele House and woods; by ferry from Morwellham. Weir Head. Endsleigh. Cottage of Duke of Bedford, its winding wooded valley and 40 m. of walks:—To Walreddon and junct. of Walkham and Tavy; to Collacombe 7 m.;—to Kilworthy—old mansion; to Warleigh and by Beer to Tamerton Foliot. To Buckland Abbey—Dartmoor. Excursions to Princetown (see below).

**DARTMOOR**, in the centre of South Devon, is a wild highland district of moors, penetrated by singular granite crags called **Tors**, and intersected by brawling rivers, running through narrow glens or tumbling over rocky beds. It is now nearly encircled by railways, and from the stations it is not difficult to penetrate it on foot or horseback in all directions.

It is especially suited for the Pedestrian, but let him not set out without a compass, and the maps of the Ordnance Survey, if he will avoid the *Bogs* and circumvent the *Fogs*, for both of which Dartmoor is famous. A carriage-road traverses Dartmoor from Plymouth or Tavistock to Moreton Hampstead, crossed by another from Ashburton to Tavistock. The most central spot is

**Princetown** (Station), Merrivale Bridge Antiquities; Great Mis Tor; Wistman's Wood; Grimsound.

**Moreton Hampstead.** Chagford; Lustleigh Cleave; Bovey Tracey; Hey Tor; Hound Tor Combe; Becky Fall.

**Ashburton.** Buckland; Buckland Drives and Holne Chase.

**Lidford or Lydford.** The Cascade, 1½ m. from village; The Bridge.

**NORTH DEVON.**—From Tavistock to N. Devon. By South-Western either direct to Barnstaple or to Holsworthy; thence by coach via Clovelly to

Hartland. Abbey; Quay and Point; Clovelly; Clovelly Court; The Hobby.

Bideford.

Westward Ho. Golf Links,

Barnstaple. The Walks.

Ilfracombe. Capstone Parade; Helesborough; Torr Walks; Morthoe and Woolacombe; Combe Martin; Berrynarbor.

Lynton. Valley of Rocks; Heddon's Mouth; Coast walk to Ilfracombe.

Lynmouth. Glen Lyn; Watersmeet; Countisbury Hill; Coast walk to Glenthorne, Porlock, and Minehead.

---

EXMOOR.—A country chiefly for pedestrians. Few good roads. Inns on a homely and simple scale, limited in accommodation. This lofty and wild district of hill and moor may be approached from the E. by two railways from Taunton, either by Dunster and Minehead, or by Dulverton and North Molton. It is usually visited from

Lynton by Watersmeet and Hilsford Bridge.

Simonsbath.

Withypool. Valley of the Barle.

Dulverton. Valley of the Exe. Return by  
Porlock Hill (extensive view).

Porlock.

Minehead: Dunster (Rly.)

Taunton.

---

The S.E. corner of Devon, extending between the Exe, below Exeter, and Dorset, and S. to Torquay, not included in the above march route, is chiefly occupied by a line of watering-places more suited for permanent residents than passing travellers. This coast may be approached by the branches (*l*), (*m*), and (*n*) given above.

### *The Traveller's General View of Devon.*

Devon has been styled, not without reason, the garden of England, from its exuberant vegetation, the results of rich soil and favourable climate, warmed by mild sea-breezes on two sides, resulting in products of the garden approaching those of the shores of the Mediterranean. Nature has promoted the variety of the landscape by protruding the curious crags of granite through the monotonous surface of moor and peat, and by girding the favoured land with a magnificent array of cliffs, and an ocean which is in sight from most of its tall eminences. The immortal pencil of Turner, and the facile brush of Hook, have made artists familiar with the grand coast scenery of the Start Point, Prawle, Bolt Head and Tail, Mewstone, etc.

One of the peculiarities of its inland scenery is "a Devonshire lane," a hollow-way sunk or worn below the general surface of the country, its high banks overgrown with trees which, owing to the height of the banks, meet overhead as in a bower.

In no part of the county does the scenery exceed in beauty that of North Devon, between Porlock, Lynton, and Ilfracombe, where the

big rolling hills of **Exmoor** drop abruptly down into the sea. The highlands composing it belong geologically to the Devonian Series, are cleft by deep and very narrow valleys, often densely wooded, varied with rocks; while from the bare and open upland views are obtained of the greatest beauty and variety, especially when the sea-cliffs command the expanse of the Bristol Channel, an horizon bounded on the N. only by the hills of South Wales.

**Dartmoor**, the other high and wild district of Devon, furnishes a contrast to Exmoor, owing to the granite which forms its nucleus, and everywhere thrusts itself above the surface in bare fantastic Tors.

The skirts of Dartmoor on every side are pierced by deep romantic glens, leading to a desolation, but clothed themselves with golden gorse and oaks. The rivers Teign, Dart, Plym, Tavy, Erme, and Okement flow from the moor through valleys of this description.

Devon derives its fame from the innumerable heights and hollows diversifying the surface, to the embellishment of which the soil and the climate, and even the labour of man, have contributed. The lanes are steep and narrow, and bordered by tangled hedges, sometimes thirty feet above the road, sheltering even the hills from the rigour of unfriendly blasts. In the deep shadowy *combes* the villages lie nestled, with ruddy walls of clay and roofs of thatch, and seldom far from one of those crystal streams which enliven every valley of this rocky county. Even the cliffs of the coast are festooned with creepers, while old weather-worn limekilns crown them like castles, and woods descend to the very brink of the sea. For those who relish less cultivated scenes, Dartmoor presents a waste of rock-capped heights and dark morasses, truly forlorn and wild. But the tints of the moor are of surpassing beauty, the air most exhilarating, and the grandeur of its lonely hills calculated to impress the most apathetic tourist.

With respect to the coast, those portions of it most worthy the traveller's attention are the *greensand* and *red sandstone* cliffs, ranging at elevations of 400 ft. and 500 ft. between Seaton and Sidmouth; the *mica-slate* rocks between the Start Point and Bolt Tail; the romantic *grauwacke* shore of Bigbury Bay; the *carbonaceous* wooded slopes of Clovelly; and the *grauwacke* cliffs of Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, and Lynton.

The **South Hams**, a district bounded by the rivers Tamar and Teign, Dartmoor, and the Channel, is called the "*garden of Devon*," from its fertility, and contains numerous orchards, which annually supply large quantities of *cider*, prepared in the following manner. The apples, when gathered, are exposed in the open air for two or three weeks until the *brown rot* has begun, when they are ground to *cheese* in a mill, and in this broken state heaped up with straw under the *press*. A lever is then applied, and in about two days the juice, or *must*, is expressed. The *must* is kept in large open vessels until the *head* rises, when it is drawn off into casks. It is then frequently racked until the tendency to fermentation is removed. The place of manufacture is provincially called the *Poundhouse*. In this part of Devon the valleys are very warm during the summer; but the visitor , with little difficulty, refresh himself by agreeable changes both

of scene and climate. From the cliffs of the coast, when requiring relief from the glare of sun and water, he can hasten to the skirts of the moor, there to wander through shady dells, amid mossy rocks and verdant trees, or along the banks of pellucid streams; or he may explore labyrinthine lanes, and amuse himself with trout-fishing, or by sketching the weather-worn cottages of granite, slate, or cob; or, if desirous of more invigorating exercise, he may ascend into Dartmoor, and there brace his sinews in the healthful mountain air, and delight his soul by grand misty views over those lonely hills. The *Devon cottage* is still very generally roofed with thatch, with walls of cob, which is a concrete of clay and pebbles, very warm, and, if kept dry at top and bottom, very durable. A local aphorism says, "Good cob, a good hat and shoes, and a good heart last for ever."

Devon is famous for its *Clouted cream* and for its *Junket*, a mixture of cream, rennet, spice, and spirits, and the latter is excellent when well made. The following will be found an excellent recipe: To a pint of milk warm from the cow add a wineglass of brandy or whisky, and about 2 oz. of sugar, together with a small quantity of essence of rennet. Let it stand until the milk thickens, then sift sugar over it, and upon the latter spread a spoonful of clouted cream thickly *and in lumps*; again use the sugar-sifter, and over all grate a small quantity of nutmeg. *Clouted cream* (the merits of which need not be enlarged upon) is thus prepared: The milk is strained into shallow pans, each containing just enough water to wet the bottom of the pan to prevent the milk adhering. In these it is allowed to remain undisturbed for 12 or 24 hours, according to the weather. It is then scalded by a fire or the warm bath. In the former case it is moved slowly towards the fire, so as to become gradually heated, and in about 40 or 50 minutes the cream is formed. This is indicated by bubbles, and takes place at a temp. of 180° Fahr. The milk is then removed from the fire, and skimmed from 12 to 24 hours afterwards.

This favoured county, finally, has something to present to the curiosity of the traveller besides mere beauty and grandeur of scenery. It contains the greatest Naval and Military Arsenal combined in the British Empire, planted on the shores of a harbour not to be surpassed for spaciousness, security, and scenic beauty. The sight of its Docks, fitting yards, steam factories, workshops, its palatial barracks, gigantic forts and lines, gun wharfs bristling with rows of cannon, and, above all, the floating armaments of iron and wooden warships riding peacefully on the bosom of Hamoaze, combine to display to the fullest the power of Great Britain, and present alone a spectacle worth coming far to see.

## II. SKETCH OF HISTORY.

Before the end of the 6th cent. the English conquest had, as a whole, been accomplished;—that is, all that part of Britain had been subdued which was thenceforward to be purely and exclusively Teutonic. But the complete supremacy of the island was yet to be won; "and the whole west side of the island, including not only modern Wales, but the great kingdom of Strathclyde,

stretching from Dunbarton to Chester, and the great peninsula containing Cornwall, Devon, and part of Somerset, was still in the hands of independent Britons."—Freeman, "Norm. Conquest," i. After the year 577, when the British towns of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath were taken by the English, the river Avon remained for a long period the limit between the two races, and Bath was the frontier city. South and west of the Avon extended the independent British kingdom of **Damnonia**; the lord of which, in Dr. Guest's words, must, for some time at least, "have been little inferior to the King of Wessex himself, either in the extent or in the resources of his dominions." The name "Dumnonii," given to the British tribes inhabiting this western corner of the island, first occurs in Ptolemy; and "Dumnonia," or "Damnonia"—the Latinised name of the later kingdom—seems to be the same with the Cymric *Dyfnaint*, which survives in the present "Devon," and has been interpreted as meaning "the dark or deep valleys" = "deuff neynt" (Corn.) The English settlers, as they gradually advanced westward, called themselves *Defenas*—men of Devon or Dyfnaint—adopting the British name of the country, and indicating by that very fact the broad difference between the English settlements in such a district as Devon, where British influence so long lingered, and in southern or eastern England, where the Britons were expelled or exterminated, and where the "East Sexe" and the "South Sexe," the "North Folk" and the "South Folk," altogether blotted out the old names and associations of the country in which they established themselves.

But the English did not advance beyond Bath for a considerable time. In 658 Cenwealh "fought with the Britons at Pen," in Somersetshire, and drove them beyond the Parret. Taunton at a later period became the frontier town of Wessex (it was built by Ina some time before 722); and the borders of the British kingdom gradually narrowed, until about 926 Athelstan drove the Britons from Exeter, and fixed the Tamar as the limit between them and the English "Defenas." But before that time the power and influence of the British kingdom had been greatly lessened. Egbert, in 813, "harried" the peninsula "from eastward to westward"; the king of Wessex had been recognised as the overlord of the British king and kingdom; and the supremacy of the English had been fully established throughout *West Wales*. This is the name given to the country of the Western Britons—part of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall—in the English chronicles, as opposed to *North Wales*, which there embraces the whole of what is now the "Principality." "Wales" is the country of the "Wealhas"—the "Wealhcyn"—that is, of the "strangers" or "foreigners." Compare the word "Wälscher" used to this day in German, e.g. in the "Wacht am Rhein," the principal river of the Fatherland is invoked thus: "Bist Du d'rüm noch in *Wälscher* nicht"; which may be roughly translated: (Whatever may happen) "will not make you a foreigner." All, in short, who were not English were "Wealhas." "West Wales" was thus the name by which the English of Wessex called the country which the British lords of it knew as "Damnonia" or "Dyfnaint."

Damnonia, it should be recollectcd, was, when the English first

came into contact with it, a Christian kingdom. Its chiefs, many of whom bore the name of Geraint (Gerontius. It is to a Geraint, "the most glorious king of Damnonia," that Aldhelm addressed his famous letter—A.D. 705—about the keeping of Easter), were distinguished; and at least as late as the time of Ina of Wessex, Damnonia was still, both in power and dignity, the first of the British kingdoms. Its power had delayed the English advance; and when the conquerors did at last extend their settlements westward, they had themselves become Christians. The result was that the wars of the English with the West Welsh were not wars of extermination, as had been the case in those parts of England which had been first conquered and settled. Instead of destroying the Britons, or expelling them from the occupied country, the English offered them in West Wales better and easier terms. "It was conquest, and no doubt fearful and desolating conquest, but it was no longer conquest which offered the dreadful alternative of death, banishment, or personal slavery. The Christian Welsh could now sit down as subjects of the Christian Saxon. The Welshman was acknowledged as a man and a citizen. . . . He was no longer a wild beast, an enemy, or a slave, but a fellow-Christian living under the king's peace. There can be no doubt that the great peninsula stretching from the Axe to the Land's End was, and still is, largely inhabited by men who are only naturalised Englishmen, descendants of the Welsh inhabitants, who gradually lost their distinctive language and became merged in the general mass of their conquerors. In fact, the extinction of the Cornish language in modern Cornwall within comparatively recent times was only the last stage of a process which began with the conquests of Cenwealh in the 7th cent. The Celtic element can be traced from the Axe, the last heathen frontier, to the extremities of Cornwall, of course increasing in amount as we reach the lands which were more recently conquered, and therefore less perfectly Teutonised. Devonshire is less Celtic than Cornwall, and Somersetshire is less Celtic than Devonshire, but not one of the three counties can be called a pure Teutonic land like Kent or Norfolk."—Freeman, "Norm. Conquest," i. pp. 84, 85.

The last relics of the independence of the Damnonian kingdom disappeared, it would seem, after Athelstan's visits to W. Wales in 926 and 928; in the former of which years, Howel, "king of the West Wealha," made his submission, and in the latter, after driving the Britons from Exeter, Athelstan, like the Norman conqueror after him, passed W. to the extremity of Cornwall. The British kingdom in its earlier days had been more powerful, and perhaps more civilised, than the Damnonia of Roman days. Exeter was the only important Roman town in Devon or Cornwall. There were small stations at Totnes (ad Durium) and at King's Tamerton (Tamaris); and Ptolemy gives the names of two other towns, "Voliba" and "Uxela," as belonging to the Damnonii, but their sites have not been ascertained with certainty. At Exeter alone Roman relics have been found. The only Roman villas as yet discovered were on or near the Icenhilde Way, at Uplyme (see p. 36), and near Seaton (see p. 45)—both on the extreme border of Devon. The Roman roads which ran through the district were certainly not works of the first importance,

and were perhaps of British origin. It is possible that this western corner of Britain, with its deep valleys, wild hills, and tangled woods, had remained in a state of independence under the Roman rule, outside its borders.

The W. counties remained undisturbed for some time after the landing of the Norm. Conqueror and the battle of Hastings. Gytha, the mother of Harold, and many Englishmen of note and name, took refuge at Exeter; and it was not until the spring of 1068—more than twelve months after Hastings, that William appeared before the walls of the great western city, and compelled it to surrender (see p. 26). The Norman and his "host" then passed W. into Cornwall. The two counties were effectually subdued, and the forfeited lands were distributed—probably in most cases to such Normans or followers of the Norman as had been actually present in this western campaign. The king himself, his half brother, Robert, E. of Mortain, Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, Baldwin de Brion, "cr. hered," Sheriff of the county, Ralph of Pomeroy—whose descendants, with a fortune far different from that of most Norman houses, retained their principal castle of Berry until the 16th cent. (see p. 91)—and Judhael of Totnes, who was partly of Breton descent, were great western landholders. In Devon many smaller English thanes and proprietors retained their lands.

With the exception of the Bastards, now of Kitley, whose ancestor held 9 manors at the period of the survey, the chief landed proprietors whose descendants *still* reside in Devon became established in the county shortly after the settlement of the kingdom in the 11th cent. Such are the Coffins of Portledge; the Courtenays of Powderham; the Carews of Haccombe; the Champernownes of Dartington; the Fulfords of Great Fulford; the Fortescues of Castle Hill; and the Worths of Worth.

Besides the description of Devon and Cornwall contained in the "Great" or "Exchequer" Domesday Book, the so-called "Exon Domesday," of which the MS. is preserved amongst the cathedral archives at Exeter, comprises a record of the 5 western counties—Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The entries in the "Exon Domesday" are fuller than those in the Great Book itself. They give the number of live stock on each estate—oxen, sheep, goats, horses, and pigs; and the book is supposed to contain an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's commissioners at the time, from which rolls the Great Domesday itself was compiled. Instead of the T. R. E. (*tempore regis Edwardi*) of the Great Domesday, the Exon Domesday uses the phrase "*ea die quā Rex Edwardus fuit vivus et mortuus*"—indicating the day of the Confessor's death.

The siege of Exeter Castle by Stephen (see p. 26), and the afforesting, in the reign of John, of all parts of Devon with the exception of Dartmoor and Exmoor, were no doubt important facts in the history of the county. But local events in Devon are not greatly connected with general history until the period of the Wars of

the Roses; and even then, although Exeter was besieged for some days and the great leaders on either side frequently landed on the

Devonian coast or escaped thence, the skirmishes which took place here were rather owing to local jealousies, and to disagreements between the Yorkist Lord Bonville and the Lancastrian Courtenays, than to any strong general feeling in favour of the Red Rose or the White. The rising against Richard III., for which Sir Thomas St. Leger suffered at Exeter, was at first organised in support of the young prince, Edward V.; and it was only on the proclamation of his death that the leaders transferred their allegiance to Henry of Lancaster. The exactions of Henry VII. caused the great Cornish outbreak of 1497, when Michael Joseph the blacksmith, and Flammock the lawyer, led a body of 16,000 men out of the W. counties, were joined at Wells by Lord Audley, whom they made their leader, and marched to Blackheath, where they were defeated (see p. 257). The Cornish were armed mostly with brownbills and with bows and arrows. Their arrows were "the length of a tailor's yard—so strong and mighty a bow," says Lord Bacon, "were they said to draw." This rising, although no doubt a result of immediate discontent, was possibly, as Hallam suggests, "a good deal connected with the opinion of Henry's usurpation and the claims of a pretender."—*Const. Hist.* I. chap. i. At any rate, the discontent and disaffection brought about by the exactions of Henry led the Cornish to flock readily to the standard of Perkin Warbeck, when in the autumn of the same year (1497) he landed at Whitesand Bay, near the Land's End, set up his standard at Bodmin, and thence advanced to the siege of Exeter. The W. counties were again in a flame in 1549, when the religious changes led to what was known as the "Commotion," the great feature of which was another siege of Exeter. (See Sampford Courtenay, p. 213; Crediton, p. 208; Feniiton, p. 43; and Clyst Heath, p. 68.)

These W. country risings, and the causes which produced them, differ in a very marked manner from the revolts and disturbances which occurred from time to time in other parts of England. Devon was little, if at all, affected by the discontents and tumults of what is generally known as "Wat Tyler's rebellion." At this time (A.D. 1381), the E. and some of the S. counties were for a time disorganised. The E. counties, especially, were full of woollen manufacturers dissatisfied with their condition, and ready to break at once into violence. No such element as yet existed in the W., and, for whatever reasons, the "country folk"—the Devonian Jack Millers and Jack Straws—were not disposed to act in concert with those of Kent or Essex. Strong, vigorous, and independent, much isolated by geographical position, and certainly not uninfluenced by their mixture of race, the W. men cared little for any grievances but those which they experienced themselves. The rising of 1549, contemporary as it was with "Ketts' rebellion" in Norfolk, was, nevertheless, produced by very different causes. In Devon and Cornwall the commons rose in defence of the "old religion"—or, as it should rather be said, in absolute dislike of all change and novelty—a dislike which is still characteristic of the true Damnonian. The Norfolk rebellion was due to the extensive enclosing of common lands. Little or nothing was in the latter cour' said of religious changes, and in Devon nothing was heard of comr' lands.

The age of Elizabeth is this county's golden age. It was not certainly from any infusion of Celtic blood that the W. adventurers acquired their mastery of the sea, or the energy and daring with which they sought out new lands, and planted them. True Celts have never cared much for the sea. But the extensive seaboard was favourable to the development of a hardy, nautical race; and in the Drakes, Raleighs, and Hawkinses, who so long kept the Devonian harbours astir, there is to be traced precisely the same spirit of adventure which animated their Teutonic ancestors who first settled in the W. or which was still more strikingly displayed by the northern Vikings and searovers. The great Devonian seamen of Elizabeth's reign were, for the most part, sons of the smaller landowners whose manor-houses were near the coast. Such were the Hawkinses; and such were the half-brothers, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert—sons, by successive marriages, of the same mother—Margaret Champernowne. The history of Devon at this time—at least the most active life which was stirring in the county—is bound up with the story of her harbours and seaside towns, and is in close connection with the general history of England. Sir John Hawkins, whose homes were at Plymouth and at Slapton, near Dartmouth, is brought conspicuously before us in the later volumes of Mr. Froude's "Elizabeth." Raleigh throughout his life maintained his connection with Devon, and spoke always, says the gossiping Aubrey, with a strong Devonian accent. Elizabeth, says Fuller ("Worthies"), was wont to say of the Devon gentry, that "they were all born courtiers with a becoming confidence." It is only necessary to refer to the historical sketch of Plymouth (see p. 115) for proof of the activity which prevailed in the W. throughout the latter half of the 16th cent.

The history of Devon during the Civil War is much involved, and is greatly in need of careful local investigation. Here it is only necessary to say that the towns (and especially Plymouth—the long siege of which is noticeable; see p. 117) were for the most part strongly Parliamentarian, whilst the county generally, led by the gentry, was on the side of the king. At different periods of the war nearly all the great leaders on either side found their way to the W. The King and Prince Charles reviewed Rupert's army at Crediton, and passed westward to Plymouth and into Cornwall. The Queen made Exeter her headquarters for some time, gave birth there to the Princess Henrietta, and escaped thence to Launceston. General Ruthin, the governor of Plymouth, followed Sir Ralph Hopton into Cornwall, and was defeated by him upon Braddock Down, as a result of which battle a treaty of peace was concluded between the counties of Devon and Cornwall, which did not, however, long remain unbroken. Prince Rupert lay for some time before Plymouth; and Fairfax and Cromwell, coming at last into the W., shattered the last relics of King Charles's influence there. (Fairfax successfully besieged Dartmouth; but for the journal of his proceedings in the county see Sprigge's "Anglia Rediviva." Joshua Sprigge was a chaplain attached to the army.) The various skirmishes which took place in Devon are noted

'their proper routes. None were of great importance. At a later  
' many bodies of "club-men" were organised in Devon,

nominally for the protection of the county against the marauders of either side.

The landing of William of Orange at Brixham (Nov. 5, 1688) is perhaps the event most fraught with important results which has ever taken place in Devon. All the history of this period may be read in the pages of Lord Macaulay; but the fact that the great land-owners of the county were slow to join the prince deserves mention here. It was not until after he reached Exeter that a Mr. Burrington, then living at Hollacombe, near Crediton, appeared as the first of his Devonian adherents. The county, in fact, with its old dislike of change, long remained, if not actively Jacobite, yet very far from what Horace Walpole calls "George-a-bite." Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, who was stationed at Exeter in 1754, writes in the December of that year that "although the female branches of the Tory families came, not one man would accept an invitation to the ball which celebrated the king's birthday."

It is unnecessary to dwell on the later history of the W. The development of its great harbours, and especially of Plymouth, where the dockyard was established in the reign of Will. III., only raised to higher importance and efficiency the advantages of seaboard which had from the first brought prosperity to Devon.

### III. ANTIQUITIES.

**PRIMÆVAL PERIOD.**—No part of England is richer in primæval antiquities than Devonshire. The high land of Dartmoor contains examples of the cromlech, the stone circle, and the primitive hut, which may compete with any in Wales, and which are only exceeded in size and importance by those in Brittany or in Ireland.

The origin and history of these remains are altogether uncertain. Ethnologists are at present inclined to believe that 3 distinct waves of migration passed over Europe, including the British Islands, before the arrival of the earliest Teutonic settlers—the first, Turanian, of which the Finnic races in N. Europe are surviving representatives; the second, Gaelic; and the third, Cymric, represented by the Cornish, the Welsh, and the Bretons. Competent archæologists are strongly disposed to assign many of these stone relics to the first or Turanian period; but this is as yet mere speculation. Nothing has hitherto been discovered in connection with them which enables us to give them, with certainty, to either of these periods. Mr. Fergusson ("Rude Stone Monuments," 1872) wishes to regard them as for the most part belonging to the historical era, and many of them to a comparatively recent time. It must suffice to refer to that book as a storehouse of information on the subject; but although it seems probable that the erection of rude stone monuments may have been continued in some regions (and especially in N. Europe) to a time far within the historical era, we have no data from which we can assign any period to their first introduction. They have been found to exist not only in the British Islands and in other parts of Europe, but in N. Africa (Algeria and Tripoli), W. Asia, and India. Much, however, has yet to be learned concerning them; and a careful reading of Mr. Fergusson's book will probably lead to the conclusion that we :

as yet hardly in a position to form any decided judgment with respect to their age or history. Two of Mr. Fergusson's propositions are accepted by all competent antiquaries—(1) that the rude stone monuments are generally sepulchral, or connected directly or indirectly with funeral rites; and (2) that they are not temples in any usual or appropriate sense of the term. The tourist should be especially warned against all such theories as connect the cromlechs and stone circles with Druidism, and its supposed rites. The rites and the "Druidism" are in most cases as shadowy and unreal as the theories which have been founded on them; and it will be well to remember that a thorough examination of the remains themselves, and a careful comparison of them with similar relics existing in other parts of the world, are the only means by which we can hope to arrive at any certain knowledge of their origin.

The remains may be thus classified : 1. Cromlechs or "dolmens." The latter is the term used by Mr. Fergusson, and by continental antiquaries. 2. Stone circles, generally called "sacred" circles. 3. Upright stones disposed in avenues. 4. The single stone, "maen-hir," or "long stone." 5. Kistvaens, or "stone chests." 6. Logans, or "rocking stones." 7. Rock basins. 8. Huts and pounds, or "walled villages." 9. Bridges. 10. Hill castles and camps. Of these various classes it may be said at once that some (logans and rock basins) are more probably natural rather than artificial; and that there is no reason why others (pounds or villages, castles and camps) should not be, as they almost certainly are in some cases, of much later date than the great monuments of unwrought stone, such as cromlechs and circles. 11. Boundary lines.

1. **Cromlechs.**—These, which consist of a large cap or covering stone raised on 3 or more supporters, seem to be, in all cases, sepulchral monuments. The name cromlech (*crom*, bowed or bending; *lech*, a stone) does not seem to have been in use before the end of the 16th cent.; and it is even doubtful whether it is not of much later introduction. In Cornwall, cromlechs are called "quoits." (The name *dolmen*, from *daul* (Breton), a table, and *maen*, a stone, is equally modern, but although more truly applicable than "cromlech," it has not been generally adopted in this country.) They may be classed as—(1) Three-pillared cromlechs; such is the Spinsters' Rock at Drewsteignton (see p. 133), if not the solitary, certainly the finest, example of a cromlech in *Devon*. (2) Four-pillared cromlechs. (3) Many-pillared cromlechs, of which there are no examples in this county.

It has often been asserted that all monuments of this class, at least in Europe, were originally hidden within earthen tumuli, or great cairns of stones. This is no doubt true of some. In Borlase's time a great part of the covering cairn remained about Zennor Quoit; and a second small cromlech near Lanyon was only disinterred from its cairn in 1790. But it is impossible to suppose that such a cromlech as that at Drewsteignton—where the support of the capstone on its 3 uprights is an evident *tour de force*—was ever so buried. It was intended to be seen and wondered at; and may, perhaps, be of the nature of a cenotaph, and commemorate some chief or hero who fell fight either on the spot or at a distance from his own country.

At any rate, no traces of interment were found under or near this cromlech when the ground was examined in 1862.

Many of these cromlechs were probably disinterred in very early times, in the hope of discovering treasure. For these, and for other reasons, it would be dangerous (in most cases) to assume that the date of the latest coin or other object discovered in it marks that of the monument itself. An account of the sepulchral arrangements discovered within the remarkable chamber cromlechs in Guernsey, first opened in 1837 by Mr. Lukis, will be found in the first volume of the "Journal" of the Archaeological Institute. If the contents there discovered may be accepted as sufficient evidence, these cromlechs belonged to the so-called "Stone" period, and are therefore of extreme antiquity.

**2. Stone Circles.**—These consist of upright blocks of stone, one of them higher than its fellows like the *trilithon* at Stonehenge, ranged at intervals in a circular form, which in most instances are certainly sepulchral, since deposits have been found in them. "In France they are hardly known, though in Algeria they are very frequent. In Denmark and Sweden they are both numerous and important; but it is in the British Islands that circles attained their greatest development."—*Fergusson*. The great example in England of this class is Stonehenge. Abury was still vaster; and the circle of Stennis in Orkney is larger than any on the continent. There are, on Dartmoor, Scorhill Circle (see p. 185), the Grey Wethers (see p. 138), Fernworthy Circle (see p. 137), and circles at Merrivale Bridge (see pp. 204, 205). The Devonian circles are all of comparatively small dimensions. (The larger class of circles generally measure about 300 ft. in diameter; the smaller about 100 feet.) It would seem that there are no circles in Wales or in Anglesea.

The number of stones in all these circles varies.

**3. Alignments**, or upright stones disposed in avenues.—Of all the rude stone remains, these are the most mysterious. They are formed by 2, 3, or more parallel rows of stones, for the most part running in straight lines, but sometimes winding. The most remarkable example, probably, in the world, is the great avenue at Carnac, near Quiberon Bay, in Brittany, where 8 and more parallel rows of stones, some of them 20 feet high, wind over the heaths for a length of some miles. But neither in Brittany, nor on Dartmoor, where similar remains on a much smaller scale abound, is there any tradition as to their origin or probable use. They have frequently been called "serpent temples," and have been regarded as relics of an ancient Ophite worship; but this theory is not even supported by the form of the remains themselves, which are rarely sinuous. On Dartmoor they are invariably straight, and are found in direct connection with cairns and circles which are probably sepulchral. The most striking examples are near Kestor Rock (see p. 136), on Challacombe Down (see p. 150), under Black Tor (see p. 203), and the finest of all at Merrivale Bridge. The Challacombe Down Avenue consists of a triple line of stones; and on Coryton Ball are 7 or 8 parallel rows, extending for 100 yards (see p. 97).

It is worth notice that at Merrivale Bridge the southern ave-

is terminated by 2 larger stones, one fallen, and that there are 2 other stones still standing, at a little distance, but nearly in a line with the avenue. The avenues near Kestor ended with 3 stones, called the "Three boys." At the head of the lines of St. Barbe (part of the Carnac alignments) is a group of stones, 2 of which are the largest and finest blocks in the neighbourhood ; and in front of the line of great stones which formerly existed near Kits Coity-house—the famous Kentish cromlech—are 2 fallen obelisks, called by the country people the "coffin stones." The similarity seems to indicate that all these alignments were erected on some recognised principle.

The chief avenues on Dartmoor closely adjoin, and are no doubt in immediate connection with, large and important settlements. The common round Kestor is covered with hut-circles and lines of enclosure. At Merrivale Bridge hut-circles are numerous; and it is very rarely indeed (if at all) that an avenue occurs alone. That the remains are connected with sepulchral rites is highly probable; but the circumstances under which they are found seem to indicate that they belonged to the permanent burial-place of the settlement, rather than to the graves of fighting men, buried where they fell.

4. **Single, upright Stones** (Maenher).—These are almost certainly sepulchral. Many examples occur on Dartmoor.

5. "**Kistvaens**" or **Stone Chests**.—These generally contained the body, unburnt; but when of smaller size, they held the burnt bones. Amongst the best examples on Dartmoor are those at Yartor (see p. 186), on Cawsand (see p. 66), and at Hound Tor Down (see p. 144), the last almost perfect.

6. **Logans, or Rocking-stones**.—"Logan" is the Welsh "Llogi," to shake; and "to logg" is still used in the sense of "to rock" in some parts of Devon and Cornwall. That by far the greater part of these stones rock from natural causes is more than probable. It has been suggested that they were used by the Druids as a kind of ordeal; but this, like all other Druidical conjectures, is entirely unsupported by proof. Logan stones exist in all parts of the world. Pliny describes one at Harpasa, in Asia, that could be moved with the finger: "Cautes stat horrenda, uno digito mobilis."—*Hist. Nat.* ii. 96. The most important example in Devon is the "Rugglesstone" at Widecombe (see p. 191); there are others on Rippon Tor (the Nutcrackers, which have nearly ceased to move or log, see p. 144), and in the bed of the Teign.

7. **Rock Basins**.—These are found on the summits of nearly every tor on Dartmoor; and there is no instance in which it is not at once evident that they have been produced by the natural disintegration of the granite. Rock basins have been found, however, in some parts of the world which are as clearly artificial. On the capstones of the great cromlechs in N. Africa are some large square basins (the largest 3 ft. square), with shallow troughs leading from one to another, not so deep as the basins, and 4 in. broad (*Sir J. G. Wilkinson*). It need hardly be said that these basins may be of much later date than the cromlechs themselves. On Dartmoor the rock basins are irregularly shaped, but generally approach to a circle. A valuable paper on the Rock Basins of Dartmoor, by Mr. G. W. Ormerod, will be found in the *Journal of the Geological Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859).

**8. Huts; and Pounds or Walled Villages.**—Of these there are many interesting remains, and a sufficient description of them will be found in the routes. The most important examples are at **Kestor Rock** (see pp. 136, 137); at **Grimspound** (see pp. 149, 150), the best example of a walled village; and at **Merrivale Bridge** (see p. 204).

**9. Bridges.**—Some of these on Dartmoor, formed of large flat slabs of granite, are of great antiquity. The most striking are those at **Bellaford Bridge** (see p. 186), and at **Post Bridge** (see p. 198), and a bridge over the North Teign (see p. 135).

**10. Hill Castles and Camps.**—The most perfect are—**Cadbury** (see p. 33); **Hembury Fort**, near Honiton (see p. 40); **Membury** and **Musbury** (see p. 37); **Sidbury** and **Woodbury** (see p. 52); **Castle Dike**, near Chudleigh (see p. 179); **Hembury** (see p. 185); **Prestonbury** and **Cranbrook** (see pp. 132, 133); **Wooston** (see p. 149); **Clovelly Dikes** (see p. 268); and **Oldbarrow** (see p. 288). These are all earthworks; and although there is evidence, in many cases, that some of these camps were used at a later period (after the departure of the Romans), there is nothing to show by what race they were originally constructed. East Devon is especially rich in ancient earthworks, the greater part of which have been described by Mr. P. O. Hutchinson in the “Journal of the Archeological Association,” and in the “Transactions of the Devonshire Association.” Their number indicates that this part of the county must have been thickly populated, and (if the camps are of the same date as the tumuli and barrows) at a very early period.

**11. Boundary lines.**—These are frequent on Dartmoor and in Cornwall. On Dartmoor they have sometimes been called “trackways,” but they are certainly not roads. They are formed of large blocks of granite, and were probably used as guides in snow and across the forest. The one between Hound Tor and Great Tor is the best. One of them, the central trackway referred to in the notice of Grimspound, ran, in all probability, from Hameldown to Crockern Tor, and thence to Roborough Down, between Plymouth and Tavistock. Thus it divided Dartmoor, and extended from 12 to 14 miles. It ranges E. and W. “Considerable portions of it can still be traced; but a large extent of it rests rather upon the testimony of tradition than upon the evidence of existing remains.” It is recognised by the moormen as the central track; all above it is called the north, all below it the south country. The peat-cutters are said to come upon it below the surface in some places. In Cornwall, the **Giant’s Hedge** is the most important ancient boundary; but many others exist. A careful examination of them, in both counties, might assist us greatly in tracing the gradual advance of the English westward.

**ROMAN PERIOD.**—The Romans have left but few traces of their presence in Devon and Cornwall. The greater part of both these counties seems to have been wild and covered with wood; and they were chiefly important as containing the tin districts, and the harbours from which the metal was conveyed across to Gaul. The chief Roman road was a continuation of the Fosse and Icenhilde Ways, which seem to have met on the eastern borders of Devon. Passing by Honiton it ran to Exeter (*Isca Damnoniorum*), and thence nearly in the line of the present railway to Totnes (*Statio ad Durium*) and Kingsbridge.

Tamerton (Tamar), where it crossed the Tamar, and proceeded onwards, in all probability, into Cornwall. Its line in that county, however, has not been accurately traced; and the whole road west of Isca seems to have been of comparatively small importance. The Fosse Way is described by many of the later chroniclers as running "from Totnes to Caithness": an expression used in the Welsh Mabinogion to denote the whole length of the island, from north to south. Besides this principal road, a second of less consequence ran from Exeter to the north coast.

The most important Roman relics in the county, except the 2 villas already mentioned, have been discovered from time to time at Exeter, which contained numerous temples and public buildings. The Greek and other coins which have been found here (see p. 25) were embedded at a considerable depth, under the line of the Roman road, which crossed the city from E. to W., and is in fact the present High Street. The fact proves the very early period at which Exeter in all probability served as the chief emporium for the tin of the moorlands.

**MEDÆVAL PERIOD.—Churches.**—Monastic and other charters and instruments, as well as "The Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291," abundantly prove that Devon was well supplied with churches at an early date. Many of these will repay careful investigation, and the most interesting are duly mentioned in the routes. Although at first sight they may appear to be of Perp. character throughout, yet upon close examination they will be found in most instances to retain some traces of an earlier style. A Norm. doorway, a first Pointed window, or a Decorated arcade, or even such minor details as a moulding, a piscina, or a bracket, will frequently establish the fact that a building was erected long before the 14th or 15th cent., to which period more than one such has been frequently ascribed merely because its window tracery is of third Pointed date, during the prevalence of which style most of our Devonian churches underwent the very extensive repairs which their age had rendered necessary. In some parts of N. Devon the towers are of the enriched Somerset type, and are very fine. Richly carved pulpits and chancel-screens of wood are among the chief peculiarities of Devonian churches. Norfolk and Suffolk are the only English counties which in this respect admit of any comparison with Devon; and it may be remarked that the general designs, and even the patterns, are very similar in these widely separated districts. In Devon there is reason to believe that in some parishes the art of wood-carving became hereditary in certain families, and also that the monks executed a great deal of the chromatic decoration.

The churches best worthy of attention in Devon are the following. (The most important are marked with an asterisk.)

**Norman.**—No perfect Norm. ch. remains in Devon, but it is clear, from the number of fonts and other fragments, as well as the evidence already adduced, that the county was covered with small churches soon after the Conquest. Besides fonts, Norm. *portions* remain at Exeter Cathedral (see pp. 8, 11, transeptal towers), Sidbury (see p. 51), South Brent (see p. 95, tower), Ilfracombe (see p. 253, tower), Bishop's 'nton (see p. 84), Marystowe (see p. 230), and elsewhere.

**Early English.**—\*Sampford Peverell (see p. 4), Brent Tor (see p. 76 plain, but interesting from its situation), \*Ottery (see p. 47, aisles and transeptal towers), Branscombe (see p. 57), Haccombe (see p. 151, the finest brasses in Devon are here), \*Aveton Giffard (see p. 288), \*Ermington (see p. 241, tower and spire), \*Buckfastleigh (see p. 183, tower and chancel), Lustleigh (see p. 147, parts only), \*Combe Martin (see p. 282, transepts and central tower), \*Berrynarbor (see pp. 282, 283, parts), Morthoe (see p. 251, parts).

**Decorated.**—\*Exeter Cathedral (see p. 8, the whole, except the transeptal towers), Axminster (see p. 85, parts), \*Ottery (see p. 47, nave, chancel, and Lady chapel), Dartington (see p. 92, tower only remains), Bigbury (see p. 239), Plympton St. Mary (see p. 100, parts), Beer Ferrers (see p. 223, parts), Tawstock (see p. 247), \*Denbury (see p. 87), Ringmore (see p. 239, tower and chancel), Ashburton (see p. 188, N. aisle, arcading, and tower).

**Perpendicular.**—The following churches appear to have been entirely rebuilt during the 14th and 15th cent., and almost the whole of the screens are of the latter period. \*Tiverton (see p. 31, throughout with the exception of a Perp. doorway), \*Crediton (see p. 208), Bridestow (see p. 233), \*Cullompton (see p. 5, with fine screen), Plymtree (see p. 6, good screen), Bradninch (see p. 6, good screen), Honiton (see p. 89), \*Awliscombe (see p. 89), \*Ottery (see p. 47, N. aisle), \*Colyton (see p. 44), \*Kenton (see p. 80, very good screen), Ashton (see p. 181), Bridford (see p. 181, except Dec. chancel), \*Doddiscombeleigh (see p. 181, nave and N. aisle, with fine stained glass), Marldon (see p. 160), \*Paignton (see p. 182, with stone screen), \*Totnes (see p. 89), \*Harberton (see p. 98, stone pulpit and very fine screen), Little Hempston (see p. 93), \*Dartmouth (see p. 168, very rich stone pulpit and oak screen), \*Modbury (see p. 288), \*Bovey Tracey (see p. 140), \*Widecombe (see p. 190), Chagford (see p. 181), \*Tavistock (see p. 216), \*Buckland Monachorum (see p. 218), \*Kelly (see p. 230, with much old glass), \*S. Sydenham (see p. 222, old glass), St. Andrew's, Plymouth (see p. 104), Tamerton Foliot (see p. 124), \*Cheriton Bishop (see p. 64), Lapford (see p. 244), \*Coldridge (see p. 244, very fine screen), \*Chulmleigh (see p. 245, very fine tower and good screen), \*Combe Martin (see p. 282, very fine tower, good woodwork), \*Berrynarbor (see p. 283, very fine tower), Marwood (see p. 249), \*Hartland (see p. 269, fine screen), \*South Molton (see p. 287, fine tower), \*Bishop's Nympton (see p. 287, very fine tower), North Molton (see p. 287), \*Chittlehampton (see p. 246, finest tower in the county), \*Atherington (see p. 246, very fine roodscreen), Buckland-in-the-Moor (see p. 189, roodscreen), Tor Bryan (see p. 87, painted glass and screen).

Several churches which have been rebuilt, and are excellent examples of modern architecture, should be mentioned here: St. Mary Church, Torquay (see p. 159), and Yealmpton (see p. 242). St. John's Church, Torquay (see p. 153), by Butterfield, is also very good. It should also be added that the majority of the Devonian churches, including the Cathedral, have been thoroughly restored during the last 25 years either by subscription or private liberality, and in many instances the work has been performed in a thoroughly conservative spirit, whilst in others the, perhaps inevitable, destruction of m

that was interesting to the ecclesiologist and antiquary is to be deplored.

There are many wayside, village, churchyard, and market crosses still remaining in the county. They have received but scant notice from local antiquaries, but the interest in them lately appears to have somewhat revived, and many of them have been recently restored. Those on the eastern side of Dartmoor have formed the subject of a careful paper by Mr. G. W. Ormerod ("Trans. Devon Assoc.", 1874). They are generally plain and devoid of the beauty of some of those in Cornwall. The Coplestone Cross, however, near Crediton (see p. 248), forms an exception, and deserves notice. A few of those in Mid Devon were described by Mr. T. Hughes, "Gentleman's Mag.", Sept. 1862.

**Castles and Domestic Architecture.**—The Castles to be noticed are—**Hemyock** (see p. 4; Edwardian, few remains), **\*Okehampton** (see p. 67; Edwardian, interesting and picturesque), **Lidford** (see p. 78), **Exeter** (see p. 17; few remains), **Powderham** (see p. 78; earliest remaining portion Rich. II.), **\*Compton** (see p. 161; early 15th cent., very curious and interesting), **\*Totnes** (see p. 89), **\*Berry Pomeroy** (see p. 90; Edwardian, and large ruins of a Tudor mansion), **\*Plympton** (see p. 101; Hen. III.), **Gidleigh** (see p. 135; small remains). It is unnecessary to repeat here the remarks which will be found on pp. 17 and 89, relating to the "mottes" (or mound) of many of these castles. No true keep-tower exists at present in Devon or Cornwall, with the exception perhaps of that at Okehampton.

**Domestic Architecture.**—**\*Holcombe Rogus** (see p. 3; Eliz. and earlier Tudor), **\*Bradfield** (see p. 6; Eliz.), Gatehouse of **Shute** (see p. 38; Tudor), **Hayes Barton** (see p. 59; Tudor, only interesting as the birthplace of Sir W. Raleigh), **Bradley** (see p. 86; very good 15th cent.), **\*Dartington** (see p. 92), **\*Old Parsonage at Little Hempston** (see p. 98; 14th cent., very good), **Fardel** (see p. 99; Tudor, small remains), **Boringdon** (see p. 227; Tudor), **Kilworthy**, **Walreddon**, and **Collacombe Barton** (see pp. 217, 218, 221; all Tudor), **Sydenham** (see p. 230; Eliz.), **\*Old Morwell House** (see p. 124; 15th cent.), **Warleigh** (see p. 125; Tudor), **\*Wear Giffard** (see p. 256; 15th cent., very good), **Leigh**, in Churchstow (see p. 237; 15th and 16th cent.) At **Bindon**, in the par. of Axmouth (see p. 55), is a curious 15th cent. domestic chapel. The almshouses at **Moreton Hampstead** (see p. 148) are good examples of late Elizabethan (or perhaps Jacobean) work. **Forde House**, **Newton Abbot** (see p. 86) is Jacobean. There are numerous other examples of lesser importance scattered over the county, many of which are duly referred to in the routes.

Devon has few remains of **Monastic Buildings**. The principal are—**Tor Abbey** (see p. 154; Premonstratensian), **Buckfast Abbey** (see p. 183; Cistercian), **Tavistock** (see p. 214; Benedictine), and **Buckland** (see p. 218; Cistercian). There are some remains of the conventional buildings at **Plympton** (see p. 100; Augustinian) and at **Hartland** (see p. 270). For all particulars concerning the religious houses of Devon and Cornwall, see *Dr. Oliver's "Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis,"* Exeter, 1846, and Mr. Brooking Rowe's "Cistercian Houses of Devon" in the *Devon Assoc.*"

## IV. SKETCH OF GEOLOGY.

Those who are desirous of studying ancient geological formations will find Devon well adapted to such a purpose. Its rugged coasts, mainly composed of the older rocks, display a variety of instructive sections, and the mines afford exceptional opportunities of descending through the crust of the earth and examining its structure. The geologist may obtain in this county abundant evidence of physical convulsions which have modified the surface. He will find igneous rocks which have been protruded from great depths; sedimentary deposits rendered crystalline by heat, or contorted by some local disturbance; stanniferous gravel, apparently accumulated by a flood which inundated the country; the remains of forests buried beneath the sand of the shore; beaches raised 40 and 50 ft. above the present level of the sea; and a great part of the country rent by ancient fissures of unknown depth, now filled with a store of mineral treasure.

Besides the work of Sir Henry De la Beche on the geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset, and the Report of Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," the geology of Devon has been largely illustrated by Mr. W. Pengelly, Mr. G. W. Ormerod, Mr. R. N. Worth and Mr. Vicary, whose papers will be found in the "Transactions of the Devon Association," as well as by Mr. Townshend, M. Hall and others. To the admirable sketch of the geology of the county contained in the address delivered by Mr. Pengelly as president of the Devon Association for the year 1867, and to his subsequent "Notes on recent Notices of the Geology and Palaeontology of Devonshire," the following notice is largely indebted.

The rocks, deposits, and chief geological features of the county may be arranged in chronological series as follows:

1. The **Metamorphic schists** forming the southern angle of Devon; the Prawle and the Bolt. These, which consist of mica and chlorite slates, have been *attributed* to the Cambrian Series, the most ancient sedimental rocks which exist, save those known as the "Laurentian Series." But the *true* geological age of these rocks is a problem difficult to solve. Both Dr. Harvey Holl and the late Mr. Jukes have considered them to belong to the "Devonian" period; but if they can be connected with the metamorphic rocks of South Cornwall they may possibly be Lower Silurian (or Cambrian). Mr. Pengelly has, however, explained the great difficulty which exists in assigning a Lower Silurian age to the Start and Bolt rocks simply because they were probably metamorphosed by the same agency, and at the same time, as the undoubted Lower Silurian beds of Gorran, and the Dodman in Cornwall, whereas the truth may be, and probably is, that the two sets of rocks were coeval, not in their origin, but in their metamorphoses only.

2. The **Devonian** rocks, slates, grits, and limestones, lying between the Bristol Channel on the N., and a line drawn through Barstaple and Clayhanger S.; as well as those in S. Devon, between t.

parallel of Newton Bushel and Tavistock N., and that of Start Bay and Hope.

3. The Carboniferous rocks, covering the whole of central and west Devon.

4. The Granites of Dartmoor.

5. The Rocks of the New Red Sandstone series : Sandstones, Conglomerates, and Marls occupy the greater part of E. Devon, and protrude in a long tongue from Crediton to Jacobstow, near Okehampton. The *Felspathic Traps*, occurring for the most part on the border of these Red rocks, seem to belong to the same period.

6. The Lias found at the base of the cliff E. from Axmouth.

7. The Greensands and Chalks, at Beer Head and other parts of S.E. Devon, with outliers on the Haldons.

8. The Lignites, Clays, and Sands, forming what is known as the Bovey deposit.

9. The Gravels overlying these beds, and found on the summits of Haldon and elsewhere.

10. The Ossiferous Caverns: Kent's Cavern, the Brixham Caves, and those of Chudleigh, Yealmpton, and Oreston.

11. The Raised Beaches and Submerged Forests, the relative age of which is well established.

Devon thus exhibits formations representing the three great geological epochs—the Palæozoic (Nos. 1, 2, and 3), the Mesozoic (Nos. 5 and 7), and the Cænozoic (Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11). Some brief notes may be made on each division of the series.

(1) The rocks of the Prawle and the Bolt (whether they are Cambrian or merely Devonian, must remain a vexed question) form a singularly wild and romantic coast line. Mica slate is chiefly noticeable near the Bolt Head, and, according to Sir H. De la Beche, the Prawle is principally composed of Gneiss rock. No one but Sir Henry appears, however, to have detected this. The late Mr. John Prideaux held that the Eddystone rock was the only rock of gneiss in England; but Mr. R. N. Worth contends that Mr. Prideaux was mistaken, since he has discovered that the rocks upon which the Breakwater Fort are built are gneissic also. The Gneiss rocks of the Eddystone have been regarded as a connecting link between the slates of the Lizard and the Bolt.

(2) The rocks now termed *Devonian* were formerly embraced by the term *grauwacke* or *greywacke*, and it was held that they, together with the culmiferous series above them, belonged to the Transition rocks (Cambrian-Silurian). But in 1839, Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison, after an examination of Devon, where, and in Cornwall, these rocks are chiefly developed, expressed their conviction "that the great mass of the strata which support and appear to pass upward into the culm field, are the equivalents of the Old Red system, properly so called"; and they proposed for these older rocks of Devon "the term *Devonian system*, as that of all the great intermediate deposits between the Silurian and the Carboniferous Systems." The term has in effect been so used; and has been regarded as chronologically exchangeable for "Old Red sandstone." The characteristic "Old Red" rocks, however, so largely

ped in Scotland, Herefordshire, and elsewhere—red sandstones

and conglomerates—are not found at all here; and the “Devonian” rocks—clay-slates, grey limestones, and brown sandstones and flags—have no lithological resemblance to them. “The former, moreover, are crowded with remains of fish and eurypteridean crustaceans, none of which, when Sedgwick and Murchison proposed the term ‘Devonian,’ had been found in this country; whilst our rocks teem with sponges, corals, encrinites, trilobites, and shells, none of which occur in the supposed contemporary rocks north of the Bristol Channel.”—

*W. Pengelly.* On these grounds, as on some others, the decision of Sir R. Murchison, that the Old Red Sandstone and the Devonian rocks are strictly contemporary systems, and that each system completely fills up the Siluro-Carboniferous interval, although very generally adopted, has been objected to from time to time. Mr. Pengelly considers “that there are in Devon no representatives of the Lower and Middle Old Red rocks of Scotland, but that the lowest beds of the former are on the horizon of the upper division of the latter.” The Old Red and Devonian beds, he considers, fill collectively, but not separately, the Siluro-Carboniferous interval, and there are two divisions of the latter beds which are later than the upper division of the Old Red. The divisions of the former series he arranges thus: **Lower Damnonian** (or Devonian): localities—Meadfoot, Torquay; Mudstone, Lynton, Looe, Polperro, Fowey: this division is of the same date as the Upper Old Red of Dura Den. **Middle Damnonian**: Bradley Valley, Ilfracombe, Wolborough, Babbacombe, Dartington, Berry Head, Plymouth, and other limestone districts. **Upper Damnonian**: Petherwyn, Baggy Point, Pilton, Tintagel. The fact that the so-called “Polperro fossils,” which were long held to be sponges, have been shown by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.G.S., to be true fish, has gone far to increase the probability that the Devonian rocks and the Old Red are closely connected. Free swimming fish swarmed in the comparatively tainted waters of the north, whilst none had been found in the Devonian series. This difficulty has been lessened; and Mr. Pengelly remarks that “there is probably little or no difficulty in accounting for the absence in the Old Red rocks of the fossils of Devonshire. The colour to which those deposits owe their name is due to the presence of red oxide of iron, a substance unfriendly to animal life, and which, by its prevalence at and near the bottom of the old Scotch seas of deposit, would prevent the existence there of corals, shells, and other dwellers at the sea bottom.” The conclusions of Sir R. Murchison and of Mr. Pengelly, however, have not remained unquestioned. Mr. Beete Jukes has set forth a different theory (“Journal of the Geol. Soc.” vol. xxii.); and it must be admitted that these old “Devonian” rocks offer many complexities for the student’s consideration.

The “Devonian” slates have been separated into 2 divisions: the first consisting of strata which are metalliferous, and contain many elvans, but few greenstones; the second of slates which are only sparingly metalliferous, and associated with a number of greenstones, but no elvans. Tin and copper lodes are found among the former rocks, and lead-veins in the latter.

The hornblendic traps and greenstones, which occur largely on the borders of the Dartmoor granite, must, the greater part of th

have been ejected—(they are igneous rocks)—during the Devonian period.

In the N. of Devon the rugged "Devonian" slate country of Lynton and Ilfracombe attains its greatest elevation on Exmoor, and passes under the carbonaceous deposits on a line between Bampton and Fremington, near Barnstaple. It presents some grand scenery on the coast at Lynmouth, girding the shore with the most barren siliceous sandstones. In the Valley of Rocks its fantastic crags are composed of calciferous and schistose grits; at Combe Martin the strata are argillaceous slates, very beautifully coloured and traversed by veins of argenticiferous lead-ore; at Ilfracombe argillaceous slates and schistose grits; at Morthoe dark slates relieved by a white tracery of quartz; and below Woolacombe Sands, towards Baggy Point, streaked with manganese and curiously *weathered*. In the S.W. of Devon the beds of this formation are much complicated by *faults*, and by an irregular covering of more modern deposits, but occupy a large area, being bounded by the sea and mica-slate of the Bolt on the S., by granite and the carbonaceous deposits on the N., and by New Red sandstone on the E.: the boundary-line passing near the towns of Tavistock, Ivy Bridge, Ashburton, Newton, and Torquay. The *limestones* are perhaps the most interesting rocks of the series, bearing on their marble surfaces the stamp of a coralline origin, and contorted and rent by intrusive trap, while they soar from woods or the sands of the shore in grey or glossy roseate cliffs. Those of Plymouth, Buckfastleigh, Chudleigh, Brixham, and Torquay are as well known for their beauty as for their value from an economical point of view. Varieties of argillaceous slate, or *killas*, form romantic cliffs in the bays of the Start and Bigbury.

On the E. of the county the banks of the Tamar afford some instructive sections, especially at low water, between Saltash and the coast, where the mode in which the trap rocks are associated with the sedimentary beds may be well seen. N. of Cawsand, in Plymouth Sound, a porphyritic rock has been protruded with every mark of violence, being curiously intermingled towards Redding Point with the broken and contorted slate-beds. Sir Henry De la Beche conjectured that this igneous mass may be referred to the period of the New Red sandstone formation, and its date is an interesting question, as connected with the lamination of the Devonian slate, since several of the smaller veins which fill the slate cracks are separated by planes of cleavage coincident with those of the Devonian slate.

(3) The **carboniferous rocks** extend over a great part of central Devon. They are admitted on all hands to be the equivalents of the Coal-Measures; but "unfortunately for the mining and manufacturing aspirations of Devonshire, the mineral fuel so richly stored up in contemporary deposits in S. Wales and other parts of Britain does not exist here. Its presence would have changed our beautiful county into a busy black country, and would also have changed our character and history."—W. P. The carboniferous rocks of Devon consist chiefly of sandstones, often siliceous, and of slates of various colours, but also include roofing slates and limestones, and near the

"n and southern boundary are abundantly associated with trappéan  
1 other productions which bear a striking analogy to those of

existing volcanos. The general character of the formation is that of drifted matter, including vegetable remains; the principal difference between the carbonaceous deposits and those of the Devonian slate being the more frequent occurrence of carbon in the former, although no trace of this substance is to be seen in many of the beds which consist of light-coloured sandstones, slates, and shales. The prevailing soil on these rocks is a cold and ungrateful clay, and the extensive district between Exeter, Okehampton, and the N. coast is notorious as the most sterile and worst cultivated land in Devonshire.

One of the most interesting circumstances connected with this formation is the disturbance to which it has evidently been subjected. The strata are twisted and contorted in a manner which defies all description, but may be seen on every part of the coast between Boscastle and the mouths of the Taw and Torridge. This universal dislocation has given rise to very extraordinary and picturesque cliff-scenery, rendering this portion of the coast one of the most interesting to the artist as well as to the geologist. In the confusion prevailing among the strata, a general northern dip may be distinguished. The boundary line, commencing at the united embouchure of the Taw and Torridge, runs eastward along the edge of the Devonian slate by South Molton and Bampton over the border into Somerset, where it meets the new red sandstone and turns to the S.W., passing great promontories of sandstone, to Tiverton, Exeter, and King's Teignton; there it again encounters the Devonian slate, which it skirts in a W. direction to Buckfastleigh, whence it sweeps round Dartmoor to Tavistock, and runs N.W. by Lezant and the downs of Laneast and Wilsey to Boscastle in Cornwall. The beds of the formation near Bideford are highly carbonaceous, containing a quantity of anthracite. The singular eminence of Brent Tor and the great copper-mine of Huel Friendship are both in this system.

"The grits of this group are traversed by numerous well-defined joints, giving them a tendency to break up into rhombohedrons, or, indeed, almost into cubes. On the sea-beach these blocks are soon converted by the waves into the spheroidal boulders and pebbles which everywhere line the cliffs from which they fell; and reach their most striking, though by no means an unusual, phase in the Pebble Ridge at Northam Burrows."—W. P. (see pp. 257, 258).

(4) Granite.—There are 6 great protrusions in the W. of England of this rock, and of these Dartmoor forms the largest and most easterly. Between it and the Scilly Islands the other principal patches are to be found in the neighbouring county—viz. at Brown Willy, Hensbarrow, Carn Menelez near Penryn, and the Land's End. The granite rises to an elevation of 2,039 ft. on Dartmoor, but sinks gradually in its course westward, until in Scilly its highest point is barely 200 ft. above the sea-level. These 6 principal protrusions are connected with smaller patches, apparently links which unite the larger ones and form a sort of backbone or ridge running through the centre of Devon and Cornwall in a N.E. and S.W. direction. The granite of Dartmoor occupies an area measuring 22 m. from N. to S., and 18 m. from E. to W. in its widest part; it consists in general of a coarse-grained mixture of quartz, mica, and felspar—the latter mineral sometimes predominating an-

frequently occurring in large crystals, so as to render the mass porphyritic. Many geologists contend that there are 3 kinds of granite on Dartmoor; but Mr. Pengelly is of opinion that the Dartmoor granites are of 2 periods. The order in which the granites were projected is considered to have been—1st, the Schorlaceous variety; 2nd, the Porphyritic; 3rd, the Elvan; and Mr. Pengelly, in 1877, concludes by remarking: “The Elvan is undoubtedly more modern than the common granite rock of Dartmoor, whether the latter be Schorlaceous, or Porphyritic, or both.”<sup>1</sup> The Dartmoor granites are more modern than most of the Hornblendic traps or Greenstones. “Bands of green-stone skirt, but do not enter, the granites of Dartmoor, and thus suggest the idea that they are of higher antiquity than, and have been cut off and thrust out of their original position by, the granitic mass.”—W. P. The granites, therefore, are more modern than the Carboniferous Period. They are also (at least the 3 Dartmoor varieties) more ancient than the New Red Sandstones. “The Devonian and Carboniferous rocks surrounding Dartmoor are bent and contorted; and where the Red Sandstones and Conglomerates rest on them they lie unconformably on the upturned ends of the disturbed beds. It is obvious, therefore, that the Red rocks are more modern than the era of the disturbance of the Carboniferous deposits.” This disturbance is generally attributed, and with reason, to the intrusion of the granite. In 1861 Mr. Vicary detected pebbles of each of the 3 kinds of granite in the Red Conglomerate at the base of Haldon. They are said to have been found elsewhere in the New Red rocks, especially near Crediton, but this needs confirmation; and it is now certain that “the oldest granite of Dartmoor—the Schorlaceous variety—is post-Carboniferous; that the most *modern*—the Elvan—was exposed to the wear and tear of wave and atmosphere prior to the formation of the Red rocks; and that the interval of time separating the Sandstones and Conglomerates from the Culmiferous formation—between which there are no stratified formations in our county—must have been of immense duration.”—W. Pengelly.

Schorl and schorl-rock occur frequently on the S. of Dartmoor. Schorl-rock may be seen on Dartmoor near Ashburton and Tavistock.

In all these masses of granite a peculiar structure will be observed. The rock is apparently separated into horizontal and parallel beds, and these horizontal lines are intersected by a double series of nearly vertical joints, which run generally from N. to S., and from E. to W. By this network of cracks air and moisture insinuate themselves, and, by decomposing the surfaces, separate granite into cubical blocks, and originate those fantastic forms which seem to start up wildly in lonely places to the bewilderment of the traveller. Bowerman’s Nose on Dartmoor illustrates the effects of this structure, whilst Mis Tor near Princetown affords a fine example of decomposition in the horizontal joints alone.

De la Beche supposed that the band of granite was erupted along a line of least resistance through a country previously weakened by volcanic action—of which action the numerous trap-dikes and sedimentary accumulations of *ash* afford indisputable proof—and that the

present bosses may mark the position of vents from which former igneous products had been discharged. Wherever the Devonian slate can be seen in contact with granite, it will be observed to be altered or rendered crystalline, and to be penetrated in various directions by portions of the igneous rock which, decreasing in size after they have entered the slate, and dwindling often to mere lines, show that the granite when injected must have possessed considerable fluidity. These veins may be well studied near Ivy Bridge. The geologist will also observe, near and at the line of contact, that both formations are traversed by granite veins which, once regarded as evidence of the contemporaneous origin of slate and granite, are now attributed to the cracking of the upper part of the mass in cooling and the injection of fluid granite into the fissures from beneath. Examples may be seen on the N.E. side of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall.

Numerous bands of a granitic rock (the second Dartmoor variety—provincially termed *elvan*, from the Cornish word *elven*, a spark) traverse the 2 counties, in courses, with one exception, more or less coincident with the strike of the great granite axis. They are chiefly composed of a felspathic or quartzo-felspathic base, containing crystals of felspar and quartz, mixed occasionally with schorl and mica, and vary from an insignificant breadth to an expansion of 400 ft. These elvans cut through both granite and slate, and are to be considered as dikes of the former rock, which have been erupted at a period subsequent to the protrusion of the great bosses. The *Roborough stone* quarried near Plymouth, and the *Pentewan stone* of Cornwall, are elvans, and the latter is remarkable for containing fragments of slate which may be seen in a branch extending along the shore towards the Black Head. Numerous veins of elvan are intruded into the carboniferous rocks on the N. of Dartmoor. The greater number of the localities—(at Meldon; on Cocktree Moor, S. of N. Tawton; at Hunts Tor, Sharpitor, and Whiddon Park on the Teign,—on the road from Cranbrook Castle to Fingle Bridge, etc.)—have been discovered and pointed out by Mr. Ormerod ("Notes on the Carboniferous Beds adjoining the N. edge of the Granite of Dartmoor"—"Trans. of Devon Assoc." 1867).

From an economical point of view, granite, although regarded with an evil eye by the farmer, is a most valuable substance. It is largely quarried in various districts: from Hey Tor on Dartmoor came the granite of which London Bridge, Fishmongers' Hall, and some portions of the B. Museum are built.

(5) **New Red Sandstone** and its associated rocks rest upon the eastern flank of the carbonaceous deposits, forming between Babacombe and Seaton an almost uninterrupted line of picturesque cliffs, passing below the chalk formation near the eastern boundary of Devon, and extending northwards along the foot of the Black Down Hills into Somerset, the upper beds of the series principally consisting of marls, the middle of sandstones, and the lower of *breccias* or coarse conglomerates coloured blood-red by peroxide of iron. On the W. side the intrusion of igneous rocks is evidence of volcanic action having accompanied the deposit of part of the series; and the conglomerates, composed of rounded fragments of the older strata

show very impressively that water was a powerful agent during the same period. The boundary line on the W. is exceedingly irregular, passing by Tiverton and Exeter to Torbay, but between those towns making a sweep to the westward as far as Jacobstow, near Okehampton. Some outlying patches also occur at great distances from the body of the formation—viz. at Bideford, Hatherleigh, Slapton in Start Bay, and the Thurlestone Rock just W. of the Bolt Tail. The coast from Babbacombe to Culverhole Point, near Seaton, exhibits a most excellent view of the entire series, beginning at the lowest and ending at the highest bed. In this section conglomerates prevail between Babbacombe and Dawlish, where red sandstone becomes abundant, increasing towards Budleigh Salterton, and predominating between that town and Sidmouth. Beyond Sidmouth the coast ranges eastward in heights of 400 ft. and 500 ft., the sandstones becoming gradually intermingled with red marls, which form the cliffs at Branscombe Mouth, and beyond that place dip below a patch of chalk, but reappear at Seaton. The upper beds of the series are then exhibited between the mouth of the Axe and Culverhole Point, the red marls being succeeded by others of more varied and lighter tints, and these in their turn disappearing from view below the lias of Dorset. The formation is characterised by a scarcity of organic remains and by the extreme fertility of some of its soils.

Mr. Pengelly considers that the New Red rocks of Devon belong to the Triassic system, which is divisible into 3 sub-systems—Keuper or uppermost, the Muschelkalk, and the Bunter or lowermost. Britain is supposed to have no representative of the Muschelkalk. The Upper New Red rocks of Devon, between the Otter and Dorset, are undoubtedly Keuper; and as there appears to be no physical break in the entire series of Red rocks so largely developed on the coast of S.E. Devon from Torbay to the confines of Dorset, he inclines to the opinion that the Red rocks, taken as a whole, belong to the Keuper, or, if not, that all 3 sub-systems of the Trias are represented in Devon.—“Trans. Devon Assoc.” xiii. 366. The Permian rocks were deposited between the close of the Carboniferous and the beginning of the Triassic eras; but of them there are no representatives in Devon.

At or near the junction of the Carboniferous and Triassic formations, from Washfield near Tiverton on the N. to Haldon on the S., occur numerous masses of igneous rock—*Felspathic Traps*. They are also found along the strip of New Red Sandstone which runs from Bradninch to Jacobstow. These have been carefully examined by Mr. Vicary, who (“Trans. Devon Assoc.” 1865) considers that the “earliest eruptions occurred between the close of the Carboniferous and the commencement of the Triassic eras; and that later outbursts were of the Triassic age.” The principal localities in which these traps occur are Thorverton, Pocombe near Exeter, Posbury near Crediton, Knowle, and Sandford near Crediton, Raddon Court, and Killerton. Most of these traps are excellent building stone, and many of the quarries (Posbury, Pocombe, Raddon Court) have been worked for ages.

(6 and 7) The Lias (6) needs no special remark, and “is found on tidal Strand immediately E. of the mouth of the Axe, and yields

fine characteristic fossils." Mr. Pengelly has "little or no doubt of a great 'fault' more or less parallel with the existing line of cliff, which has let down the Lias seaward there" ("Trans. Devon Assoc." xiii. 367). The Greensands and Chalks (7) belong to the Upper Cretaceous system. The *greensand* strata cap the Black Down Hills and the heights near Axminster, Seaton, and Sidmouth, and with beds of *chalk* occupy a depression in the coast at Beer, coming down to the level of the sea at Beer Head. Outlying patches cover the eminences of Haldon and Milber Down between Torquay and Newton Abbot. The widespread diffusion and isolation of fragments support an hypothesis that the greensand of the Black Down Hills and that of the Haldon Hills were once united, forming continuous portions of a great arenaceous deposit, long since broken up by denuding causes, which have not only borne away the connecting sands, but have also scooped deeply into the supporting and older rocks. Further evidence of a former extension of the chalk is afforded by the flints which everywhere cover the surface of the greensand. On the Black Down Hills concretions of the greensand are extensively quarried for scythe-stones.

(8) The *Tertiary Deposits* occurring in Devon consist of chalk flints and cherty gravel filling the hollows of the cretaceous strata, and of clays, sands, and lignite in the greensand valley of Bovey Heathfield. Of these the *Bovey Deposit* is very remarkable and interesting. It belongs to the *Lower Miocene* series, which, before Professor Heer, of Zurich, had determined the age of the Bovey formation, was believed to be unrepresented in England. It is fully described on pp. 141, 142.

The *Gravels* (9) found on Haldon and elsewhere, although, of course, Superficial and Tertiary, offer some difficult problems, and have yet to be thoroughly examined. It is probable that, although all are geologically very modern, they belong to widely different periods.

The *Ossiferous Caverns* (10) are noticed in the routes where they occur. *Kent's Cavern*, in many respects the most interesting and important, and the *Brixham Caves* are described on pp. 156–158, 163, 164.

#### (11) The Raised Beaches and Submerged Forests.

In this brief review of the Devonian strata it has been shown that they exhibit manifest marks of a disturbing force, which at different times has altered the surface of the country; but few of these signs are stamped in such broad and intelligible characters, or are so vividly significant, as those ancient records which bear witness to successive changes in the relative level of land and sea. On many parts of this coast the retreat of the tide lays bare the trunks of trees, and the stems still attached to their roots, standing in their natural position. Traces of *submarine forests* are found in Torbay, at the mouth of the Salcombe estuary, and in Bideford Bay, at Porthleven near Helston. Again, upon the cliffs at various points on the coast, *sea beaches* may be observed at heights varying from a few to 40 or 50 ft. above the present high-water mark. Raised beaches may be seen also on Hope's Nose near Torquay, and at Plymouth, in Gerran's Bay (a fine example).

The foregoing very cursory remarks will show that the study of Geology in Devon is and has been attended with much difficulty. As Mr. Townshend Hall remarks—The granite upheaval and the ou-

burst of volcanic rocks have disturbed the older series, and the secondary and tertiary rocks appear only in one instance to exhibit an uninterrupted sequence, and a very great interval, as shown by large gaps, occurs between almost every group. In the majority of instances denudation has removed the upper portion of the beds, and in the "succeeding deposit there is seldom any certain base from which to start." "This county has long proved a fertile source of interest to the geologist, and with many facts still to be accounted for, many difficulties to be cleared up, and with some problems yet remaining to be solved, this interest is not likely soon to pass away."

## V. SKELETON TOURS.

### I. NORTH DEVON.

ROUTE.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST [THE MOST REMARKABLE WITH THE ASTERISK].
Bridgwater . . . . .	Altar-piece and Spire of St. Mary's. St. John's Church. Tapestry in the Assize Hall. The bore on the river, spring-tides.
Dunster . . . . .	Castle. View from Grabbist Hill.* View from Minehead. Alabaster cliffs of Blue Anchor.
Porlock . . . . .	Culbone.* Bossington Hill.* Dunkery Beacon.*
Lynton . . . . .	Lyndale.* Valley of Rocks.* Glenthorne.* Simonsbath.* Heddon's Mouth.*
Combe Martin . . . . .	Watermouth. Manor-house of Berrynarbor.
Iffracombe . . . . .	The Coast. Cliff scenery.
Barnstaple . . . . .	Pebble Ridge. Manor-house of Wear Giffard. The Hobby.* Clovelly.* Clovelly Court.*
Torrington.	
South Molton . . . . .	Castle Hill, seat of Earl Fortescue.
Dulverton . . . . .	Fine scenery of Exmoor. View from Mount Sydenham.* Pixton Park.
Bampton . . . . .	Large limestone quarries. Pretty valley.
Wiveliscombe . . . . .	View from the Bampton Road.
Taunton . . . . .	Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

### II. SOUTH DEVON.

Taunton . . . . .	Church of St. Mary Magdalene.
Chard . . . . .	Church. Lace-mills. Views from Snowdon and Rana Hill. Forde Abbey.*
Exminster . . . . .	Ruins of Shute Manor-house.
Exe Regis . . . . .	Pinney Landslips.*

ROUTE	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST [THE MOST REMARKABLE WITH THE ASTERISK].
Seaton . . . . .	Beer. Branscombe Mouth. Coast thence to Sidmouth.
Sidmouth . . . . .	High Peak. Knowle Cottage. Church of Ottery St. Mary. Bicton.
Budleigh Salterton . . . . .	The Cliff-walk. Pebbles of the beach.
Exmouth . . . . .	View from the Beacon Walks.
Dawlish . . . . .	Parson and Clerk Rocks. View from Haldon.*
Teignmouth . . . . .	View from the Den.
Torquay . . . . .	Anstey's Cove.* Tor Abbey. Babbacombe.* Watcombe.* Compton Castle. Brixham. Churches. Wolborough Church.* Forde House. Highweek Church and Churchyard. Bradley House.
Newton . . . . .	
Ashburton . . . . .	Heytor Rocks.* Buckland.* Ausewell Rock. Lovers' Leap.* Holne Chace. Church,* and Totnes Castle. Dart-meet. Buckfastleigh.
Totnes . . . . .	Berry Pomeroy Castle.* Dartington Hall. Voyage down the Dart to Dartmouth.*
Dartmouth . . . . .	Three Churches. Castle. Brookhill. Old houses. Coast between the Start Point and Salcombe.*
Salcombe . . . . .	Coast from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail.* Prawle Point.*
Modbury . . . . .	Spire of church.
Ivy Bridge . . . . .	The Ivy Bridge. Valley of the Erme.* Hartford Church. Coast of Bigbury Bay. Yealm Estuary.
Plympton . . . . .	Church of Plympton St. Mary. Mount Edgcumbe.* Dockyard.* Steamyard.* Breakwater.* Plymouth Hoe. Old Eddy-stone Lighthouse. Guildhall. St. Andrew's Church. Royal Albert Bridge.* Voyage to Weir-head of Tamar.* Saltram. Bickleigh Vale.* Valley of the Cad.*
Plymouth . . . . .	
Devonport . . . . .	
Tavistock . . . . .	Church and Abbey. Morwell Rocks.* Double Water or Watersmeet. Mis Tor. Wistman's Wood.* Brent Tor. Tavy Cleave. Lidford Cascade.* Lidford Bridge.*
Okehampton . . . . .	Castle. Yes Tor.* Belstone.* Cawsand Beacon.
Chagford . . . . .	Church. Gidleigh Park.* Druidic Monuments. Spinster's Rock. Whiddon Park.* Fingle Bridge.*
Moreton Hampstead . . . . .	Lustleigh Cleave.* Houndtor Combe.* Becky Fall.* Grimsound. Celtic Bridge at Post Bridge.*
Dunsford Bridge . . . . .	Scenery of the Teign.
Chudleigh . . . . .	Chudleigh Rock.*
Exeter . . . . .	Cathedral. Guildhall. Museum. Castle Walks.

## III. DEVON.

A walk of 9 weeks taken by T. C. P. It comprehends the chief points of interest in Devon, and in Cornwall, E. of a line through Liskeard.

## DAYS.

## ROUTE.

1. London to Taunton by rail. Hemyock.
2. Hemyock Castle. Dunkeswell Abbey. Hembury Fort. Honiton.
3. Axminster.
4. Forde Abbey. Return to Axminster. Shute House. Colyton.
5. Seaton (Pinney Landslips should be seen). Beer Quarry. Branscombe Mouth. By coast to Weston Mouth. Salcombe Regis. Sidmouth.
6. At Sidmouth.
7. Coast to Ladram Bay. Otterton. Bicton. (N.B. not shown). Budleigh Salterton.
8. Exmouth. Starcross. Rail to Exeter, Cathedral, Castle, etc.
9. Exeter to Starcross (Powderham Castle). Rail to Dawlish.
10. Parson and Clerk Rocks. Ascend Haldon. Teignmouth. Chudleigh.
11. Chudleigh Rock. Bovey Tracey. Excursion to Hennock and Bottor Rock. Bovey Tracey.
12. Heytor Rocks. Rippon Tor. Houndtor Combe. Becky Fall. Manaton. Moreton Hampstead.
13. Lustleigh Cleave. Grimsound. Return to Moreton Hampstead.
14. Dunsford Bridge. Up the Teign to Fingle Bridge. Drewsteignton.
15. Prestonbury. Cranbrook Castle. Up the Teign to Whydron Park. Return to Drewsteignton.
16. Spinsters' Rock. Gidleigh and Gidleigh Park. Chagford.
17. Over Dartmoor to the source of the N. Teign. Ascend Cut Hill. Follow the Dart to Post Bridge. Ascend Bel Tor. Ascend Crockern Tor. Two Bridges.
18. Wistman's Wood. Ascend Baredown. Dartmeet. Newbridge. Ashburton.
19. Ascend Buckland Beacon. Buckland. Lover's Leap. Return to Ashburton.
20. Pen Recca slate-quarry. Buckfastleigh. Totnes.
21. Totnes Castle. Berry Pomeroy Castle. By boat down the Dart to Dartmouth.
22. At Dartmouth.
23. By coast to Brixham. Paignton.
24. Torquay. Anstey's Cove. Babbacombe. Return to Torquay.
25. By railway to Dartmouth.
26. By coast to Torcross.
27. By coast to Start Point and Prawle Point. Salcombe.
28. By coast from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail and Hope. Return to Salcombe.
29. Kingsbridge. Modbury.
30. Caton. Ivy Bridge. Harford. Sharptor. Ascend Western Beacon. Return to Ivy Bridge.
31. Caton. Mothecombe. By coast to Revelstoke Church. Noss. From Wembury Church over Bovisand to Plymouth.
32. At Plymouth and Devonport. Dockyard. Hoe and Citadel. Mount Edgcumbe. Breakwater.
33. Plympton. Plym Bridge. Cann Quarry. Bickleigh Vale. Roborough.
34. Bickleigh. Valley of the Cad. Shaugh.

DAYS.

ROUTE.

35. Hoo Meavy. Ascend Sheep's Tor. Clasiwell or Classenwell Pool. Princetown.  
 36. The Granite quarries. Ascend Mis Tor. Over the moor by compass to summit of Yeo Tor. Okehampton.  
 37. Okehampton Castle. Up valley of W. Okement. Ascend to summit of Lake Down. Lidford.  
 38. Lidford Castle and Bridge. Lidford Cascade. Ascend Brent Tor. Mary Tavy. Huel Friendship. Mis Tor. Tavistock.  
 39. Tavistock and neighbourhood.  
 40. Morwell Rocks. Ascend Kit Hill. Cothele. Callington.  
 41. Dupath Well. Saltash. St. Germans.  
 42. Looe. Duloe. St. Keyne's Well. Liskeard.  
 43. St. Cleer. Half-stone. Trevethy Stone. Return to Liskeard.  
 44. Hurlers. Cheesewring. Kilmarth Tor. Jamaica Inn.  
 In Cornwall. 45. Dozmare Pool. Four-hole Cross. Ascend Brown Willy and Rowtor. Camelford.  
 46. Devil's Jump. Hanter-Gantick. Wadebridge.  
 47. Padstow. Endellion. Delabole Quarries. Pengelly.  
 48. Tintagel. Trevena.  
 49. Bossiney. St. Nighton's Keive. Willapark Point. Boscastle.  
 50. Crackington Cove. Stratton.  
 51. Stamford Hill. Bude. Grand sea views.  
 52. Kilkhampton. Morwenstow. Hartland.  
 53. Hartland Abbey-church. By coast to Hartland Point. Clovelly.  
 54. Clovelly Court. By the Hobby to Buckish Mill. Bideford.  
 55. The Pebble Ridge. Appledore. Barnstaple.  
 56. Braunton. Ilfracombe: its rocks and cliffs.  
 57. Watermouth. Combe Martin.  
 58. By coast to Trentishoe. Heddon's Mouth. Lynton.  
 59. Neighbourhood of Lynton. (N.B. Devote a day to Simonsbath.)  
 60. Countisbury Hill. Glenthorne. Porlock.  
 61. Ascend Dunkery Beacon. Culbone. Porlock.  
 62. Dunster. Williton. (Bridgwater or Taunton.)

#### IV. A WEEK'S TOUR. LYNTON AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

1. Bridgwater to Dunster by Bishop's Lydeard, Crowcombe, and Williton. See Cothelstone Manor-house on W. foot of Quantocks; church and ancient crosses at B. Lydeard; pictures and grounds of Crowcombe Court; cross in Crowcombe churchyard.
2. Taunton to Dunster (by rail), visit Dunster Castle and its deer-park and church. Ascend Grabbist Hill. Excursion to Blue Anchor (superb view and curious cliffs), and rail to Minehead. Ascend the hill above Minehead.
3. Minehead to Porlock. Ascend Bossington Hill, or Dunkery Beacon. Visit Culbone. Sleep at Porlock.
4. Porlock to Lynton, ascent by new road in zigzags. Visit Glenthorne by the way (there is a coast-path from Porlock by Culbone and Glenthorne to Countisbury).
5. Watersmeet, Valley of Rocks, Lee Bay, and Heddon's Mouth.
6. Lynton to Dulverton by Simonsbath.
7. Dulverton to Taunton—or to Tiverton Stat. by Bampton.

## V. A WEEK'S TOUR IN N. DEVON.

**DAYS.****ROUTE.**

1. Rail to Minehead; thence beautiful drive (coach daily) by Porlock. Grand ascent to the heights of Exmoor. Sea views. Glenthorne and Countisbury Hill.
2. Lynton. Valley of Rocks. See Abbey. Valleys of East and West Lynn.
3. Countisbury. Glenthorne. Watersmeet.
4. Lynton to Simonsbath by Brendon and Dulverton. Exmoor.
5. Dulverton to Barnstaple (rail). Ilfracombe.
6. Bideford and Westward Ho. Clovelly.
7. Bideford to Exeter by rail.

## VI. A WEEK'S WALK FROM EXETER THROUGH DARTMOOR.

**DAYS.****ROUTE.**

1. Fingle Bridge. Whiddon Park. Chagford.
2. Gidleigh. Scorhill Circle. Sittaford Tor. Return to Chagford by Fernworthy.
3. Lustleigh Cleave. Becky Fall. Heytor. Ashburton.
4. Ashburton to Buckland, or Holne Chace.
5. Dartmeet. Crockern Tor. Wistman's Wood of Stunted Oaks. Two Bridges.
6. Princetown. Mis Tor. Summit of Yes Tor. Okehampton.
7. Spinsters' Rock, Exeter.

## VII. A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR FROM EXETER.

**DAYS.****ROUTE.**

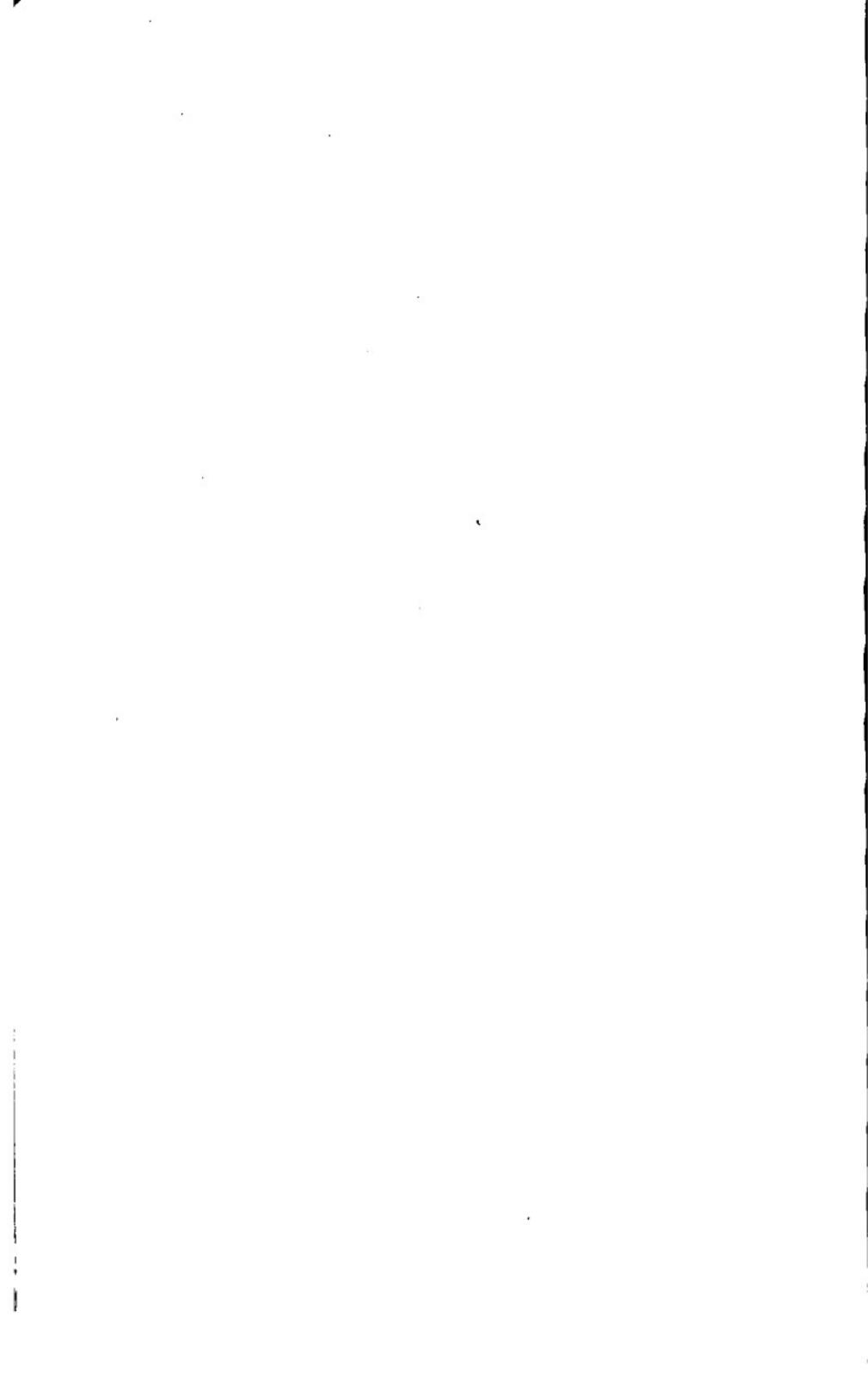
1. Chudleigh. Heytor. Ashburton.
2. Buckland, or Holne Chace.
3. Dartington. Berry Pomeroy. Totnes. Steamers by the Dart to Dartmouth.
4. Coast to Salcombe [or by Brixham to Torquay, rail].
5. Coast to Mothecombe. Modbury [or from Torquay to Anstis Cove, Babacombe, Totnes, and by rail to Ivy Bridge].
6. Ermington. Ivy Bridge. Explore the valley of the Erme.
7. Plymouth (by rail). Dockyard. Breakwater. Mt. Edgcumbe. Albert Bridge.
8. Up the Tamar to Cothele and the Morwell Rocks, returning to Plymouth.
9. Tavistock, visiting Bickleigh Vale and the Valley of the Plym on the way.
10. Okehampton by Brent Tor. Lidford Cascade and Bridge.
11. Ascend Yes Tor. Return by Belstone to Okehampton.
12. Spinsters' Rock. Gidleigh Park. Scorhill Circle. Chagford.
13. Lustleigh Cleave. Becky Fall. Houndtor Combe. Moreton Hausestead.
- Whiddon Park. Fingle Bridge. Exeter.

VIII. A THREE WEEKS' TOUR IN S. DEVON.

DAYS.

ROUTE.

1. London to Taunton by rail (or London to Dorchester by rail).
2. Taunton to Lyme Regis, a coach (or Dorchester to Lyme Regis).
3. Pinney Landslips. Seaton. Walk to Beer and Branscombe Mouth. Sleep at Seaton.
4. Seaton to Exeter, stopping at Sidmouth on the way.
5. Fingle Bridge. Whiddon Park. Spinsters' Rock. Chagford.
6. Excursion from Chagford to Gidleigh, Scorhill Circle, and Sittaford Tor.
7. Lustleigh Cleave. Becky Fall. Houndtor Combe. Sleep at Moreton Hampstead.
8. Moreton to Okehampton by Gidleigh. Stop at Sticklepath and walk to Taw Marsh.
9. Castle. Ascend Yes Tor. Return by Belstone to Okehampton.
10. Lidford Bridge. Lidford Cascade. Brent Tor. Tavy Cleave. Tavistock.
11. Mis Tor and Wistman's Wood.
12. Tavistock to Plymouth, visiting Shaugh Bridge and Bickleigh Vale.
13. Dockyard. Breakwater. Mt. Edgecumbe. Albert Bridge.
14. By the Tamar to Cothele and Morwell Rocks. Return to Plymouth.
15. Ivy Bridge (rail). Explore the valley of the Erme.
16. Totnes (rail). Dartington Hall. Dartmouth by the river.
17. Brixham. Torquay.
18. Anstey's Cove. Babbacombe. Berry Pomeroy. Ashburton.
19. Holne Chace and Lover's Leap.
20. Heytor Rocks. Chudleigh.
21. Over Haldon to Exeter.



# HANDBOOK FOR DEVON

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## ROUTES

\* \* The names of places are printed in *black type* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

Route	Page	Route	Page
1. London to Exeter by Bristol, Taunton, and Tiverton Junct. (G. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions from Exeter</i> ) . . . . .	2	( <i>Excursions from Chagford</i> ) . . . . .	129
2. Tiverton Junct. to Tiverton (G. W. RLY.); Tiverton to Crediton (Road); and to Exeter (Exe Valley RLY.) . . . . .	30	8a. Newton Abbot Junct. to Moreton Hampstead by Bovey Tracey (G.W.RLY.) ( <i>Excursions</i> ) . . . . .	139
3. London to Exeter by Basingstoke, Axminster, and Honiton ( <i>Excursions</i> ) (L. & S. W. RLY.) . . . . .	34	9. Newton Abbot Junct. to Kingswear (for Dartmouth) by Torquay ( <i>Excursions</i> ) and Paignton (G. W. (RLY.), Brixham, the Coast from Berry Head to Kingswear . . . . .	151
3a. Exeter or Honiton to Seaton by Seaton Junct. (L. & S. W. RLY.). . . . .	43	10. Dartmouth ( <i>Excursions</i> ), Kingswear, the Coast from Dartmouth to Salcombe (Start and Prawle Points) ( <i>Excursions from Salcombe</i> ) . . . . .	165
3b. Exeter or Honiton to Sidmouth by Sidmouth Junct. and Ottery St. Mary (L. & S. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions from Sidmouth</i> ) . . . . .	46	11. Exeter to Newton Abbot by Chudleigh (Road) ( <i>Excursions</i> ) . . . . .	177
4. The Coast from Lyme Regis to Exmouth, by Pinney Lanslips, Seaton, Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton . . . . .	53	12. Totnes to Buckfastleigh and Ashburton (G. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions</i> ) . . . . .	182
5. Exeter to Exmouth (L. & S. W. RLY.). . . . .	61	13. Moreton Hampstead or Chagford to Tavistock by Princetown (Road), Dartmoor ( <i>Excursions</i> ) . . . . .	192
6. Exeter to Okehampton (Road), Cawsand (Cosdon) Beacon, <i>Excursions from Okehampton, Across the Moor to Two Bridges</i> . . . . .	63	14. Exeter to Devonport and Plymouth by Crediton, Yeoford, Okehampton, Lidford, Tavistock, and Beer Ferris (L. & S. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions from Tavistock</i> ), Tavistock to Plymouth by Yelverton (Meavy, Sheepstor) and Bickleigh (G. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions</i> ); Tavistock to Launceston (G.W.RLY.) . . . . .	207
7. Exeter to Plymouth by Powderham, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Newton Abbot, Totnes, Plympton (G. W. RLY.) ( <i>Excursions from Plymouth</i> ) . . . . .	77	14a. Okehampton to Holsworthy by Ashbury (L. & S. W. RLY.), Hatherleigh (Road) . . . . .	23
8. Exeter to Moreton Hampstead and Chagford by Dunsford and Steps Bridges; Steps Bridge to Chagford by Clifford Bridge and Wooston and Cranbrook Castles (Road).			

Route	Page	Route	Page
14b. Okehampton to Launceston (Road) . . . . .	232	Coast and Coast Road, Lundy, Hartland . . . . .	261
15. To Kingsbridge (G.W.R.LY.) and Neighbourhood. Modbury (Road); thence to Plymouth by Bigbury Bay and Coast . . . . .	234	18. Barnstaple to Lynton and Lynmouth (Road) ( <i>Excursions</i> ), Exmoor . . . . .	271
16. Totnes to Plymouth by Ermington and Yealmpton (Road) . . . . .	241	19. Lynton to Ilfracombe by Woolda Bay, Heddon's Mouth, and Combe Martin . . . . .	280
17. Exeter to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (L. & S. W. RLY.) . . . . .	243	20. Taunton to Barnstaple by Dulverton, Dulverton Stat. to Tiverton by Bampton (G. W. RLY.), Dulverton to Dunster, Minehead, Porlock, and Lynmouth (Road) . . . . .	283
17a. Barnstaple to Bideford (Westward Ho and Appledore) and Torrington (L. & S. W. RLY.) . . . . .	254	21. Lynton to Taunton by Porlock and Minehead (Road), Dunster, Watchet (G. W. RLY.) . . . . .	288
17b. Bideford to Bude by Clovelly and Hartland Point by			

\* This sign indicates that further information relating to the subject is to be found in the *Index and Directory* at the end of the book.

† At places marked thus vehicles can be secured, on giving the station-master a day's notice.

### ROUTE 1.\*

#### LONDON TO EXETER BY BRISTOL, TAUNTON, AND TIVERTON JUNCT. (G.W.R.LY.), EXCURSIONS FROM EXETER.

Rail.	Places.
	London
163½ m.	Taunton
179½ m.	Tiverton Junct. [branch rly. to Hemyock, 7 m.]
194 m.	Exeter.

The whole distance is traversed in a little over 4 hrs. by express, 5½ hrs. by ordinary trains.

Except some pleasant scenery in the Thames valley, a view of Windsor Castle, the famous White Horse of Berkshire stretched along its hill-side l., and the Box Tunnel (1½ m. long, in places 300 ft. below the surface), there is little to be noticed on this line until Bath is reached.

Between Bath and Bristol the country is picturesquely wooded. After passing Bristol, the Clifton Suspension Bridge, across the chasm

of the Avon, is seen rt. Other points of interest, before reaching the Devonian border, are—

Weston-super-Mare, rt., the stat. for which is on a loop-line, with the rocky islets of Steepholm and Flatholm, well-known places of retreat to the old Northmen, rising in the bay; Weston has become a fashionable watering-place;—Bath, whence str. cross to the Welsh coast, and which is seen rt. from Highbridge Stat., where is the junction with the Somerset and Dorset Rly. (with a branch to Wells);—the Mendip Hills, and Glastonbury Tor (marked by its tower), l.;—Bridgewater, the birthplace of Admiral Blake (the Perp. ch. of St. Mary is the only sight here);—TAUNTON, \* where the fine Perp. ch., with its tower rebuilt precisely on the old plan, and the castle, which dates from the 11th cent., and contains an Archaeological Museum, will repay a visit; whilst the famous vale of Taunton Dean, bounded by the Quantock and Blackdown hills, is full of rich and picturesque scenery

\* The first part of the Route is described in the *Hdkr. for Berks and Somerset.*

(from Taunton a branch line runs to the coast at Watchet, passing under the Quantocks);—and Wellington (with its interesting ch.), chiefly noticeable from its having given title to the Great Duke, who, after the victory of Talavera, was raised to the peerage as Baron Douro of Wellesley, co. Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Wellington.

3 m. from Wellington the traveller enters Devon through Whiteball Tunnel, 5 furlongs in length, piercing the high land prolonged from the range of Black Down. Before entering the tunnel, however, observe, on the Black Downs, l.:

The Wellington Monument, a three-sided stone pillar erected by a county subscription to commemorate the victory of Waterloo. [The key is kept at a house nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. before reaching it. An annual fair is held here on the 18th of June. The Black Down Hills command a fine view of the Vale of Taunton, and on the Devon side embosom some secluded valleys and crystal trout-streams, and are intersected by innumerable narrow lanes. They rise to 800 ft. at their highest point; and on the summit, where 2 ancient roads cross, on the boundary-line of Devon and Somerset, is a very large barrow called Symonsborough, traditionally said to mark the sepulchre of a king. (Qy. Sigmund the Waelsing? who figures in A.-S. legend; see Simonsbath, p. 277).]

Between the border and Tiverton may be seen the Scythe-stone Quarries on the N. escarpment of the Black Downs. These stones are concretions of the greensand. They occur in layers at several places on these hills, and are often associated with organic remains in fine preservation. Among the fossils, according to Conybeare, are no less than 150 species of shell-fish. The beds are about 4 ft. thick, and the stone both above and below them is excavated for building. The galleries run for about 1,000 ft. into the hill.

174 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Burlescombe, the first stat. on this line in Devon. L. is the village (pop. 719, small inns). The Church, mainly Perp. (restd. 1847 to 1856): it contains an ancient screen, a good example, renewed at the surface by scraping, and repaired 1865, and an interesting altar-tomb enriched with canopies under which are angels holding shields and other ancient memorials of the Ayshford family. The last heir male died 1688, when their residence, Ayshford Court, said to have been one of the best in the county, passed to the Sandfords, who still own it. The house, now occupied as a farm (Mr. J. Rockett), has a chapel of the 14th cent., repaired in 1860, and endowed with 15*l.* per annum for eight services yearly.

At Canon Leigh, sometimes called Mynchen Leigh, in this parish, are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery founded by Maud, Countess of Devon, in place of a house of Austin Canons established there by Wm. de Claville, temp. Hen. II. At the Dissolution it consisted of an abbess and 18 nuns. In the parish are limekilns and large quarries of blue lias lime and stone used for macadam, connected by tramway with the rly.

[Rt. of the line, 2 m., is

Holcombe Rogus (pop. 629, inn), so called from the Norman Rogo, whose descendants held it for 8 generations. It subsequently passed to the Bluetts, one of whom built the existing mansion, which is of Tudor character and worth notice. The Bluetts (1858) sold the mansion and lands to the Rev. W. Rayer, and the house known as Holcombe Court is now the property of Mrs. Rayer. The view through the gateway arch of the porch tower, with its oriels, is very picturesque. This portion is of earlier date than the hall, which was built by Sir Roger Bluett, temp. Eliz. Adjoining is a good Perp. Church, of very pleasing character, and beautifully placed. The tracery of the E. window in the S. aisle is unusual.

The S. porch has a stone groined roof, with heads of Edw. III. and Philippa as corbels of the outer doorway. In the nave and N. aisle is the manorial pew, of vast size, surrounded by a cinquecento screen of wood, with a cornice of medallions well carved in Scripture subjects. The ch. contains 2 Jas. I. monuments (coloured) for members of the Bluett family.]

[Sampford Peverell (pop. 635, inn), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. rt. of the line, and 3 m. from the nearest stat. (Tiverton Junct.), has a Church which is mainly E. Eng., and interesting, and was restored with great care in 1864. It contains a fine Norm. font and some good screen work. There is a shattered monument of a Crusader (Hugh Peverell?), circ. 1259, found under the N. aisle of the nave. The S. aisle, originally Perp. (one window alone remains of this character), is said to have been built by Margaret Beaufort, mother of Hen. VII., who lived here for some time. The manor belonged to the house of Somerset; hence Hen. VII. held it by hereditary right. In the year 1810 this village became notorious from certain remarkable visitations known throughout the country as the "Sampford Ghost." They occurred in the small house of a man called Chave, and involved knockings, stamping by day and night, and frequent severe beatings of the inmates. A folio Greek Testament was thrown from a bed into the middle of the room, and a large iron candlestick, after disporting itself in various fashions, finally flung itself at the head of Mr. Chave. A large arm, without any body attached, was once seen. The disturbances continued for more than 3 years, in spite of a reward of 250*l.* which was offered. (The story was told in a curious pamphlet by the Rev. C. Colton, author of a once well-known book named "Lacon," and then a rate at Tiverton).]

79 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. TIVERTON JUNCT.† Stat.

[Here a line branches rt. to Tiverton (p. 30), where it joins the Em Valley branch of the G. W. Rly. from Exeter to Dulverton (p. 285).]

[Another branch line, 7 miles in length, passes through the valley of the Culme to (3 m.) Uffculme\* (pop. 1,806), (5 m.) Culmstock (see p. 6), and (7 m.) Hemyock (pop. 877, inn), where are some moated ruins of a Castle, which anciently belonged to a family named Hidon, and, in the Rebellion, was garrisoned and used by the Parliament as a prison. It was taken by the Royalists under Lord Poulett, 1642, and was probably dismantled some years later by Cromwell. The flint-built entrance gateway, flanked by towers, is in tolerable preservation. It immediately faces the W. end of the Church, which was rebuilt 1846-7. It has a font of Purbeck stone (a Norm. bowl on Perp. shaft). Hemyock is situated on a stream which flows into the Culme. In this parish, and in others adjacent, are great numbers of Circular Pits, 3 or 4 ft. deep—probably remains of Roman ironworks, since cinders and iron scoriae have been found near them in such quantities as to be used for road-mending. They are found on the Blackdown range of hills, on Ottery East Hill, and elsewhere in E. Devon. Above the greensand, of which these hills consist, is a stratum of flints and clay, and above again a subsoil bed in which the iron ore, (called surface iron) is found.

About 2 m. S. of Hemyock, in a sheltered vale, watered by a feeder of the Culme, are some trifling remains of Dunkeswell Abbey, founded for Cistercian monks by William Lord Brewer in 1201. He was also the founder in this county, where his lands were very extensive, of Torre Abbey (p. 154), and of a house of Benedictine nuns at Polsloe, near Exeter. At Dunkeswell portions of a Perp. Gatehouse remain; and the foundations of the Abbey and Conventual

**ailings** are clearly traceable on the ward of the meadow in dry seasons. In a corner of the Churchyard is a large stone coffin, with a covering slab of Purbeck, found, with another coffin, within what was no doubt the Chapter House. The coffins contained perfect skeletons of a man and a woman, probably those of the founder who was buried here) and his wife. Their remains were placed together in one of the coffins, and reburied. The **Abbey**, with a yearly revenue of £000., was granted at the Dissolution to John Lord Russell. Part of the abbey site is now occupied by a handsome Church, erected in 1842 by the late Mrs. Simcoe, widow of Lieuten. Simcoe, and a descendant of William Lord Brewer, of Wolford Lodge, and her 7 daughters. The carving of the corbels and woodwork, and the painting of the glass, were the work of their own hands. Many of the tiles were dug from the site. The parish Church of Dunkeswell (pop. 344, alehouse), (rebuilt 1817, and again about 1868) is the head of the deanery; a horse's shoe, taken from the old Abbey door, is fixed to the new with 10 nails, said to symbolise the 10 churches of the deanery. This ch. with the village is 2 m. from the abbey. It contains a good Norm. font. Dunkeswell and the abbey are most easily accessible from Honiton (p. 42), whence the village is 6 m. and the abbey 8 m. distant.]

From Tiverton Junct. the train traverses the pastures of the Culme valley, disturbing many a contemplative "red Devon" in its course, to

181½ m. **Cullompton**, a small but (except for its ch.) uninteresting town (pop. 3,179), situated on the river Culme, and on the Bristol and Exeter rly., and formerly known for a manufacture of woollen stuffs.

The Church, ded. to St. Andrew, is late Perp. The red tower, firm and massive, is of the Somersetshire type, having the belfry windows filled with open stonework. It dates,

as an inscription over the entrance asserts, from 1545. The W. front is much enriched. The pillars and capitals of the nave, and the ceiling, with carved wall-plate and angel corbels, deserve notice. A chapel on the S. side of the nave (forming in effect a second S. aisle) was built 1526 by one John Lane, a clothier of this town, and deserves notice for its external ornaments, which represent the machinery employed in the manufacture of cloth. The roof also is very fine, with superb fan-tracery groining springing from corbels, with pendants in the centre. An inscription, long read by antiquaries "Wapat. cust. Lanuarii"—"Wapentaki custos Lanuarius"—wool-warden of the Hundred—turns out to be "with a Pater-noster and an Ave." The Rood-screen, which has been re-coloured and gilt, is a gorgeous specimen—one of the finest and most perfect in Devon—and a portion of the rude oak Calvary, with skulls, bones, and mortice, in which the rood itself stood, is still to be seen. It is nearly equal to the screen in length, and is a specimen of extreme rarity. The ch. was restored throughout in 1849; when some curious wall-paintings in distemper, representing St. Christopher, St. Michael, and St. Clara, were found beneath the plaster, but were again concealed by a coat of whitewash. The entire building will repay a careful examination.

The springs of the Culme rise on the Blackdown hills. Besides Cullompton, the river gives name to many places on its course (Columb David, Culmstock, Uffculme, etc.). It joins the Exe about 3 m. from Exeter. "Culme," says old Westcote, "fleetheth, like the waters of Shiloah, with a slow and still current."

In the neighbourhood are several paper-mills, and **Hillersdon House** (W. J. A. Grant, Esq. J.P.), on the road to Honiton; **The Grange** (Major-Gen. F. E. Drewe); **The Walronds**, a fine Elizabethan house, once belonging to the family of that name (F. Burrow, Esq., LL.D.); and, in the

adjoining parish of Uffculme, Bradfield Hall (Col. Sir William Hood Walrond, Bart., M.P., J.P.), one of the finest Elizabethan mansions in the county (restd. 1861). The family of Walrond has been seated here since the reign of Hen. III. The hall is of 15th cent.

[Uffculme Church, 4½ m. N.E., rebuilt in part and embellished, is worth a visit. The original building was E. Eng. The present chancel is Perp. The aisles extend beyond the nave. That N. forms the Walrond chapel, and contains some curious and grotesque monuments of Chas. I.'s time. Culmstock (pop. 854, inns), 2 m. higher up the river (E.), has a Church containing a good stone screen, converted into a reredos. In this ch. are preserved an ancient embroidered altar-cloth worked in silver wire, and the remains of a beautiful cope; one of the peal of six bells has an inscription to the Virgin. A memorial window has been placed here to the late Major Temple, father of the Bishop of London. In Kentisbeare Church, 3½ m. E. of Cullompton (pop. 812, inn), which is Perp., notice the rich oak screen, in good preservation, and an altar-tomb, which until Feb. 1858 held bronze effigies to John Whiting, Esq. (ob. 1529), and Anne his wife, and now has an inverted inscription to them. On the N. wall of the chancel is a tablet for the Rev. G. W. Scott, rector, who died at Kentisbeare, June 9, 1830, aged 26. He was the third son of Hugh Scott, Esq., of Harden; and the lines on the tablet were written by Sir Walter Scott, who, although he had constantly refused to write anything in the shape of an epitaph, consented to do so at the request of his old friends. The lines are as follows:

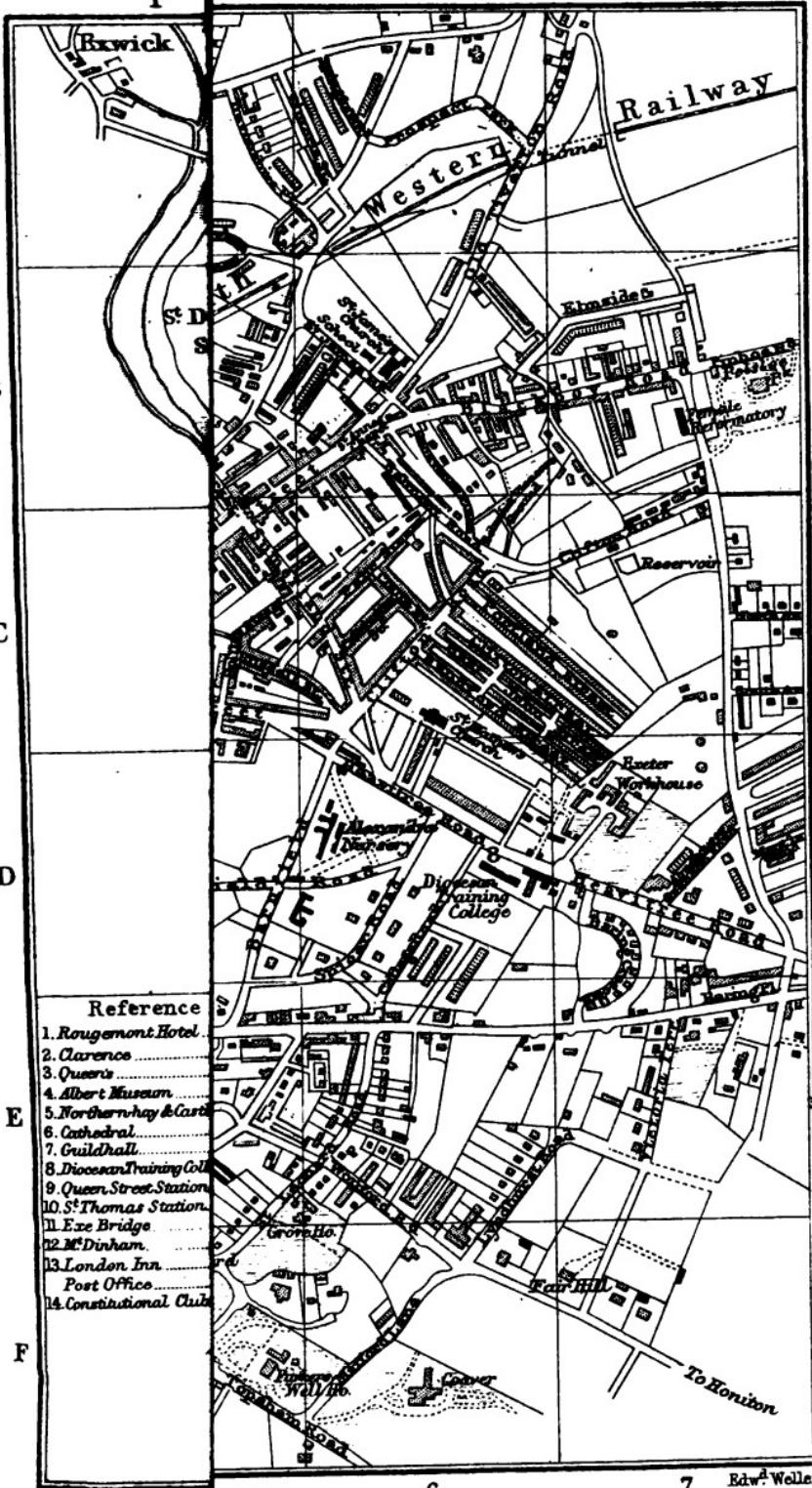
"To youth, to age, alike, this tablet pale  
Tells the brief moral of its tragic tale.  
Art thou a parent? reverence this bier;  
The parent's fondest hopes lie buried here.  
Art thou a youth, prepared on life to start  
With opening talents and a generous heart?  
Fair hopes and flattering prospects—all these  
gone—  
Lo! here they end,—a monumental stone,

But let submission check repining thought—  
Heaven crowned its champion ere the fight  
was fought."

Plymtree Church, 4 m. S.S.E., is Perp. and interesting (date 1460). It has a very fine and perfect Perp. Rood-screen, stretching all across the ch., the panels painted with figures of saints and historical personages; including, it is conjectured, portraits of Prince Arthur and Cardinal Morton. The chancel has been restored. There is a stone statue of the Virgin and Child under a canopy on the W. front of the tower. Plymtree (pop. 418, inn) is surrounded by orchards producing abundance of cider.]

Still following the valley of the Culme, we reach

185½ m. Hele Stat. [1 m. N. is Bradninch (pop. 1,708). In 1644, during the Civil war, King Charles was here in person, and slept several nights at the old rectory, now called Manor House (Mr. J. Rowell), where his bedstead is preserved. The Church (late Perp.) contains a fine screen and a remarkable picture of the legend of St. Francis of Assisi on the parcloses, now under the tower arch. It was taken from the N. aisle, which was built in the reign of Hen. VII. by the fraternity of St. John, or Guild of Cordwainers. The chancel screen dates from 1528; the subjects on the centre door panels are the Annunciation and the Salutation; on those of the N. side the 12 Sibyls, very perfect; on the N. door are the 4 Doctors of the W. Church; on the S. side the colours are much defaced, but the Exile from Paradise, the Christ-Child holding the globe in l. hand, the rt. raised in benediction, are quite distinct. The W. window has been filled with stained glass by Hardman—subject, "The Homage of St. Michael." And on the S. is a stained-glass window, the gift of the Hon. G. West, a native of this town and Congressman U.S.A. A new S. porch was added 1881. Bradninch is a barony attached to the ancient Earldom of Cornwall. It received its





first charter as a borough at a very early period—so early, indeed, that it claimed priority of Exeter; and there was a “proverbial speech” to the effect that the Mayor of Exeter was bound to hold the Mayor of Bradninch’s stirrup “when they met together.” The borough, however, was excused its privilege of returning two members to parliament in the reign of Hen. VII. on payment of 5 marks. The Castle of Exeter was held to be the chief place, or “Manor House,” of the barony of Bradninch. Sundry traditional sayings, illustrative of his dignity, are fathered on the mayor of the latter place. Being once found reading the newspaper upside down, he reminded the caviller that “the Mayor of Bradninch might read the paper upside down, or in any way he pleased.”]

187 m. Silverton (p. 34) Stat. is reached, and the line skirts Killerton Park, the seat of Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., J.P. On the high ground is Delbury Camp (300 ft.) There is also a modern Chapel in the park, which deserves notice.

190 m. the line joins the Exe valley branch and passes at some distance l. Poltimore House (Lord Poltimore) (see p. 29).

The rly. accompanies the Culme to its junction with the Exe, where, leaving on the rt. the park of Pynes House (Earl of Iddesleigh), it turns in a curve at the junction of the Creedy with the Exe, and enters,

194 m. EXETER ✪ (pop. 37,549).

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

**Exeter**, without rival the Queen of the West, is seated on the l. bank of the Exe, on a steep hill that slopes towards a curve of the river. The Castle mound forms the summit of the hill. The Cathedral towers rise half-way down.

Queen Street leads from the S.W. and N. Devon rly. stat. direct into the heart of the city, opening into the old High Street; and immediately opposite, a narrow passage (St.

Martin’s Lane) leads into the Cathedral Close. In Queen Street, on the l. side, is the Albert Museum.

The principal thoroughfares divide the city into 4 parts: High Street, following the line of the Roman road—a branch of the “Icenhilde Way,” which ran from Exeter into Cornwall—and Fore Street, traverse it in a line from N.E. to S.W.; North Street and South Street traverse High Street at rt. angles. (This old arrangement indicates the ground-plan of the Roman Isca. The great mound on which the Castle stood was no doubt the British stronghold). Of late years the city has greatly extended its dimensions. The principal streets are continued into St. Sidwell’s on the E., Mount Radford on the S., St. David’s on the N., and towards Alphington and the parish of St. Thomas on the S.W. and W. Queen Elizabeth gave the city, besides its motto, “Semper fidelis,” two “Pegasi argent”—wings endorsed and debruised with 3 bars wavy azure—as the supporters for its shield of arms (a castle with a portcullis).

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The chief are the Cathedral; the Castle, or rather the mound and scanty remains of the Castle (p. 17); Mount Dinham, with St. Michael’s Church and the free cottages adjoining; the Guildhall with its portraits (p. 19); the Albert Memorial Museum in Queen Street (p. 20); a few of the Parish Churches (pp. 21–23); and the Walks on Northernhay (p. 19). The views from these walks and from Mount Dinham are very striking; and from the top of the N. transept tower of the Cathedral there is a grand bird’s-eye view of the city and of the estuary, at the head of which it stands. This view extends as far as the mouth of the river. A fine view of the city is also to be had by going up Longbrook Street, which adjoins the E. end of the High Street, and ascending the hill. There are

also some ancient houses in the city which deserve attention, particularly in High Street and Fore Street. There is also one in the Close, formerly known as Mols' Coffee House.

The **CATHEDRAL**, the seat of the Devonian bishopric, which had been established at Crediton towards the beginning of the 10th cent. (circ. 910), was removed to Exeter in 1050 (for the increased security of a walled city) by King Edw. the Confessor. During the greater portion of the intervening period Cornwall had its separate bishops; but *Leofric*, in whose time the change was made, received the two sees united from his predecessor *Livingus*, and they have never since been separated until 1877.

*Leofric* was established in a Saxon ch., which had been that of a monastery, where he was enthroned first Bp. of Exeter by the Confessor in person. It occupied part of the site of the present cathedral (probably that of the existing Lady Chapel, and a short space W. of it, but no portion of certainty remains). A new cathedral was commenced by the blind Bp. *Warelwast*, nephew of the Conqueror, in 1112, and was completed by Bp. *Marshall* about 1200. In 1136 it was much injured by fire, during Stephen's siege of the Castle, in compensation for which that king granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.* out of the Manor of Colyton. The portions of this *Norm.* building which remain are the transeptal towers, perhaps some courses of masonry on the N. side of the nave, between the N. tower and the N. porch, and the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, unless, indeed, this was part of the still older Saxon ch. During the restoration of the choir (1871), the foundations of a *Norm.* apse, terminating the choir of the *Norm.* cathedral, were found at the end of the third bay from the W.

Bp. *Walter Bronescombe* (1258–  
90) considerably altered, if he did  
rebuild, St. Mary Magdalene's and

St. Gabriel's Chapels, and no doubt prepared the way for the transformation of the *Norm.* cathedral into its Decorated form, which it was left to the master-mind of *Peter Quivil* to create. This bishop during his tenancy of the see (1280–1291) seems to have furnished plans for the entire building, which were followed with but little variation by his successors. He himself constructed (or completed the construction of) the transepts out of the lower stages of *Warelwast's* *Norm.* towers, and completed the Lady Chapel, where he lies buried. Bp. *Byton* (1292–1307) began the work of the choir, and completed the 3 W. bays. His successor, Bp. *Stapledon* (1308–1326), constructed the remaining 4 bays, began the eastern end of the cloisters, and added the rood-loft, bishop's throne, and sedilia. He also erected a new high altar and reredos; the latter alone at a cost of nearly 8,000*l.* of our present money. This reredos and high altar were removed under Order in Council (1550), and destroyed then or shortly after. It is conjectured that fragments of it were used in the monument to Bp. *Leofric* erected over his reputed tomb in the S. transept in 1568 and demolished in 1885 (see p. 16). Bp. *Grandisson* (1328–1369) completed the nave, and finally dedicated the whole cathedral in 1351. Bp. *Brantingham* (1369–1394) probably finished the building of the cloisters, and added the W. screen, with its porches and sculpture. Although it appears from these dates that the greater part of the cathedral was erected during the *later Dec.* (Curvilinear) period, it belongs nevertheless, in all its details (with the exception of the W. screen), to the *earlier* or Geometrical Dec.; an apparent proof that the plans were fully provided by Bp. *Quivil*, with whose time the details well agree. It is probable that the *Norm.* cathedral was not actually removed, but was transformed, portion by portion, the round arches of the great arcade being converted into much larger pointed ones.

Winchester and Gloucester may be compared; but in those cases the transformation is evident and palpable. Here, if such change was really effected, "art has been concealed by art." *Marshall's* work must have been transitional, with strong E. Eng. tendencies. *Bp. Stapledon*, as is expressly recorded, constructed the 4 E. bays of the choir, as they now appear. A remarkable difference will be seen between these bays and those to the W., the work of his predecessor, *Byton*. The *western* have a recessed triforium gallery, under the clerestory windows. The *eastern* have only a blank arcade, and no passage. *The Cathedral is one of the most interesting and important examples of Dec. in England.* Compared with other English cathedrals, the *specialities* of Exeter are its transeptal Norm. towers, and its long unbroken roof, extending throughout nave and choir. It has one of the finest interiors in Europe.

The cathedral was restd. in 1662 at a cost of 25,000*l.*, chiefly raised through the exertions of *Dean*, afterwards *Bp., Ward*. And in 1870 its restoration was commenced by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*. This was completed in 7 years, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, raised by the liberality of the bishop, dean and chapter, and gentry of the county; the late Rev. Chancellor Harrington having contributed 5,000*l.* The choir was formally re-opened on St. Peter's Day, 1876, and the nave on Oct. 18, 1877.

Not only does "aisle answer to aisle and pillar to pillar and window-tracery to window-tracery, but also chapel to chapel and even tomb to tomb and canopy to canopy;" while, to crown all, the grand characteristic feature of our cathedral, the transeptal towers, completes this balance of parts. The nave and choir have, very unusually, the same number (7) of bays. The height, length, and breadth of the nave and transept towers is the same, 140 ft. The uni-

formity of architecture is most noticeable. The cathedral is Dec. throughout, and is only paralleled in this respect by *Salisbury*, which is throughout E. Eng.

During the Commonwealth the cathedral was divided by a brick wall, erected under an Act of the City Council of 1657 on the site of the rood-loft; and two eminent preachers took possession of the separated portions, known as "West Peter's" and "East Peter's." They "enjoyed great comfort and quiet" until the Restoration, when they were expelled by *Bp. Seth Ward* (1662–1667), who pulled down the "monstrous Babylonish wall." The Cloisters had been pulled down by the Puritans, and the site was afterwards converted into a market. (The Visitors of Edw. VI. and Elizabeth also had long before worked much havoc among the sculptures and other decorations of the cathedral.) The cloisters are now being rebuilt from the plans of *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*; the S.W. portion being completed.

In the spring of 1859 the nave of the cathedral was fitted for congregational worship. The choir remained crowded with pews, and fitted with wainscot-work of the last cent., costly and well-worked, but altogether inappropriate and unpleasing. At the same time gold and colour were applied to the corbels, capitals, and roof bosses; and stained glass wherever required was inserted.

### The Exterior.

The best exterior views of the cathedral are from the N. side (the Lady Chapel has been well exposed by the removal of some buildings on the N. and, more recently, on the S. side, which much interfered with it); and from the garden of the Bp.'s palace on the S. side. "As we walk round, we cannot but consider that the cathedral, though far from lofty, and presenting none of the majestic features of several of sister churches, is nevertheless a fine

composition. The aisles of choir and nave, intercepted by the stately Norm. towers, further broken by the prominence of their chantries, and spanned by flying buttresses richly pinnacled; the large, pure windows, which pierce both aisle and clerestory; the roof, highly pitched, and finished with crest-tiles—form a decidedly graceful and pleasing whole.”—J. W. Hewett. The flying buttresses were rendered necessary by the removal of the massive Norm. aisle walls.

The W. Front, probably the work of *Bp. Brantyngham*, Edw. III.’s Treasurer in Picardy, and more than once Lord High Treasurer of England—is of high interest; and, though it cannot compete with those of Wells or Lincoln (both of earlier date), may justly claim great beauty as an architectural composition. In the gable niche is a figure of St. Peter, to whom the cathedral (like the first Saxon ch. here) is dedicated. The façade is pierced by 3 doorways, and surmounted by a series of niches, in which are the statues of kings, warriors, saints, and apostles, guardians, as it were, of the entrance to the sanctuary. These figures are arranged in 3 rows: the lowest are angels, who support shafts with capitals, on which the 2nd row, mostly kings and knights, are placed; in the 3rd row are chiefly saints and apostles. It is scarcely possible to identify any of these figures with certainty. The 2 statues, however, with shields of arms, in niches above the upper row, are those of Athelstan and Edward the Confessor. All are now battered, blackened, and time-worn; and 2, which crumbled to pieces and fell from their niches, were replaced by the late *E. B. Stephens, A.R.A.*, who was a native of Exeter. The whole work is fully entitled to Mr. Cockerell’s praise of it, as “remarkable, characteristic, and beautiful sculpture.”

The great W. Window will best be seen from within. The 3 doorways are much enriched; remark the building of carved foliage round

that in the centre. On the central boss of the groining is a representation of the Crucifixion. Within the S. doorway are 2 much-shattered sculptures—“The Appearance of the Angel to Joseph in a Dream,” and “The Adoration of the Shepherds.” Between this doorway and the centre is the Chantry of St. Radegunde, constructed by *Bp. Grandisson* for the place of his own sepulture, and worked into the screen on its completion by *Bp. Brantyngham*. On the roof is a figure of the Saviour, in low relief, with the rt. hand raised in benediction. The tomb of *Grandisson*, the most distinguished prelate who ever filled the see, was sacrilegiously violated between 1590 and 1600 (the exact year and the perpetrators are unknown), “the ashes scattered abroad,” says *Hoker*, “and the bones bestowed no man knoweth where.” The W. window of the S. aisle has been filled with stained glass in his memory by the present Dean.

#### The Interior.

The Nave is (except the easternmost bay, which seems to have been constructed by *Quivil*), as far as the transepts, the work of *Bishop Grandisson*. The walls and roof are of stone from the quarries of Beer and Silverton; the clustered pillars of Purbeck marble. Although the view eastward is intercepted by the organ, the general impression is that of great richness and beauty. The roof (owing to the absence of a central tower) is unbroken from end to end, and is exceeded in grace and lightness by no other in England. The visitor should remark—

(a) The carved bosses of the roof, which are relieved by colour, and represent foliage, grotesque figures and animals; heads of the Virgin and Saviour, the Passion and Crucifixion and Agnus Dei, and in the centre of the 2nd bay the murder of Becket. *Grandisson* wrote a life of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

(b) The corbels between the arches, which support the clustered vaulting shafts. These are peculiar to this cathedral; and the exquisite beauty of the carved foliage calls for especial notice. The easternmost corbels display on the N. side Moses with his hands supported by Aaron and Hur; and S., the risen Saviour, with cross and banner.

(c) The *Minstrels' Gallery* (erected 1353), in the central bay on the N. side. This is the finest example in England. There is a small gallery at Wells, and the "tribune" at the end of the nave at Winchester served for the same purpose; but neither equals this. The musical instruments carried by the angels in the niches are worth notice, and represent cymbals, timbrel, sistrum, psaltery, regals, clarion, Jew's harp, harp, rebec, shalm, bag-pipe, and lute. The two corbelled heads below are those of Edw. III. and Philippa. Edw. III. in 1336 raised the Earldom of Cornwall to a Duchy, giving it to his son, the Black Prince, the City of Exeter being made a part of the Duchy, and the fee-farm rent fixed at 20*l.* per annum.

(d) The windows of the nave, nearly all of the *first Dec.* (Geometrical) character, are said to exhibit a greater variety of tracery than can be found in any other building in the kingdom. They are arranged in pairs, on opposite sides of the cathedral, so that no two, side by side, resemble each other. In all, except the two westernmost, it will be seen that the geometrical character prevails, indicating that the design furnished by *Quivil* was adhered to with little modification. The great W. window is *Bp. Brantingham's* work; and its curvilinear tracery, with that of the last windows on either side, differs from the others. It is a superb example of later Dec. The glass in it (18th cent.) is quite worthless. The ruby glass in it, however, is said to be some of the last made in England before *M. Bon-tempo* revived the art. The eastern-

most window of the aisles, on each side, is partly blocked by the Norm. tower. The aisle wall here is probably Norm., and the insertion of a fully lighted window, such as those below, was impossible.

The Pulpit, executed by *Messrs. Farmer & Brindley*, from the late *Sir Gilbert Scott's* design, was erected in 1877 as a memorial to *Bp. J. C. Patteson* of the Melanesian Mission, who, in the discharge of his duties, lost his life at the hands of savages. The sculptured panels represent events in the missionary careers of St. Boniface and St. Alban, and the death of *Bp. Patteson*. The statues are of SS. Stephen, Paul, and John. At the foot of the pulpit is *Bp. Brantingham's* tomb.

On the opposite side to the pulpit, but farther W., is the Font, which was provided for the baptism of *Henrietta Maria*, dau. of *Chas. I.*, born at Exeter 1644, and is still used.

In the N. aisle is a memorial (the monument by *Marochetti*) to the officers and men of the 9th Lancers who fell in India.

Passing into the N. transept, the visitor should first remark the manner in which *Bp. Quivil* formed the transepts out of the Norm. towers of *William Warewast*. "The inner side of each (adjoining the nave) was taken down to nearly half its height from the ground, and a vast substantial arch constructed to sustain the upper remaining part." The squareness and narrowness of the transepts are at once apparent. That these towers were always transeptal, and not, as has often been suggested, the western towers of a Norm. church which extended eastward of them, is proved not only by the Norm. masonry in the wall between the tower and the N. porch, but by the foundations of the apse (discovered 1871). In this transept one Norm. window and two circular-headed doorways still exist. The ch. of *Ottery St. Mary*, ded. by *Bp. Bronescombe* in 1260, but alt. and enlarged by *Bp. Grandi*

in 1335 (p. 47), seems to have been a direct imitation of the cathedral of Exeter (at least of its ground plan) as it then existed. Ottery is the only ch. in England, except Exeter, which has transeptal towers; and, except the well-known instance at Le Mans, there are none of any note on the Continent. The transepts, as already noticed, are formed by opening to the ch. the interior of the 2 towers with admirable effect. The windows N. and S. of the transepts, and the open galleries, which project E. and W., are probably *Bp. Quivil's* work; as are the chapels of St. Paul and St. John the Baptist, which open E. from the 2 transepts. The tracery of the transept windows is of extreme beauty, and shows well the wheel form, which was but little departed from by *Quivil's* successors. The overhanging galleries, very picturesque in themselves, were rendered necessary by the fact that the Norm. walls of the towers could not well be pierced, and that a triforium passage, communicating with that in the choir, was required. Adjoining St. Paul's Chapel, in the N. transept, is the chantry of Wm. Sylke, subchanter, who founded it in 1485, and d. 1508. The inscription above his effigy, an emaciated figure in a shroud, runs—"Sum quod eris, fueram quod es; pro me, precor, ora." In the N. transept is the monument of James Northcote, R.A., by *Chantrey*, and a memorial to the officers and soldiers of the East Devon Regt. who fell in the Crimea, with the colours.

The Clock in this transept is celebrated. It is certain that a clock existed "in boreali turre" of the cathedral in 1317, which was probably the same that yet remains. It is referred to in the Fabric Rolls (1376) as "Horologium quod vocatur clokke." "It has 2 dials, and its construction is referred to the reign of Edw. III. (it is probably older), when the science of astronomy was in its nonage, and earth regarded as the central 'the universe. The upper

disc, which was added in 1760, shows the minutes. The lower disc is divided into 3 parts; the figure of the earth forming the nucleus of the innermost circle, that of the sun traversing the outer space, that of the moon the intermediate one. The sun is stamped with a fleur-de-lis, the upper end pointing to the hour of the day, the lower to the age of the moon; while the figure of the moon is made black on one side, and moved by the clockwork so as to imitate the varying aspect of its inconstant original." Little of the ancient works remains, however. There is a very similar clock in the ch. of Ottery; and one resembling it in Wells Cathedral, which is said to have been brought from Glastonbury.

In the N. transept tower (closed to visitors) is Peter, the great bell, brought from Llandaff by *Bp. Courtenay* (1477-1492), and the second largest ancient bell in England. It weighs 12,500 lbs. (Great Tom at Oxford weighs 17,000 lbs.) It was "crazed" on Nov. 5, 1611, "most probably from a too violent ringing in commemoration of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot," and recast in 1676. It is now fixed, and the hours and, every evening, curfew are struck on it by a hammer.

In the S. Transept is the tomb of *Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon* (d. 1377), and of his *Countess Margaret* (d. 1391), moved recently from the nave, where it stood within a rich chantry, which was removed about 1630. Here also are a large monument with canopy to Sir John and Lady Gilbert, and a mural monument with kneeling effigy of *Sir Peter Carew*, buried in Ireland in 1575. There is also a memorial to the officers and men of the Cornwall Regiment killed in the Indian Mutiny, with the colours. Here stood (till 1885) *Bp. Leofric's* monument mentioned before. In the tower of this transept are eleven bells; ten ring in peal. A door at the S.W. angle of this transept leads into the *Chapel of the Holy Ghost*, a

narrow, semi-cylindrically vaulted building, of E. Eng. date.

Beyond the Chapel of the Holy Ghost is the Chapter House. The lower part is surrounded by a fine arcade, E. Eng., and perhaps the work of *Bp. Brewer* (1224–1244); the upper, with Perp. niches, is assigned to *Bp. Lacey* (1420–1455). The E. window is given to *Bp. Neville* (1456–1465); and the ceiling, which is richly painted and gilt, to *Bp. Bothe* (1465–1478). The Chapter Library was moved from here in 1888 to the new Library (see p. 16). Observe the paintings of the heads of Moses and Aaron, relics of the 17th cent. reredos, and a most interesting old mitre case.

The Choir Screen, as has been proved by examinations made during the restoration of the choir (1871), was part of *Stapledon's* work, though it has no doubt been much tampered with at different times. Bills, however, have been found for all the principal parts of the fabric—iron bars, tiles, steps, and marble pillars; and although the ogee arches at the sides are very unusual at so early a period, they are no doubt part of the original work. The rose and thistle in the spandrels were barbarously introduced temp. James I. The thirteen oil paintings on its western face usurp the places of ancient bas-reliefs. The Organ (by *Loosemore*, 1665), which took the place of the original “organs,” mentioned in the Fabric Rolls of 1280, was rebuilt by *Lincoln* in 1819, renovated by *Willis* in 1859, and rebuilt by *Speechly* in 1871, and was among the finest and said to be the oldest in use in England. A new organ, also by *Willis*, has now been inserted in the old case, and was first used at the end of 1892. *Loosemore* is ranked by Dr. Burney among the first organ-builders of his time; there is a slab to him in the floor of the nave (1682). The Choir Pulpit is a very good modern work, and the gift of the late E. Force, Esq., chapter clerk.

*Bp. Grandisson* probably finished

the roofing of the choir, which he consecrated, dedicating the high altar, Dec. 18, 1328; and, writing to Pope John XXII., affirmed that the cathedral, when finished, would surpass in beauty of its kind any other ch. in England or France. In architectural character the choir differs hardly at all from the nave. The 2 narrow arches immediately within the choir screen (the first within the choir) were necessary in order to adapt the new work or reconstruction of the choir to the Norm. walls of the transepts—left standing, or unaltered. Remark especially

(a) The Roof-bosses and Corbels.

The latter are even more admirable in design, and more varied in foliage, than those of the nave: maple, oak, ash, the filbert with its clusters of nuts, and the vine with tendrils and fruit, could hardly be reproduced more faithfully.

(b) The Sedilia, with their very rich and fine canopies, the work of *Bp. Stapledon*. These sedilia formed in truth the “Cathedra Domini Episcopi,” and are sometimes mentioned as “Lapis Leofrici”—“Leofric's Stone.” There was an inscription (now illegible) on the back, which seems to have referred to the installation of *Leofric*, the first Bp. of Exeter, by Edw. the Confessor and his queen *Eadgytha*; the king, in the words of the charter, leading the bishop by one arm and the queen by the other. Within the recess of the centre sedile is the mutilated head of a bishop, and heads of a king and queen are in those on either side. There are 3 heads in the triforium above, placed in the same order. The whole may well have been a memorial—imitated perhaps by *Bp. Stapledon* from one which existed before—of the establishment of the episcopal see at Exeter.

(c) The Misericores or subsellia, which have been cut down to fit their present places. These are E. Eng., probably of *Bp. Brewer's* time, and are the earliest in the kingdom. modern Stall work, designed by

late Sir Gilbert Scott, with which they are now incorporated, is exceedingly beautiful. Remark the armour of the knights—their heater shields and flat helmets—and the E. Eng. character of the foliage, and, among others, figures of a mermaid and merman, of a knight in a boat drawn by a swan, and of a king sitting in a tub of boiling water as a penance.

In the modern Reredos, presented by Chancellor Harrington and Dr. Blackall, and designed by the late Sir G. G. Scott, the marbles, spars, and serpentine of Devon and Cornwall have been used. It was the subject of a lawsuit, raised by the Archdeacon of Cornwall, as Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, but decision was given in its favour.

(d) The Episcopal Throne, dating from 1316, is a magnificent specimen of ancient wood-carving, 57 ft. high, put together without a single nail. It was taken down and concealed during the Rebellion. In the records of the year 1312 there appears the charge of 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*½d.* for timber for the bishop's seat, and we are told that the oak brought from Newton and Chulmleigh was kept for four years in order that it might be thoroughly seasoned. The sum paid for the construction was 4*l.*, and for the painting 1*l.* 10*s.* It has now been restored at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.*; and still adorned with foliage, pinnacles, and elaborate niches, it towers upwards above the triforium arcade until its finial is nearly level with the clerestory window; and as the late Mr. R. J. King remarks, "the lightness of its ascending stages almost rivals the famous sheaf of fountains of the Nuremberg Tabernacle. The enclosure at its base is approached by three steps of black marble from the Ashburton quarries."—C. Worthy.

(e) The E. window, inserted by Bp. Brantingham, is early Perp., and filled with stained glass, most of which is 14th cent., and very removed from the earlier win-

dow. In the lowest row are 9 figures of saints, the 3 central ones of Brantingham's time—the others of the first period. In the middle row all are Perp. The figure at the extreme l. (looking E.) is St. Sidwell, or Sativola, a British maiden, said to have been contemporary with St. Boniface of Crediton (first half of 8th cent.). She was beheaded by a mower near a well outside the city walls; and the emblems which she holds refer either to this, or make a rebus of her name—"scythe-well." In the uppermost row the 3 figures of Abraham, Moses, and Isaiah are of the first period. The heraldry above is modern. The tone of colour throughout the window is very fine and solemn.

(f) The Monuments to be observed in the choir are—on the N. side, the tomb of Bp. Marshall; the medallions and E. Eng. foliage of his tomb, which is of Purbeck marble, and the ornament round the neck of the cope, should be noticed; and the monument should be compared with those of Bps. Bartholomew and Simon of Apulia in the Lady Chapel;—and Bp. Walter de Stapledon, murdered in 1326 by the citizens of London, who rose on the side of Queen Isabella. The king, Edw. II., had left the city in charge of the bishop. The body was at first interred in the sand near his own palace, "without Temple Bar"; but was then buried in St. Clement Danes Ch. and afterwards brought to Exeter and solemnly buried by the Queen's command. The canopy is later than the effigy, and was restored within the present cent. Under it, and not visible except from within, is a large figure of the Saviour; and a small figure of a king (Edw. II.) climbs upward at the side towards Him. On the sleeve of the effigy are 2 keys addorsed—the arms of the see as borne by Bp. Stapledon, who founded Stapledon's Inn at Oxford, now "Exeter College," which keeps the monument in repair. The mutilated

Door laid open in the N. porch, and the shields of arms in the S. nave aisle which display the heraldic bearings of Royalists holding civil offices in Exeter about 1642, until lately were concealed by whitewash.

Opening from the N. choir aisle is St. Andrew's Chapel, of early Dec. character, and possibly the work of Bp. *Bronescombe*, completed by Bp. *Stapledon*. It precisely resembles St. James's Chapel opposite, and both have upper chambers; the one in St. Andrew's Chapel is used as a muniment room. Remark in this aisle a monument of a knight, cross-legged, probably *Sir Richard de Stapledon*, and elder brother of Bp. *Walter*. At the end of the aisle is the Chantry of St. George, founded about 1518 by *Sir John Speke*, of White Lackington in Somerset. It is a mass of rich carving, and has been well restored.

E. of this aisle is St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, assigned to Bp. *Bronescombe*. The screen between it and the aisle is of Perp. character. Rt., as one enters under the arch opening from the Lady Chapel, is the tomb of Bp. *Stafford* (1395–1419), brother of Ralph Lord *Stafford*, twice Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, and the 2nd founder of Exeter College, Oxford, to which he gave its present name. The tabernacle-work above it is rich and beautiful. A beautiful arcade, much hidden by monuments, runs below the windows. The stained glass in the E. window dates from the 15th cent. Here is a striking Elizabethan monument to *Sir Gawen Carew*, his wife, and his nephew *Sir Peter Carew*. It is in 2 stages. The cross-legged figure of Sir Peter is unusual at that period. Both he and Sir Gawen were active in suppressing the Devonian rising, temp. Edw. VI. The monument has been restored, in gold and colours, with very good effect. A staircase in the N.E. corner of this chapel leads to the roofs of the N. choir aisle and of the ambulatory or E. aisle, the former giving a perspective

between the flying buttresses to the N. transept which should not be missed, and the latter commanding the E. window of the choir, through which a very fine view of the interior, looking W., is obtained.

The Ambulatory between the choir and Lady Chapel is of early character, and if it be not part of Bp. *Bronescombe*'s work, it may possibly have been constructed by Bp. *Marshall*. The latter, it has been suggested, built the retrochoir at the same time as he lengthened the Norm. choir, thus "completing" (as he is recorded to have done) the cathedral. The piers supporting the eastern arches (those at the back of the choir) differ in section from the others; and the S. window of the retrochoir, with mere roundels, uncusped, in the tracery, has also been supposed to indicate an earlier date than that of *Bronescombe*.

The Lady Chapel, now used for early morning service, was completed by Bp. *Quivil*, and was in fact the beginning of the series of works which transformed or replaced the Norm. ch. by that which we now see. This chapel was converted into a library in 1657, at the expense of Dr. *Vilvaine*, and continued so until 1822, when its books were removed to the chapter house.

In this chapel the Purbeck shafts have been repaired where necessary; the reredos has been brought into proper keeping with the central compartment, which is probably of *Grandisson*'s time; a very striking east window, by *Clayton and Bell*, was inserted by the Rev. Chancellor Harrington as a memorial of his sister; and much colour has been applied to the vaulting and to the reredos. In the centre of the pavement is the tombstone of Bp. *Quivil*, buried in the midst of his work, as was usual, with a cross and the inscription, "Petrica tegit Petrum, nihil officiat sibi teturum."

On the S. side is the monument of (probably) Bp. *Bartholomaeus Iscan*

(“of Exeter”), 1161–1184; he shone as one of the two “great lights of the English Church,” as this bishop and *Bp. Roger of Worcester* were called by Pope Alexander III. Remark the beard and moustache worn by the prelate, and the high-peaked mitre like a Norm. helmet. The character of this effigy is remarkable. The slab is of Purbeck, a strong reason for assigning the monument to a very late Norm. or transitional period. Westward is the tomb with effigy of *Bp. Simon of Apulia* (1214–1223); the whole of his vestments are richly jewelled; the design resembles that of *Bp. Bartholomew's* effigy, but shows much advance in art. On the N. side are the effigies of *Sir John* and *Lady Doderidge*. Sir John (d. 1628) was one of James I.'s judges of the King's Bench.

Under the S. arch opening to St. Gabriel's Chapel is the tomb with effigy of *Bp. Bronescombe*, the son of an Exeter citizen. His fine effigy is of his own time, but the canopy above is Perp., and was probably constructed at the same time with *Bp. Stafford's* monument opposite. Note the turning lion on which the bishop treads.

**St. Gabriel's Chapel** resembles that on the N. side of the Lady Chapel, and was *Bp. Bronescombe's* work. St. Gabriel was his patron saint, and the festival of the Archangel was celebrated here with great magnificence. The altar slab in this chapel was a portion of *Leofric's* tomb, demolished 1885, and is believed to have formed part of *Bp. Stapledon's* high-altar. The E. window, inserted in memory of the late *Archdeacon Freeman*, and the 14th cent. coats-of-arms in the S. window may be noticed.

The chantry opening from the last bay of the S. wall is *Bp. Oldham's* (1505–1519), joint founder, with *Bp. Fox of Winchester*, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. It is rich in carving; and in the N.E. corner is the bishop's rebus—an owl with the word “dom” on a label (Old-ham). The bishop's

tomb has been restored by C.C.C., the arms of which college appear above.

In the S. choir aisle are the effigies of 2 cross-legged knights, temp. Edw. I. One is that of *Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford*, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. I., and was slain at Boroughbridge (1321). His dau. was *Margaret, Countess of Devon* (mentioned on p. 12). The other effigy is more doubtful, and has been assigned to *Sir — Raleigh*, and to *Sir Arthur Chichester*. Here also is the brass (recently moved from the nave) to *Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G.* (d. 1409), son of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon, standard-bearer to Edw. III., and distinguished in the French and Spanish war under the Black Prince. In this aisle is a monument by *Flaxman* to Major-Gen. Simcoe (d. 1806).

Opening from the centre of this aisle is the **Chapel of St. James**, Early Dec.; against the S. wall is a beautiful Dec. monument, a memorial of *Leofric*, the first Bp. of Exeter, who was buried in the crypt beneath: “*Sepultus est in crypta ecclesiae.*” The monument consists of a Purbeck slab surmounted by a rich canopy, in the pediment of which is seated a figure of the Saviour, to Whom angels are offering incense; other angels, with saints and ecclesiastics, are also introduced. The design is of much richness and beauty. In the fabric rolls of 1419 is a charge for the inscription on the monument of Leofric. There is no inscription now.

The crypt above mentioned is the only one in the cathedral; it communicates with the W. door of a chapel by a staircase, the masonry on each side of which is very ancient. The crypt itself was at one time used as a *wine cellar* for the episcopal palace. Next to St. James's Chapel is the **Vestry** and **Treasury**. The cathedral was very rich at one time in plate and vestments, but has been despoiled of these also.

The **Library**, built on the finished portion of the cloister, now contains the books moved from the chapter-

house, some 15,000 volumes. Here also are some most interesting old MSS., the original of the *Exon Domesday*, the volume of Saxon poetry bequeathed to the cathedral by *Bp. Leofric*, and known as the "Codex Exoniensis," and the *Liber Pontificalis* of *Bp. Lacy*. Here also is the original charter granted by the Confessor to *Leofric*, and confirming the removal of the see from Crediton to Exeter (1050). It is signed by the two archbishops, by the great *Earl Godwin*, and by his sons *Harold* (afterwards king) and *Tostig*. There is also a Charter of *Ethelred the Unready* (993).

On the exterior of the cathedral the visitor should especially remark the Norm. towers; that S. is Norm. throughout; that N. was altered by *Bp. Courtenay*, and its upper stages are Perp. There can be little doubt that these towers were designed as much for defensive (or protective) purposes as for any that can be called ecclesiastical. They were, in fact, castles of considerable strength, with few or no external openings in their lower stages. It is these towers which give to the cathedral what has been called an "uncouthness of outline," combined with a "perfection of detail which makes it unique among English churches."—*E. A. Freeman*.

The Episcopal Palace, almost rebuilt under *Bp. Phillpotts*, contains little of interest beyond an E. Eng. arch of very early character, and a chimneypiece in the hall, erected by *Bp. Courtenay*, circ. 1486, and a magnificent bay window of Hen. VII.'s time, of 3 storeys, which was removed from a house in the parish of St. Petrock; beneath the third storey is a row of shields in panels, a good example of the form known as the Ecusson à bouche, so called from its being notched in the dexter-chief to support the spear. There is also a fine ceiling of wood to be seen here. The earliest portion of the palace is the Chapel, which dates from *Bp. Quivil's* time. The palace

[Devon.]

and deanery (where Chas. II., Wm. III., and Geo. III. lodged during their visits to Exeter) are of course within the ancient close.

In 1283 the precentor, *Walter Lechlade*, had been murdered in returning to his house from matins in the cathedral. In 1285 Edw. I. and his queen kept Christmas at Exeter, and a parliament was held here. At this time the murder of the precentor is said to have been investigated, and a licence for enclosing the precinct, so as to afford security to the clergy, and embattling the palace, was granted to *Bp. Quivil* in that year. The walls and gates of the Close have long disappeared.

Nearly opposite the N.E. entrance of the cathedral notice the ancient residence of the Abbots of Buckfast; a good specimen of medieval domestic architecture. The arms over the gateway are those of the Rodd family.

Taking the first turning l. on leaving Queen Street Rly. Stat., and ascending Northernhay, you reach

**Rougemont Castle**, the ancient citadel, which, built on an eminence, commands a view over the town and its approaches, and derives its name from the red colour of the soil and stones. It is built on a patch of red igneous rock, portions of which are observed to rest upon the edges of the older rocks from Broadclyst as far as Exeter; and in deeds of the 13th cent. (among the Chapter Records) it is described as "rubeus mons extra portam aquilonarem civitatis Exoniæ." The first stronghold here was no doubt British; and it is probable that the Romans continued to occupy it, although they certainly arranged and inhabited a town below its walls, on the sloping ground between the castle and the river. The mound and castle occupy a corner within the city walls. *Bp. Grandisson*, in a letter addressed to Edw. III., mentions that Athelstan was the first who surrounded the city with walls and erected a castle; but this structure, together with the city itself,

was subsequently totally demolished by Sweyn. During the reigns of Canute and Edw. the Confessor, the city somewhat recovered its importance, and at the Conquest it was again of some magnitude. It was taken by the Conqueror in 1067, who, with his usual policy, then began the building of a fortress which should overawe the town; and the charge of superintending the new work, with the custody of it, was bestowed upon *Baldwin de Brionis*, husband of his niece Albreda, with whose descendants it remained (except during some short intervals) down to 1232. When Hen. III. granted to his brother Richard the earldom of Cornwall, he added as an appendage to that earldom the city and castle of Exeter; and when Edw. III. raised the earldom into a duchy (1337), the castle remained attached to it. It was then regarded as the "Manorhouse or Mansion" of the manor of Bradninch, which was also a "parcel" of the duchy. The Castle Close still retains the title of the "Precinct of Bradninch." In the reign of Hen. IV. John Holland, Duke of Exeter, had a fine mansion within its area, but no traces of that building are now to be seen; and even as early as the reign of Chas. I. Rougemont was described as "an old ruyning castle, whose gaping chinks and aged countenance presageth a downfall ere long." Shakespeare represents Rich. III. as having visited it, and having here felt a presentiment of his approaching fate; haunted by the name of Richmond, the tyrant exclaims—

"Richmond!—when last I was at Exeter,  
The mayor in courtesy show'd me the castle  
And call'd it Rouge-mont: at which name  
I started,  
Because a bard of Ireland told me once  
I should not live long after I saw Rich-  
mond."

The outer wall of the castle (also the angular wall of the city) was protected by a very deep outer ditch; there was another ditch towards

the city itself. The inner vallum of these ditches, on which the surrounding wall was built, may still be seen in part, enclosing on 2 sides what is now known as the Castle Yard. They rise considerably above the area, and it is possible that they are, to some extent, the primitive British earthworks, successively occupied by Romans, English, and Normans. They may be compared with the ancient earthworks in which so many of the great eastern and northern castles stand—Castle Rising, Castle Acre, Coningsburgh—and which were retained for similar reasons. Of the Norm. castle the only considerable portion is part of a *Gateway* tower on the side towards the town (at the head of Castle St.) This, which is of early Norm. date, deserves notice, and its arrangement is very peculiar. There is a lofty round-headed arch in front, at the back of which narrow windows—loopholes below, and larger above—open from the tower. Within, these windows are placed under triangular headings. Some fragments of the walls, seen from the walks on Northernhay, have unquestionably a very antique character, and answer sufficiently well to the wall, "*e quadratis lapidibus*," with which Athelstan strengthened the city. Whether they are really entitled to claim so great an antiquity must remain uncertain.

In the area of the Castle Yard were beheaded, in 1655, John Penruddocke and Hugh Grove, for having attempted a rising at Salisbury in favour of Chas. II. They failed totally; and Penruddocke was soon taken near S. Molton in this county. On the scaffold he declared "the crime for which I am now to die is Loyalty: in this age called High Treason." The body of Grove was interred 3 days later (19th May) in St. Sidwell's Ch., where a brass still perpetuates his memory.

One side of the area is occupied by the *Assize Hall and Sessions House*, built in 1774. The Crown Court contains a picture of "The Acquittal of Susanna," painted by *W. Brockedon*,

and presented by him to his native county. In the area in front of the courts is a full-length statue of Hugh, Earl Fortescue (d. 1861), in the robes of the Garter, a "memorial marking the love of friends and the respect of all," by the late *E. B. Stephens, A.R.A.*

The view over the city from the end of the mound on the opposite side of the Castle Yard is very striking. Haldon and distant hills are seen beyond.

The pleasure-grounds of **Rougemont Lodge** (Mrs. R. S. Gard), adjoining the Castle Gate (the stranger will be admitted on presenting his card), contain ivied walls adjoining the ancient entrance, and the most perfect part of the castle mound, which is tastefully laid out as a terrace walk.

The promenade called **Northernhay** (A.S. *haga* = hedge; see the note on the termination "hayes" on p. 42; **Southernhay** is the quarter on the opposite side of the High St.) is under the castle wall, where the fosse was filled up and the sloping bank was levelled and planted in 1612. This walk has been improved from time to time. It is a favourite lounge with the inhabitants, and embraces an extensive view over the river, the rly. stats., and the picturesque suburbs of the city, N. and W. Here are held horticultural shows during the summer. A full-length statue of the late Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., N. Devon (d. 1871), also by *Stephens*, was placed here in the winter of 1861–2: "Erected as a tribute of affectionate respect for private worth and public integrity, and in testimony of admiration for the generous heart and open hand which have been ever ready to protect the weak, to relieve the needy, and to succour the oppressed, of whatever party, race, or creed." A short distance below is a seated figure of Mr. Dinham, founder of the "free cottages" on Mount Dinham. The statue, also by *Stephens*, was "erected by the citizens of Exeter in memory of his native integrity and

charity." At the other end of the grounds is the great work of this sculptor, "The Deer-stalker," in bronze, removed from Bedford Circus. There is also a statue to the first Earl of Iddesleigh by the late *Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A.*

Facing **Northernhay** and on the other side of S.W. Rly. is the county prison; and close to Queen St. stat. is the **Victoria Hall**, a large hall without architectural pretensions, capable of holding 2000 persons, and built before the meeting of the British Association at Exeter in 1869.

**Mount Dinham** (where are St. Michael's Church, the Episcopal Charity Schools, and a group of 40 free cottages) is approached through North St., by St. David's Hill. This is one of the most pleasant sights in Exeter. The Mount should be visited for the sake of the fine view commanded from it. The grounds lie along the top of a steep bank rising immediately above the Exe, and have been well and handsomely laid out. The **Episcopal Charity Schools**, founded by *Bp. Blackall* (1708–16), were removed to this site in 1860. Soon afterwards the remainder of open space here was bought by Mr. Dinham, who built on it 24 cottages, to be occupied free of rent by deserving persons; and 16 more were added by other contributors. The modern **Church of St. Michael and All Angels**, at the S. end of the schools, was built at the sole cost of William Gibbs, Esq., of Tyntesfield, with fine tower and spire. The cottages are arranged in groups, with walks and broad spaces of turf planted with shrubs between them.

The Elizabethan façade of the **Guildhall**, crumbling and venerable, is the principal ornament of High St. The hall, which is always open—strangers have only to walk in—was rebuilt (on the site of the original Guildhall of the city) in 14<sup>c</sup>. On a small scale it reminds us

the Town-hall of Cologne. The hall (62½ ft. long by 25 ft. broad) was restored in 1888–89; the roof, with its curious brackets of figures bearing large staves, is good. The wall below is ornamented with the armorial bearings of mayors, incorporated trades, and benefactors of Exeter. Here are the following pictures (only to be seen, however, when the sun is shining powerfully—and not well then): Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl Camden (d. 1794), by *Thomas Hudson*, of Exeter, the master of Sir J. Reynolds; Benjamin Heath, Town Clerk of Exeter, d. 1766 (copy), by *Pine*; Gen. Monk, by *Sir Peter Lely*; John Rolle Walter, M.P. for Exeter, 1754–76, copy from *Sir Joshua*—the original is at Bicton; Geo. II., *Hudson*; John Tuckfield, M.P. for Exeter, 1745–66, and founder of the Hospital here, *Hudson*; Princess Henrietta, daughter of Chas. I., afterwards Duchess of Orleans (born in Exeter, 1644), *Sir P. Lely*—this picture was presented to the city by Chas. II. in 1672; there is also a bronze bust by *Westmacott* of Henry, 1st Baron Sidmouth. In the Council Chamber (above), where there is plenty of light, is a series of portraits of civic worthies of Exeter. There is also, on the staircase, a large picture of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, in full uniform, life-size, by *Northcote*. The gold lace on the shabroque is ingeniously arranged to form the name of the painter.

In the Guildhall are kept the city swords and cap of maintenance. Edw. IV. visited Exeter in 1470, and gave his sword to the city. The mounting dates from the reign of Chas. II., when the sword was covered with black crape to be carried always in procession to the cathedral on Jan. 30. Hen. VII. in 1497 also gave his sword, with a cap of maintenance, in recognition of the resistance made by the citizens to Perkin Warbeck's army; in both cases the original blades remain.

front of the Guildhall were be-

headed (Nov. 1488) *Sir Thomas St. Leger* (who had married the Princess Anne, sister of Rich. III., and *Duchess of Exeter*) and his squire, *Thomas Rame*. *St. Leger* had joined the rising in favour of Henry, the young Earl of Lancaster. Rich. III., who had been crowned in July of the same year, marched to Exeter (where the Earl of Dorset had proclaimed Henry), found that the bishop, *Peter Courtenay*, and others opposed to him had fled—but seized *St. Leger*, who was executed during Richard's stay at the episcopal palace. The handsome gold chain of office for the Mayor was given by the Royal Archaeological Institute, the beautiful silver loving-cup by past mayors, and the chain of office for the Sheriff by past sheriffs. These civic treasures are only to be seen by special permission.

The Albert Memorial Museum (open daily, except Thursdays), in Queen St., is a very striking building. Its general character is Early French Gothic, and it is perhaps the best work of its architect, *Hayward* of Exeter. A site, valued at 2,000*l.*, was presented by the late R. S. Gard, Esq., M.P. for Exeter, and was afterwards increased by purchase. A large sum was raised by subscription, and the first stone of this museum was laid by Mr. Gard in 1865. The building, which is of considerable size, comprises a school of art, a school of science, a good free library, a reading-room, and a Museum of natural history and antiquities. To a great extent, Devonian materials have been used in its construction. The outer walls are of trap from Pocombe, the inner of conglomerate from Heavitree. The limestone dressings are from Chudleigh; the window shafts of red sandstone from near Taunton. The polished pillars of red granite are from Aberdeen; and the marbles of the interior are from Ipplepen and Plymouth. Nearly 20,000*l.* has been expended, including the cost of that part of the site which was purchased.

The large room on the rt. contains a collection of local "Economic Geology"—building-stones, ores, and various products. The sandstones, marbles, slates, and granites from different parts of Devon and Cornwall are well represented, and will repay attention. Here are also specimens of local china-clay, and ores from the W. country mines. Arranged in this and in other rooms is a large collection of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fishes, formed by F. W. S. Ross, Esq., of Topsham. The birds are especially good. Observe bones of gigantic *Moas* from Otago, New Zealand—a tibia 3 ft. long. Remark a specimen of the giant black-headed or Caspian gull (*Larus ichthyaetus*), shot at Exmouth in May 1859—the only recorded instance of its occurrence in the British Isles. 3,500 specimens of Indian insects were collected by Col. Graham near Benares and Dacca. Prof. Westwood has pronounced this "a very important collection, containing many species of the greatest rarity, and many interesting uniques."—The small Ethnological room contains some good specimens. An inlaid Chinese bedstead, with panels filled with painted gauze, is curious. In the upper rooms, besides specimens of natural history, are—a case of ancient and modern *Devon laces*, the gift of the late Mrs. Treadwin; a case of specimens illustrating the blue-clay deposit and submerged forest in Bideford Bay (antlers of deer, flint flakes, portions of trees, and hazel-nuts), and incisor-tooth of *Machaerodus latidens* from Kent's cavern. Very interesting antiquities from barrows on Broad Down near Honiton, opened by the Rev. R. Kirwan. (The barrows, and the discoveries made in them, are described on p. 41.) Remark especially an unique drinking-cup, probably of Kimmeridge shale; a small "incense cup" containing bones; fragments of pottery, flint implements from Axminster, eagle(?) of a Roman standard of 2nd Legion of Carau-

sius, found at the mouth of the Sid, Sidmouth; and pieces of iron haematite. Here also are slingstones from ancient camps in E. Devon; many bronze blades, palstaves, spear-heads, and celts—all from Devon (including 4 from the remarkable find near Plymstock)—and some other antiquities.

On the staircase is a statue of the Prince Consort (by the late E. B. Stephens, A.R.A.) in his robes as Chancellor of Cambridge Univ. In the gallery are hung many proof engravings by Cousins, a native of Exeter, who presented many of them.

The rooms appropriated to the School of Art (estab. 1855, and removed here after the building of the Museum) are on the l. side of the building. In the principal room is a large picture by John Cross, of Tiverton (b. 1819, d. 1861), a deaf and dumb painter whose pictures have been mentioned with much praise. This picture represents the burial of the Princes in the Tower, 1483.

Below is a large public lending Library, and a spacious reading-room, in which is placed the original cast by Behnes for the full-length statue of Sir William Follett, in Westminster Abbey. Follett died in 1845, M.P. for Exeter. He was born at Topsham. There is an indifferent picture by Opie—the Death of Virginia—in the library.

#### CHURCHES.

Exeter contains 21 parish churches, besides numerous chapels. None of these are of very great importance; but the following (besides St. Michael's already noticed) possess some interest for the stranger: All Hallows (Goldsmith St.), rescued from demolition in 1658 by Robert Vilvaine, M.D., a parishioner, at a cost of 50*l.*, contains some interesting mural tablets and a Jacobean pulpit, and a good example of an aumbrye, or locker. This ch. has been well restd and the west wall rebuilt in 188'

**St. Stephen's** (High St.), said to be mentioned in Domesday Book, and **St. John's** (Fore St. Hill) have ancient crypts. That in **St. Stephen's**, however, is certainly Trans.-Norm. **St. Stephen's** has had many vicissitudes, having been desecrated during the Commonwealth; used as a garrison in 1657; knocked down at auction for £230*l.* in 1658; used by the Puritans as a stable; and partly burnt down and rebuilt in 1664. **St. Lawrence's** (High St.), with oak screen, and over the doorway a statue of Queen Elizabeth, which once adorned a conduit in High St. **St. Martin's** (Cath. yard), believed to date in part from 1065, but chiefly Perp., a very quaint building; **W. window** inserted by *Bp. Lacey*; the **tower** stands in the precinct of the close. **St. Mary Arches** (st. of same name), containing good N. and S. arcades, late Norm., and some old monuments, especially the fine tomb, though much mutilated, of *Thomas Andrew*, mayor 1505 and 1510. The ch. was restd. 1868 (*Hayward*, architect). **St. Mary Major** or **St. Mary Michel** (*micel*, A.-S. great) (Cath. yard) was rebuilt in 1866. Some fragments of a Roman tessellated pavement were found during the removal of the old ch., which had an ancient Norm. tower, and over the N. entrance a figure of St. Lawrence on a gridiron; the noise of the weathercock surmounting the spire of this ch. so much disturbed the Princess Catherine of Aragon (who, after her first landing at Plymouth in 1501, proceeded thence to Exeter, where she remained 2 nights at the Deanery) that it was taken down, but afterwards replaced, to be blown down in 1580. This ch. was used as the Exeter Archdeaconry Court as early as 1050. **St. Mary Steps** (West St.); in the tower is an antique clock with 3 figures, popularly called "Matthew the miller and his 2 sons," the central figure representing Hen. VIII. This small Perp. ch., which is placed on a steep descent, so that it is entered by a <sup>st</sup>t of steps passing into the nave,

has been restd., and possesses an interesting screen, a portion of which was removed from St. Mary Major when that ch. was taken down. There is also a Norm. font. **St. Olave's** (Fore St.), Perp., given by Wm. I., after the siege of Exeter in 1067, to Battle Abbey, and after the edict of Nantes to the French refugees; it was perhaps founded in the days of Canute; *Gytha*, the mother of *Harold*, bestowed land on this ch. for the benefit of her husband Godwin's soul. (To this day female children are christened "Gytha" in this parish.) At the restoration of this ch. in 1874 the tower arch was exposed, and upon its eastern wall was discovered an interesting piece of sculpture in relief of the "Scourging of Our Lord." A "hagioscope" affords a view of the altar from this tower. **St. Petrock's** (High St.), containing among the sacramental plate vessels dated 1572, 1640, and 1692, 2 or 3 old chained books, and a peal of 6 bells said to be the lightest in the kingdom. This ch. was enlarged (1587) and enlarged and restd. in 1828 and 1880. **St. Sidwell's** (Sidwell St.), mentioned soon after the Conquest, was rebuilt in Gothic style 1812-13, and enlarged in 1871, but the pillars dividing nave and aisles are part of the original building; the capitals of these pillars are decorated with figures of St. Sidwella and angels, and the pulpit is a rich specimen of carved work; the tomb and shrine of St. Sativola or Sidwella (a contemporary of St. Boniface—*Winfred* of Crediton), and only known by a reference to her in the "Martyrologia" of the cathedral, were reverenced here before the Reformation. **St. Thomas the Apostle**, originally on Exebridge, was swept away by a flood in 1408 and rebuilt and consecrated on its present site (Cowick St.) in 1412. It was next much injured by fire (1645) and rebuilt (1656). On the tower of this ch. Welsh, the vicar, was hanged after the Devon rebellion of 1549. He was, says *Hoker*, who

wrote at the time, "a very good wrestler; shot well both in the long-bow and also in the cross-bow; he handled his hand-gun and piece very well; he was a very good woodman and a hardy, and such an one as would not give his head for the polling, nor his beard for the washing; he was a companion in any exercises of activity, and of a courteous and gentle behaviour." Welsh, when the rising, which he had actively encouraged, had been suppressed, was "brought to the place, and, by a rope about his middle, drawn up to the top of the tower, and there in chains hanged in his Popish apparel . . . and there he remained 4 years." The ch. (restd. 1870) contains a monument to *Gen. Gordon*, slain at Khartoum. St. Pancras (St. Pancras Lane), next to St. Mary Arches the oldest ch. in Exeter, restd. by *Pearson* in 1888, contains some interesting specimens of old carving.

It cannot be said that any of these churches possess high interest. They are for the most part very small, and are crowded among houses, so that in some instances only a small part of the ch. is visible.

There is a Congregational Church, with a lofty spire, in Southernhay (built 1869). The new Church of the Sacred Heart (R.C.) is in South St. There is only one monument of earlier date than 1600 in all the parish churches of Exeter, the tomb to *Thomas Andrew*, mentioned above.

The Hospital or "*God's House*" of William Wynard, 3rd Recorder of Exeter, founded by him in 1439 for 12 poor men and a chaplain, is in Magdalen St. The quiet court with its low houses is worth looking into and the Chapel, built in 1436, restd. in 1675, is interesting. It was admirably restd. again in 1864 by the late G. G. Kennaway, Esq. (*Ashworth*, architect). The windows are by Hughes and Ward. Remark the broad chancel arch, almost of Norm. character. The wall decorations at the E. end are graceful; and on the floor is a modern Brass for G. G. Kennaway,

d. 1867, set. 46, "the cheerful restorer of this ancient chapel and God's House." He holds a model of the chapel in his arm, and from the other hand hangs the map of an estate left by him to the hospital. The Chapel of St. Anne, a small Perp. building in St. Sidwell's St., has a good reredos.

The Post-Office, erected in 1883, stands on the site of the old Grammar School. Adjoining is an arcade 250 feet long and 15 broad, containing 24 shops, 2 of which face High St. The architecture of the whole block, including the Eastgate Coffee Tavern, is classic, designed by Mr. J. Crocker. The total cost, exclusive of the post-office, was about 18,500*l.* The Grammar School has been removed to Heavitree.

Exeter has thrice lost its theatre by fire. The first Theatre Royal, burnt down in 1820 and rebuilt the following year, was again destroyed by fire in 1884. In 1886 a new theatre was built in Longbrook St. and burnt down Sept. 5, 1887, when over 200 persons perished. The present one was erected on the same site in 1889 at a cost of 15,000*l.*

The Hall of the College of Priest-Vicars or Vicars Choral (South St.) was built by *Bp. Brantingham*. The "College," which was entered from the Cathedral close, resembled that of Wells in its arrangement, and was a long narrow enclosure, with the houses of the Priest-Vicars on either side, having gardens in front, and the Common Hall across the S.W. end—a gateway being across the N. end. The hall is interesting. Across the W. end is a screen, the upper panels of which are painted with figures of ancient bishops. The hall is used as a place of meeting by the *Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, and contains (besides a fine old table of carved oak) models of fonts, rubbings of brasses, and a number of drawings relating to ecclesiology. Here is an unknown portrait by *Sir Jos<sup>n</sup>*

*Reynolds*, and one of the Rev. Tobias Langdon after *William Gandy*, a painter who was little known beyond Devon, but whose works were greatly admired by *Sir Godfrey Kneller* and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

The Hospital, in Southernhay, was founded by the exertions of Dr. Alured Clarke, Dean of Exeter (1740), who had already established a public hospital at Winchester. The original building has been considerably enlarged, a new ward having been added as a bequest by Mrs. Halford, and a ward for children built by the late Mrs. Bowring. In the board room are portraits of Dr. Clarke by *Wills*; of John Tuckfield, donor of the site, by *Hudson*; of Dr. Dicker and Ralph Allen, builder of Prior Park, near Bath, both by *Hudson*; and of John Patch, jun., and Thomas Glass, both by *John Opie*; the chapel was added by the late A. Kempe, Esq., in 1866.

The Devon and Exeter Institution, in the Cathedral yard (founded in 1813), contains a large and valuable Library, a few paintings, and a good model of Exeter, showing the ancient fortifications.

Amongst other buildings and institutions the stranger may be interested by the 2 modern Market-houses in Fore St. and Queen St.; the Cattle Market in Bonhay Rd. overlooking the Exe; the Deaf and Dumb Institution (in the S.E. suburb, near the banks of the river on the Topsham road), founded in 1826, and open to visitors on Tues. and Fri.; the Institution for the Blind (on St. David's Hill, beyond North St.), founded in 1838 and enlarged in 1855; the Diocesan Training College and School on the Heavitree road (*Hayward*, architect); and the Female Reformatory in Black Boy road.

In the cheerful and picturesque High Street (the same street is known as High St. above the crossing of North and South Sts., and Fore St. below) are some remarkable old houses which

serve notice; one of them has  
arefully restored. There are

also some in North St. and in South St. which will repay a visit. All are of Elizabethan character. In Bampfylde St. is Bampfylde House (once the residence of that family) with a curious porch, and some good carving within. At the angle between High St. and North St. is a niche with an ancient life-size wooden figure, representing St. Peter (the patron of the city) in the act of treading on paganism—represented by a turbaned negro. Tucker's Hall, on Fore St. Hill, now appropriated by the Freemasons, was an ancient chapel. North St. passes down a steep hill to an iron bridge or viaduct of 6 arches (which leads to St. David's Hill and Mount Dinham), a useful work, erected by the Exeter Improvement Commissioners at a cost of 3,500*l.*

The Dominican Friary which stood in the extra-parochial precinct known as Bedford Circus was granted at the Dissolution to John, Lord Russell (afterwards Earl of Bedford), who converted it into a residence (see p. 27); it was pulled down about 1773. The houses which now stand on the site are approached by a recently made broad entrance from High St., at the end of which is to be noticed Stephens' statue in bronze of Wm. Reginald, Earl of Devon (d. 1888), placed there in 1880 by subscription amongst the numerous friends and admirers of the venerated peer.

The Nursery Grounds in the neighbourhood of Exeter have been very celebrated—the climate and the nature of the soil being peculiarly favourable to vegetation. Mr. R. Veitch has a small nursery (worth visiting) in the New North Rd. At the large nursery, on the road to Alphington, there is a remarkable camellia-house, which at the flowering season (Jan. and Feb.) is worth a long journey to see. Some of the camellias, planted in open soil, are trees of very great size.

The Exeter Ship Canal, which floats the produce of foreign climes

to this ancient city, is one of the oldest canals in England. In early times the river flowed deep with the tide as high as Exeter; but in 1284 it was closed to salt-water and sea-going vessels at Topsham, by the erection of a weir (see p. 62), the work of *Isabella de Redvers*, or *de Fortibus*, "the great" Countess of Albemarle and Devon, who by hindering the navigation revenged herself upon the citizens for the affront, it is said, of having been denied by the Portreeve the right to the first selection of some salmon in Exeter market. Her successor, *Hugh Courtenay*, added insult to this injury, maltreating the city officers on a quay which he had constructed at his own town of Topsham. The corporation of Exeter ineffectually sought redress. They established at law their right to the navigation of the river, but, with a verdict in their favour, were unable to act until the reign of Hen. VIII., when they procured authority from Parl. to cut a canal from Topsham to Exeter, and this they speedily did, at a cost of about 5,000*l.* The city, being thus again connected with the sea, was made a royal port by Chas. II. Subsequently, at different times, the canal was enlarged, and in 1826 was extended to a place called Turf, and widened and deepened to its present dimensions. The banks of the canal are, as Southey described them, "completely naturalised, and most beautifully clothed with flowers." Vessels (up to 400 tons) are now brought up to Exeter by the aid of steam instead of being towed up by horses as formerly.

The river **Exe**, rising in Somerset, on the barren waste of Exmoor, is one of the most considerable rivers in Devon, and, like all the streams of this rocky county, flows in a clear and merry current through wooded and romantic vales. Its course is about 70 m. In this long journey it is augmented by numerous tributaries, and 4 m. below Exeter is joined by the **Clyst**, when it

suddenly expands to more than a mile in width, and becomes navigable for vessels of large size. The shores of this estuary are well wooded and picturesque.

### HISTORY.

Exeter was no doubt a British stronghold, and was known as *Caer Isc*, the "city on the river" (*isc* Cymric, *uisge* Gaelic = water, retained in the names of the rivers **Exe** and **Axe**, and found frequently elsewhere). Its position, at the head of the estuary just where the river ceases to be navigable, resembles that of most other Celtic trading towns; and numerous coins of the Greek dynasties of Syria and Egypt, which have been discovered here, seem to mark Exeter as having been a chief emporium of the Western tin-trade from a very early period.<sup>1</sup> The Romans, recognising the importance of the site, established themselves here; and their early occupation is proved by many coins of *Claudius* which have been found. Tesselated pavements, baths, figures of *Lares*, pottery and sepulchral urns, discovered from time to time, show that *Isca Damnoniorum* (so *Isca Silurum* was the Roman name of Caerleon on the *Usk*, in S. Wales) was a considerable station; and, unlike most other Romanised cities in Britain, it was not, to all appearance, deserted before or during the English conquest. It continued to be the capital of the important British kingdom of *Damnonia*, which embraced what are now the counties of Devon and Cornwall, with great part of Somerset; and remained intact for at least a century after the English had advanced to the *Parret* and the **Axe**. Gradually the borders of this kingdom were narrowed; and when *Athelstan* came westward about 926, he found *Exanceaster* (the English name—the "chester," or fortified town on the **Exe**: this has been shortened

<sup>1</sup> Some of these coins are figured in "Sylva Antiqua Iscana."

into Exeter) occupied by Britons and English in common. He expelled the Britons, and fixed the Tamar as their limit. Then returning to Exeter, he held therein a *gemote*, at which certain laws still in existence were promulgated, and fortified the city with towers, and surrounded it with a wall of squared stones. So says *William of Malmesbury*. (It is uncertain whether *Athelstan's* wall was entirely new, or whether he strengthened Roman defences; but no remains of walls which can certainly be pronounced Roman have been found here.) *Athelstan's* defences were raised not only against the Britons of "West Wales" (as the Damnonians were called by the English), but against the Danes, who had wintered in Exeter in 876, and again "beset the burgh" in 894, when *Alfred* marched against them, and compelled them to fly to their ships. The new walls protected Exeter in 1001, when the Danes plundered all along this coast, and, after attempting in vain to make a breach in the wall, were repulsed by the burghers. They were strong enough, however, to defeat "the king's reeves" on the high ground of Pinhoe, within a short distance of the city ("A.S. Chron." *ad ann.*) In 1003 it was taken and plundered, but only by the treachery of the Norm. *Hugh*, "reeve" of the *Lady Emma, Queen of Æthelred*, who had received the royal rights over Exeter as part of her "morning-gift." The Danes then, says *Florence*, broke down all the wall from the E. to the W. gate. At this time, and before, they had ravaged all the surrounding country; and it was owing to this that the "bishop's stool" of Devon was removed in 1050 (see p. 8) from Crediton to the walled "burgh" of Exeter.

Exeter thus became, like York or Norwich, a great local centre, and the chief stronghold and bulwark of the western peninsula. At the time of the Norm. Conquest, the S.W. counties of England—the "Weal-

cyn" of Wessex—remained undisturbed for a considerable time after the battle of Hastings: Exeter was the centre of these still independent shires; and *Gytha*, the mother of *Harold*, took refuge here, with her own daughter, and probably with the children of *Harold*. Exeter was in the midst of vast estates belonging to *Gytha* and her house. She was joined here by many friends and followers. The city was prepared to hold out against the "alien king"; and it was not until the winter of 1067 that William appeared before it, besieged it for 18 days, and then received the submission of its burghers. *Gytha* escaped, and "the wives of many good men" with her, first to Flatholm in the Bristol Channel, and thence to Flanders. (For the story of this siege of Exeter see *Freeman's "Norm. Conquest,"* vol. iv., where it is told with thorough knowledge of the ground.) William then erected a strong castle at Exeter, on the "red mount," overlooking the city, which had before been fortified, but in less effective fashion (see p. 17). In 1187 this castle was held out for *Matilda* by *Baldwin de Redvers, E. of Devon*. King Stephen, who was received gladly within the walls of the town by the citizens, besieged it for 3 months, and at last reduced it. On this occasion the Cathedral was partly burned. Exeter at this time, as indeed it had been before the Conquest, was an important commercial city. The small vessels then in use could easily pass up the estuary to the quays. The "Black Pestilence," reaching Exeter in 1349, was as fatal here as elsewhere: the building of the Cathedral nave was arrested, the woollen trade, agriculture, and all commercial pursuits were paralysed, and the city did not recover from the effects of the plague for some years. During the Wars of the Roses there was much excitement in and around Exeter. The city was Lancastrian; and in 1469 received within its walls the *Duchess of Clarence, Lord Din-*

ham, *Lord Fitzwarren*, and others of King Henry's partisans. After the battle of Losecote, in Lincolnshire, the *D. of Clarence* and the *E. of Warwick* fled to Exeter, and escaped thence to Dartmouth; so that when Edw. IV., hastening after them, arrived at Exeter (April 1470), he found no enemies to deal with. He received a purse of 100 nobles, and walked in procession to the Cathedral on Palm Sunday. There was a rising at Exeter in 1483, headed by *Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset*, against the newly crowned Rich. III., and in favour of Henry of Richmond. It was unsuccessful. Richard himself advanced to Exeter; and *Sir Thomas St. Leger* was beheaded here. In 1497, *Perkin Warbeck* landed in Whitesand Bay, and 10 days later appeared before Exeter. The citizens stoutly resisted, and, in spite of many daring assaults, *Warbeck* was compelled to take flight before the advancing army of the king, Hen. VII. He escaped to Beaulieu; was compelled to surrender; was brought to the king at Taunton, and conducted with him back to Exeter. Eight trees which stood in St. Peter's Close were cut down that the king, standing in the window of the treasurer's house, might see the rebels, who were led before him with halters round their necks. Henry pardoned them; but many had already been executed on Southernhay. The next siege of the city was in 1549, when the western counties rose at Sampford Courtenay on Whit Monday, June 10, in defence of what was called the "old religion." This continued for 35 days, and the story of it has been well told by *John Hoker*, chamberlain of the city, who was a contemporary and eye-witness. The Manor of Exe Island, below Exe Bridge, which unites Fore St. with St. Thomas's, was given to the Corporation by Edw. VI. for the good services of the citizens during this rebellion. (*Hoker's narrative* is printed in Hollinshed. For a full

account of the rising, see *Froude's Hist.*) It was contemporary with *Kett's rebellion* in Norfolk; but there the enclosure of lands and the oppression of the Commons were the great grievances—here it was the change of religion. (The demands of the rebels, and the answers made to them by the Government, will be found in *Strype's "Life of Cranmer."*) Exeter exerted itself vigorously in 1588, during the alarm caused by the Armada; and the queen then granted to the city the motto attached to its shield of arms—"Semper fidelis."

In September 1643, during the Civil war, Exeter was taken by *Prince Maurice*, and by the Parliamentary forces under *Fairfax* in April 1646, having in the intermediate period been the headquarters of the Royalists and the residence of the queen, who here gave birth to the *Princess Henrietta*, afterwards *Duchess of Orleans*. (Bedford House (see p. 24) was assigned to the queen as her residence; Edw. IV. had made it his headquarters when in Exeter.) Charles himself was afterwards at Bedford House, but after the queen had fled westward to Falmouth on the approach of the Earl of Essex. His little daughter remained in Exeter, where the king saw her. The numerous sieges sustained by Exeter sufficiently prove the importance of its position. It was almost as much the "clavis et repagulum regni" toward the west as Dover was on the south-eastern coast.

In Nov. 1688 the Prince of Orange made his formal entry (full details of which will be found in *Macaulay's Hist.*) into this city; he was lodged at the Deanery, and attended a solemn Te Deum in the Cathedral, where Burnet read the Prince's "Declaration." In 1789 Exeter was visited by Geo. III. and his queen, who were received in great state by the mayor and aldermen—a ceremony which excited the merriment of *Peter Pindar*, who thus us how

"Mayster May'r, upon my word,  
Poked to the king a gert long sword,  
Wich he poked back agen."

The construction of the "Exeter Ship Canal," in the reign of Hen. VIII., did much for the commerce of the city. It became the chief woollen mart in the West of England, especially for cloths known as "serges" and "perpetuanas." "Next to the brigg market at Leeds," writes *De Foe*, circ. 1714, "it is the greatest in England." There was great commercial intercourse with Holland, Spain, and Italy; and the woollen fabrics went out from Exeter "in whole fleets." All this has long passed away. There is now little foreign trade; although the people of Exeter are still, as *Stukeley* the antiquary described them (circ. 1750), "industrious and courteous; the fair sex are truly so, as well as numerous. Their complexions, and generally their hair likewise, fair. They are genteel, disengaged, of easy carriage, and good mien." Exeter was at this time the winter-quarters of the principal Devonian families, many of whom had houses here.

The earliest recorded Charter granted to Exeter is that of Hen. I., who confirmed the ancient liberties of the borough enjoyed under the Saxon kings. These liberties, which had been very considerable (*Palgrave* conjectures that before the Conquest Exeter had been almost as independent as London), were confirmed by a charter of Hen. II., and other liberties were granted by a writ of Rich. I. By a charter of Hen. VIII., dated 1537, the city was made a county, and succeeding charters were granted down to the last one in 1770. The city has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edw. I. The course of the ancient walls of Exeter, constructed or renewed by *Athelstan*, may still be traced, and large portions remain, the most remarkable of which are at "Snayle Tower" in the lower part of the *here* there are several houses

known as Bartholomew Terrace, close to 2 old cemeteries, both now closed. One of them is in the valley beneath the wall. The wall followed the crest of the hill, and only came down to the river at the S.E. corner. All the gates have been destroyed.

The opening of the railway between London and Exeter, May 1844, was a memorable event. The "Telegraph" accomplished the journey (176 m.) in about 17 hrs., going at a hand gallop 10 m. an hour, including stoppages, no passengers being taken up between London and Exeter.

Exeter can boast of many eminent children besides Princess Henrietta: *Card. Stephen Langton*, d. 1228; *Sir Thomas Bodley*, founder of the Bodleian Library, b. 1544; *Matthew Lock*, the musician; *Lord Chancellor King*, b. 1669; *Simon Ockley*, the Orientalist, b. 1675; *Eustace Budgell*, the friend of Addison, b. 1685; *William Gandy*, the portrait painter, buried in St. Paul's ch. in this city, 1729; *Sir Vicary Gibbs*, the lawyer, b. 1750; *Robert, Lord Gifford*, b. 1770; and *William Jackson*, the composer, for many years organist of the cathedral, b. 1780. This city had one of the earliest presses set up in England, and a translation of *Tasso* was here first printed and published.

Exeter gives the titles of marquis and earl to the Cecil family.

#### Excursions:—

Many very delightful spots are within a day's drive of Exeter, even for those who travel after the old fashion; but the railway has brought some of the most beautiful scenes in the county within easy access in point of time. Among the most interesting localities may be mentioned the romantic moorland, accessible from stations on the Newton and Moreton Hampstead Rly. (see pp. 139–150); the banks of the Teign from Dunsford Bridge, on the Moreton road, to a point 2 m. above Fingle Bridge (pp. 130, 132); *Chudleigh Rock* (p. 178);

the watering-places of Sidmouth (p. 50), Budleigh Salterton, and Exmouth (pp. 59, 60); the Church of Ottery St. Mary (pp. 47-49); the Dart from Totnes to its mouth; and the ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle (p. 90). The Dart and Berry Pomeroy, as well as the towns of Dawlish and Teignmouth, are brought as it were within the environs of Exeter by the rly. (pp. 81-83).

**Shorter Excursions.**—(a) One of the finest views in the neighbourhood is from Knowl Hill, above the village of Ide over the Exe bridge. This may be reached through Ide, and the return to Exeter may be made by Long Down. The whole distance is 6 or 7 m.

(b) The park of Powderham Castle (see p. 78), accessible to the public when the family is absent. Cards to be written for to the steward at the castle a day or two in advance.

(c) Magnificent views are to be obtained from the ridge of Haldon, and from Wattle Down—locally Waddles Down. To reach the latter eminence you should turn off to the rt. from the old Okehampton road, a short distance beyond the second milestone from Exeter.

(d) The banks of the Ship Canal afford a pleasant walk to Topsham, or farther to the termination of the canal at Turf, where tea and white-bait are to be obtained.

(e) And again, those who are interested by vestiges of ancient buildings may pursue a field-path to a farmhouse situated to the l. of the road to Pinhoe (see *post*). In this building are some remains of Polsloe Priory, established for Benedictine nuns, in the reign of Hen. II., by Lord Wm. Brewer, the founder of Tor and Dunkeswell Abbeys.

(f) Exwick Hill, N.W., commands a fine view of the city; so does, on the other side, Pennsylvania Park, a row of houses on the Tiverton road, looking down the vale of the Exe and the glistening

river to its confluence with the sea; the return may be made through the Duryard Park estate.

The delightful grounds of Fordlands (E. Walkey, Esq.), 2½ m. W., may be visited (with permission).

(g) 2½ m. N.E. of Exeter is Pinhoe Church, restd. 1880, with an ancient screen and an oak almsbox surmounted by the figure of a mendicant. Pinhoe (pop. 761, alehouses) is interesting from the great fight with the Danes there, A.D. 1001, when Ethelred was defeated with great slaughter. 1½ m. farther is Poltimore House, a seat of Lord Poltimore, which in 1645 was garrisoned by Fairfax. The church (the chancel restd. 1880) has a canopied tomb with effigies of R. Bamfyld 1594—Norm. font, 2 squints, and an old roodscreen.

Near Heavitree (in *Domesday* *Hevetrove*—Hivetree), 1 m. on the road to Honiton, was the residence of the late Richard Ford, who here wrote his “Handbook for Spain.” His gardens, adorned with Moorish terraces, and planted with pines and cypresses from the banks of the Xenil and Guadaluquivir, display every mark of refined taste. He lies in the neighbouring churchyard. Rich. (the ‘*Judicious*’) Hooker was born here, 1554.

In this parish stands Livery Dole, an old chapel (rebuilt 1853) and almshouses (rebuilt 1865). The houses were founded in 1591 by Sir Robert Dennys, previously sheriff of Devon; the small Chapel is of more ancient date. Here are also Ducke’s and St. Loyes’ almshouses, both founded in 1589, and rebuilt in 1853 and 1824 respectively. Near the latter is the ancient Chapel of St. Eligius or St. Loyes, now a stable. Near Heavitree is the place where malefactors were formerly executed; we have records of their having been frequently burnt here, and, on digging the foundation for the new almshouses, the workmen discovered an iron ring and chain, supposed to have been used to fasten the un-

nate culprits. The church of Heavystree has been rebuilt and enlarged (*Mackintosh*, architect); the W. tower was added in 1889 in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

poore woman frying pancakes with straw." Besides the rly., the town has water communication with Taunton by the Grand Western Canal, which is 23 m. long, and was originally planned to connect the 2 channels by a line between Taunton and Topsham. The barges are raised from level to level by machinery, without locks. *Hannah Cowley*, the dramatic writer, was born at Tiverton 1743, and died here 1809. *Richard Cosway*, R.A., born at Tiverton in 1742, gave in 1784 an altarpiece (the Angel delivering St. Peter from prison) to St. Peter's Ch. It is now removed to Greenway's chapel on the S. side of the ch. *John Cross*, the deaf and dumb painter, mentioned before, was born here (1819); his best picture is in the Museum at Exeter.

During the disturbances in 1549 a battle was fought at Cranmore, near Collipriest, between the insurgents and the King's troops, in which the former were defeated. In the Great Rebellion, Tiverton changed hands more than once. In 1643 the troops of the Parliament were driven from its streets. In 1644 it was occupied in force by the King; and in 1645 *Massey* entered it, and with *Fairfax* carried its defences by storm.

There are several objects of interest to be seen in this town. The traveller need not fear the intricacy of the streets, for, if bewildered, he is at the right place for relief. According to the West-country saying, all he has to do is to go to *Tiverton and ask Mr. Able*.

The Castle (founded about 1106 by *Richard de Redvers* (or *Ripariis*), who was created *Earl of Devon* by Hen. I., but the existing remains are probably not older than the 14th cent.) was a principal residence of the *Earls of Devon* until the death of *Edward Courtenay*, 10th earl of that name, at Padua in 1566, when it was sold by the co-heirs to *Roger Gifford*, who resided there and called it "*Gifford's Place*." As a fortress it was dismantled after its capture by *Fairfax*.

## ROUTE 2.

TIVERTON JUNCT. TO TIVERTON (G. W. RLY.) — TIVERTON TO CREDITON (ROAD), AND TO EXETER (EXE VALLEY RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
	Tiverton Junct.
5 m.	Tiverton
Road.	Tiverton
12 m.	Crediton
Rail.	Tiverton
14½ m.	Exeter

(For the line from London to Tiverton Junct.† see pp. 1-4.)

A branch line runs hence to Tiverton. [2 m. N.W. of the Junct. (rt. of the rail to Tiverton) is the village of Halberton (pop. 1,213, inn), where the tourist will find the church (of the 14th cent., restd. 1848 and 1887) worth a visit. The screen (restd. 1862), pulpit (of wood, and unusual in form), and the font should be noticed. It was *Sydney Smith*'s "living which I never see," attached to his stall at Bristol.]

5 m. **TIVERTON.**★ — A well-built place (pop. 10,892), deriving its name, Twoford-town, from its position between the rivers Exe and Loman, which here effect a junction, and formerly of some political importance from its connection with Lord Palmerston, who for 30 years, and up to his death, represented this borough in Parliament. Tiverton owes its handsome appearance to a fire which destroyed 298 of the old thatched houses in June 1731. There had been other great fires in 1598 and 1612, the first caused by "a

in Oct. 1645. The remains, a portion of which has been fitted for a modern residence, and is occupied by Lieut.-Col. Greatwood, consist of the great gateway, a round tower, near it the remains of a chapel, and beyond that a large square building, the upper part of which is said to have been the banqueting hall, a breach in which is shown "as the spot where a cannon-ball entering killed the nurse, while the child in her arms was uninjured." The whole is the property of the Misses Carew of Haccombe. The gateway is of the 14th cent., and fine. Good views of the Exe, and over the distant country, are commanded from the Castle.

The Church of St. Peter, originally a chapel consecrated in 1073 by *Leofric*, a beautiful Gothic structure, dates from the 15th cent., but was in great part rebuilt 1853-5 (architect, *Ashworth*, of Exeter). On the exterior, remark the tower, *Greenway's Chapel*, and the whole S. front. The tower, 120 ft. high, is Perp., of 4 stages, with grotesque figures ornamenting each set-off. All the details deserve notice. The tower belongs to the class of which Chittlehampton (p. 246) is the finest example in Devon. *Greenway's Chapel* and S. porch were erected by John *Greenway*, a wool merchant of Tiverton, in 1517. The whole exterior is covered with lavish decorations, consisting of ships, woolpacks, staple-marks, figures of men, children, and horses, inscriptions, merchant adventurers' and drapers' arms. On the corbel line, which runs round the whole of the chapel, are represented in relief 20 of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, beginning with the Flight into Egypt, and ending with the Ascension. These are all minutely carved. The whole S. front was rebuilt by *Greenway*, and is covered with similar ornaments, characteristic of the coming change from Perp. to "cinquecento."

The interior of the ch. is throughout Perp. A Norm. doorway in the N. aisle is the oldest portion of the

ch. and part of the original fabric. On each side of the chancel arch are the Courtenay arms surrounded by the garter and motto, and surmounted by an eagle perched on a bale of sticks. The roof of the S. porch (*Greenway's* work) is enriched in the same manner as the exterior. Above the inner doorway is an Adoration of the Virgin, with figures of John and Joan *Greenway* kneeling on either side. The oaken door leading into the chapel from this porch, and the stone roof of the chapel itself, should be noticed. On the floor are the brasses of John and Joan *Greenway*, d. 1529.

This ch. was held as a military position against Fairfax, and in the assault the chapel and monuments of the Courtenays were destroyed. Among them was one to *Catherine*, daughter of Edw. IV. and widow of *Wm. Earl of Devon*, and another to the Admiral, *Edw. Courtenay*, third Earl, commonly called "The blind and good Earl"—

"Hoe, hoe ! who lies here ?  
I, the goode Erle of Devonshire ;  
With Maud, my wife to mee full dere,  
We lyved togeather fifty-fyve yere.  
What wee gave, wee have ;  
What wee spent, wee had ;  
What wee lefte, wee loste."

The rectory of Tiverton was divided into 4 portions, each of which has hitherto had a separate incumbent. The ancient division of the rectory into these 4 portions arose from the ecclesiastical revenues having been formerly assigned to a Clugniac monastery in Burgundy, and the portions were originally prebends, and the ch. collegiate, although whether it was ever strictly and canonically entitled to that character may be open to question. On the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Hen. V. the patronage of 3 of these prebends reverted to the *Courtenays*, by whose maternal ancestor the preferment had been originally alienated. The 4th was assigned by Hen. VI. as part of the endowment of King's Coll. Camb. By a rec Order in Council these portions

now be abolished as vacancies occur, and Tiverton will be divided into 6 separate parishes, viz. St. Paul's, Withleigh, Cove, Chevithorne, St. George, and St. Peter.

The Almshouses in Gold St., founded (for 5 poor men) by John Greenway in 1529, should be visited. The porch and small chapel are partly enriched in the same manner as the S. front of the ch. The cornice is of 12 compartments which contain Greenway's arms, staple mark and cypher, and in the 2 last are the *Courtenay* arms, and *an eagle on the point of rising from a bundle of sticks*, an emblem invariably attached to these arms in the ch., and without doubt a badge of the *Courtenays* in allusion to their alleged connection with the Latin Empire in the East. Immediately under is inscribed—

"Have grace, ye men, and ever pray  
For the soul of John and Joan Greenway."

The cornice of the porch has also Greenway's staple mark, below which the eagle and bundle of sticks (fasces) are again repeated with the arms of England and those of *Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter*, beheaded by Hen. VIII. He was Greenway's great patron.

There are also some almshouses in Wellbrook, built 1579 by John Waldron, another Tiverton merchant. The chapel has a good wooden roof, and the buildings altogether are most old-fashioned.

The Grammar School, for 150 boys, was founded 1604 by *Peter Blundell*, a rich merchant, who in early life was a clothier of Tiverton. The screen separating the higher and lower schools, the timber roof of the schools, and the garden front of the head-master's house, are well worth examination. The roof was perhaps copied from one still remaining in a chapel at Frithelstoke Priory. The timbers are said traditionally to have been wreck from the Armada washed on the Cornish coast. Samuel,

*John Wesley*, was for master of this school,

and is buried in St. George's churchyard. He died 1739. Distinguished *alumni* have been—*Dr. Bull*, Bp. of St. David's, born 1634; *Dr. Hayter*, Bp. of London, died 1762 (son of George Hayter, rector of Chagford); *Dr. Eveleigh*, Provost of Oriel, circ. 1798; *Dr. John Davey*, Master of Balliol; and *Dr. Temple*, the present Bp. of London. The school is now removed to a short distance from the town on the Halberton road. The scholarships and exhibitions are of the total value of 1,600*l.*

In August, horse-racing takes place for 2 days in the Castle Meadows.

*Lace-making* was introduced into Tiverton in 1816, and is now a thriving business. The factory of Messrs. Heathcoat & Co. is worth a visit. It employs about 1,000 hands. Adjoining it is a large iron-foundry belonging to the same firm. In the neighbourhood of the town are *Collipriest* (Rev. Robert Baker Carew) and *Knight's Hayes* (Sir J. H. Heathcoat-Amory, Bart., J.P.)

*Washfield* (pop. 355, alehouse), about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E., possesses an interesting church with a Norm. font and a remarkably fine Jacobean screen with the arms of Jas. I. over it, and those of Prince Charles above the parclose. *Worth House* in this parish, which had been the residence of the elder branch of the Worth family from the 12th cent., if not much earlier, is now the property of George Thomas, Esq. The living is in the gift of the trustees of Mrs. Lloyd-Worth, the only daughter of the late J. F. Worth, Esq.

[The stranger should walk by the Cullompton road to the summit of *Newt's Down*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., for a view of the vale and town. *Bampton* and *Dulverton* (see pp. 284, 285), in one of the most beautiful and romantic districts in England, are respectively 7 and 12 m. distant, and have stats. on the Exe Valley branch railway.]

The roads from Tiverton to Crediton (a pleasant one of 12 m.) and Exeter

separate at, 4 m., **Bickleigh**, a village of 259 inhab. (*no inn*) with a stat. on the Exe Valley branch—**Cadeleigh**. **Bickleigh Court** (the Misses Carew), long a seat of the Carews, and before them of the Courtenays, is now a farmhouse. This was the native place of *Bamfylde Moore Carew*, the “King of the Beggars,” b. 1690, who, near the close of his adventurous life, returned hither and died 1759. He was the son of the rector, *Theodore Carew*, and was buried in the churchyard. A desecrated chapel attached to the manor-house is of Norm. character.

At **Bickleigh Bridge** (which the road crosses), where a small stream called the Dart (not that which gives name to Dartmoor) joins the Exe, the scenery is very pleasing.

6 m. L. of the Crediton road, on an isolated hill, but in the midst of a very broken, hilly, and picturesque country, is the camp of **Cadbury Castle**. It was occupied by *Fairfax's* army in Dec. 1645. Across the Exe, in Killerton Park, is another height, called **Dolbury** (see p. 7). There is a saying in the county that

“If Cadburye Castle and Dolbury Hill  
dolven were,  
All England might plough with a golden  
sheere.”

The country-people have a legend of a fiery dragon, which has been seen flying by night between these hills, “whereby,” says *Westcote*, “it has been supposed that a great treasure lies hid in each of them, and that the dragon is the trusty treasurer and the sure keeper thereof.” There is a Dolberry in Somerset on the range of Mendip. It is an elevated camp above the village of Churchill; and, curiously enough, a similar rhyme belonged to it in Leland’s time—

“If Dolberi digged were  
Of gold should be the shere.”

The Devonian Cadbury, from which a very wide prospect is commanded—including the camps of Dolbury, Woodbury, Sidbury, Hembury, *Devon.* 1

**Dumpdon, Membury, and Castle Neroche** in Somerset—has a circumference of about 500 yds., and consists of an oval enclosure with a deep fosse, and an additional (perhaps later) entrenchment, semicircular, and ranging E. by S. to W. In the centre of the first area is a pit 6 ft. deep, not a well, but perhaps formed to retain rain-water. It was excavated in 1848, when a curious finger-ring, gold armillæ, and styles for writing were found in it. They are of late Roman character, and were in the possession of the late G. Fursdon, Esq. **Fursdon House** (between the camp and the Exe river) is the residence of Charles Fursdon, Esq., J.P. Many Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood in 1830.

[3 m. S.E. of Cadbury Castle is **Thorverton** (pop. 863, *inn*) (stat. on Exe Valley branch), where the Perp. Church has been well and completely restd. (1864) by the late *Archd. Freeman*.

Beyond the Castle is **Cadbury** village (pop. 234, *no inn*). Its Church, Perp., was restd. 1860.]

8 m. L. of the Crediton road is seen the graceful tower of **Stockleigh Pomeroy Church**. The ch. (restd. 1863; *W. White*, architect) contains a Norm. doorway.

The manor was a parcel of the barony of Berry, and belonged to the *Pomerroys*, who are traditionally said to have lost it when *Sir Thomas Pomeroy*, a leader in the Devonian rising of 1549, “killed a pursuivant of arms.” It is at least certain that the greater portion of the Pomeroy estates were forfeited at this time.

[Rt. of the road are (2 m.) the churches of **Cheriton Fitzpaine** (restd. 1885) and, 1½ m. beyond, **Stockleigh English** (restd. 1883). Stockleigh English is so named from the English thegn who retained it at the Conquest, and whose descendants were still marked as “English”; Cheriton *Fitzpaine*, from its Norm. lords. Both churches are Perp. and of no great interest. In the p.

of Cheriton is Upcott, now a farmhouse, but with many traces of ancient importance—moulded ceilings, terraced gardens, etc. The site is high and commands a wide view. No part of the building, however, seems as ancient as the year 1455, when Upcott was the scene of the murder of Nicholas Radford, one of the "king's judges," and a lawyer of considerable eminence. The Devonian leaders during the Wars of the Roses were *Lord Bonville* (Yorkist) and the *Earl of Devon* (Lancastrian). Radford had attached himself to the former, and his godson, *Thomas Courtenay*, son and heir of the earl, with a following of 60 men, came to Upcott at night, got admission to the outer court by stratagem, plundered the house and forced Radford, then old and infirm, to set out with them on foot "to come to the earl." He soon failed from exhaustion, when 9 of Courtenay's men killed him not much more than an arrow's flight from his own door.<sup>1</sup> *Thomas Courtenay*, 6th earl, was attainted and beheaded at York in April 1462. (For a further account of this illustrious family, which throughout adhered with desperate fidelity to the fortunes of the Red Rose, see p. 79.)]

10 m. L. of the road is *Shobrooke Park* (Sir John Shelley, Bart., J.P.), which contains some noble trees, and from which the views are very picturesque and varied; and the *Sanctuary* (Wm. Cornish Cleave, Esq.)

12 m. CREDITON.† (See p. 208.)

#### TIVERTON TO EXETER (RAIL).

7½ m. Up. Exe Stat., for *Silverton Park* (Egremont Trustees). The house, which is in the Grecian style, was built by the 3rd earl (d. 1845), and contains, amongst its pictures (some of which are of considerable excellence and interest), the portrait of himself which *Sir Joshua Reynolds* painted for his native town of Plympton (see p. 101). (The modern house

<sup>1</sup> The story is told in the *Paston Letters* letter 27, vol. i. of the old ed.)

was built round the older mansion, which still remains untouched within the enclosing walls. The new house was in fact never completed.) In 1645 *Fairfax* was quartered for 4 days at the neighbouring village (anciently a market town; pop. 1,225, inn). There are several such names as *Silverton* in this county, as *Little Silver*, *Silverhill*; and it is said that these places are one and all situated near some ancient camp. (*Sel*, however, indicating *wood*, *covert*, is, according to *Kemble*, one of the roots common to Celt and Saxon.)

14½ m. EXETER.‡ (See p. 7.)

### ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO EXETER, BY BASINGSTOKE, AXMINSTER, AND HONITON (EXCURSIONS), (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
	London
144½ m.	Axminster
154½ m.	Honiton
171½ m.	Exeter

This route by Basingstoke, Axminster, and Honiton, is traversed by express trains in 3½ to a little over 4 hrs., and by ordinary trains in 5 to 6 hrs.<sup>1</sup>

The rly. passes through a very pleasant country, varied by the meadows, fir woods, and heaths of Surrey, and by the steep, open chalk downs of North Hampshire and Dorsetshire. The ruins of the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke (rt.; it was the chapel of a guild or fraternity founded in 1525 by the first *Lord Sandys*); the mound of Old Sarum; the spire of Salisbury Cathedral; the Church of Tisbury (rt.); and the grand minster and castle of Sherborne, are the chief objects of

<sup>1</sup> The first part of this route is described in the *Handbooks for Surrey, Hants, and Wilts.*

interest for the traveller before he reaches the Devon border at

144½ m. **AXMINSTER** ✪ (pop. 2,809), a town on an eminence above the river Axe in a very pretty country. Its name is widely known in connection with the *carpets* which for many years were manufactured in the Court House, close to the ch., and were first made here by a Mr. Whitty, in 1755, who was rewarded for his ingenuity with the medal of the Society of Arts. These celebrated fabrics were far superior to anything of the kind which had been previously produced in England; rather glaring in colour, but for durability considered equal to the carpets brought from Turkey. Their excellence in this respect was due to their being made entirely by hand, like tapestry. The manufacture is now carried on at Wilton, near Salisbury, but the rugs alone are hand-made, the carpets are woven. The factory at this place has been closed since 1835. Axminster has been the theme of much antiquarian discussion. The town seems to occupy the site of a British stronghold, one of a line of such camps extending along the eastern side of the river Axe, and of the Yarty, which falls into it a little below Axminster. These camps are: Hawksdown, over the sea, above Axmouth; Musbury on the l. bank of the Axe; Membury on its rt. bank, but E. of the Yarty; and close above the sources of the latter river the strongly fortified Castle Neroche, in Somerset. Axminster lies between Musbury and Membury; and the whole line may have formed the frontier defences of the Dorset Morini against the Damnonii of Devon. Two very ancient roads—a branch of the Icenhilde Way, which crossed the island from the country of the Iceni to that of the Damnonii, and was probably of British origin (this came westward from Dorchester); and the great Roman Foss Way, passing south from Bath and Ilchester—met at Axminster, and thence

ran to Exeter. The neighbourhood of the town, according to a very ancient tradition, was the scene of a great battle in the 10th cent. between *Athelstan* and a combination of Danish, Welsh, and Scottish invaders under *Anlaf*, whom the former had driven from Northumbria; and *Athelstan* is said to have established a college of 6 priests in connection with the minster here, who should pray continually for the souls of 7 earls and 5 kings who fell in the battle. The "Minster" itself already existed; since it is recorded that the body of *Cyneheard* the "Ætheling," who killed *Cynewulf* of Wessex at Merton, and was himself killed on the same occasion (A.D. 755), was buried at "Axanmynster" ("A.S. Chron." ad ann.) The tradition which described a great fight at Axminster is at any rate as ancient as the time of Edw. III., when it is recorded in the register of Newenham Abbey. The battle is there said to have begun "al munt St. Calyxt en Devansyr," and to have ended at Colecroft (now Colemead) under Axminster, where the 7 earls were killed. Munt St. Calyxt is now Coaxdon. It seems probable that there was a great (unrecorded) battle here. In the Rebellion Axminster suffered considerably. In 1644 it was occupied by the Royalists during the siege of Lyme, and in one of the many conflicts it was partly burnt. In 1688 the Prince of Orange rested some days here on his road to London, at the "Dolphin," which had been a residence of the Yonge family.

The Minster (repaired 1871) is the prominent and only interesting object in the town. It is a handsome stone structure ded. to St. Mary, and, in part, unquestionably of early date. It exhibits 3 styles of Pointed architecture. The lower stage of the tower and a portion of the chancel are E. Eng.; the nave and the greater part of the chancel Dec.; the N. aisle is Perp., with a rich perforated parapet; the S. aisle Gothic the year 1800. The building

formerly transepts, which were called respectively the Yonges' and the Drakes' aisle. In the nave are a pulpit of carved oak (1633) and an old but plain font, and on each side of the chancel is an ancient freestone effigy in a niche—one supposed to represent Alice, the daughter of *Lord Brewer* and wife of *Reginald de Mohun*, founder of Newenham Abbey (see *post*), the other her father's chaplain and vicar of this ch., *Gervase de Prestaller*. This effigy is of the 13th cent. On the rt. of the altar are 3 sedilia and a piscina under arches; in the S. aisle is a painting of the 12 Apostles by some unknown genius of Axminster; and in the N. aisle a part of the ancient screen. The chancel and N. aisle have an old roof, the nave a modern one, perfectly plain. The most ancient part of the Minster is a Norm. arch with zigzag moulding at the E. end of the S. aisle, removed there in 1800, but originally forming the S. door of nave. Here is a memorial window to the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, the geologist.

*Dr. Buckland*, the eminent geologist, born 1784, was a native of Axminster. His father rests in the churchyard — with his crutches, which are represented on the tombstone. *John Prince*, author of "The Worthies of Devon," was born in the farmhouse at Newenham Abbey, 1643. In the vicinity of the town are *Cloakham House*, built 1732 (Henry Knight, Esq.), and *Coryton House* (Rev. Marwood Tucker, J.P.), 1756, and so named from the rivulet *Cory*, which flows through the estate. A farmhouse N. of the mansion was the residence of the Warrens, of whom the property was purchased by the present family 1697. Seaton is 7 m., Axmouth 6 m., Lyme Regis 5½ m., and Chard 7 m. from Axminster.

#### Excursions:—

(a) 7 m. N.E. **Forde Abbey** (W. H. Evans, Esq.), founded by the Cistercians in 1141, and in an unusually 'eet state; and 2 m. S.E. of it *Recombe*, the birthplace of *Ad-*

*miral Hood* (created *Visc. Bridport*) in 1728. Both places are in Dorset, though the Abbey was, till recently, in a detached portion of Devon. To reach them, follow the Chard road as far as *Coaxdon* (see p. 37), and ¼ m. farther take the road rt., which crosses the rly. and the Axe and leads past the ruins of *Holdich Court*, long a residence of the *Brook* family, afterwards *Lords Cobham*, and now partly incorporated with a farmhouse.

(b) The Church of *Uplyme*, 4 m. from Axminster on the road to Lyme Regis (the omnibus to which passes it), is beautifully situated in a landlocked valley, immediately within the range of cliffs. It has Dec. portions. In 1850 a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered here, marking the site of a villa on a branch of the Icenhilde Way, which ran from Axminster to Lyme, and thence along the coast westward. This villa and that near Seaton are the only Roman villas which have been found in Devon; but the site here, owing to mischief complained of by the farmer, has been re-covered with earth. Part of the pavement was removed. (For Lyme Regis, see *Hdbk. for Dorset*.)

(c) ¾ m. S. of Axminster, on the road to Seaton, stood **Newenham Abbey**, founded for Cistercian monks by *Reginald de Mohun* in the reign of Hen. III., 1246, and colonised from Beaulieu in Hampshire, whence the future abbot, 12 monks, and 4 lay brethren proceeded on foot, taking 4 days for the journey.

The site (which is not far from the junction of the Yarty with the Axe) is in the orchard of Mr. Swain's farm, rt. of the road, by a path (just beyond the Union) through 5 fields. The ch. was a noble E. Eng. building, resembling (as far as can be judged from fragments dug up on the site) Salisbury Cathedral in its architecture. Many of the *Mohuns* and *Bonvilles* were interred in it. Some fragments of wall are the only remains. The road beyond the Abbey leads back into the road, on the rt. of which is 2 m. *Ashe House*, said to have been

the birthplace of the great *Duke of Marlborough*, on May 24, 1650, though it is at least doubtful whether the illustrious warrior, "Conqueror of the Bourbons" at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet, and Oudenarde, was born here or at Great Trill (F. J. Sparks, Esq.), a large house then belonging to his mother's family, and in Axminster parish. The entry of his baptism in the register of Axminster Ch. rather points to his having been born in the latter parish and not in that of Musbury, especially as there was a chapel at Ashe itself. The house, originally the seat of the Drake family, is now a farmhouse, and the chapel a cider-press, but with the original kitchen, and some other old rooms long believed to be haunted by their ancient lords, whose effigies may be seen in the Church of Musbury (otherwise of little interest), 1 m. distant (pop. 460, inn). The ch. (rebuilt) contains 3 monuments, each with 2 kneeling figures—a knight and lady. One of these monuments is for *Sir Bernard Drake*, the contemporary of the great *Sir Francis Drake*. The father of *John Churchill* was *Sir Winston Churchill*, a gallant Cavalier, who had drawn his sword on behalf of Chas. I., and had in consequence been deprived of fortune and driven into exile by *Cromwell*. His mother was *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Sir John Drake* of Ashe, who almost constantly resided here during her husband's misfortunes, and was, like the rest of her family, a staunch Parliamentarian. Ashe House indeed was partly burnt down by the Royalist troops while *Sir Winston* was away fighting for the King. *Prince* relates that the *Drakes* of Ashe were entitled to "coat armour," and when *Sir Francis* proposed to assume the same arms a feud which came to blows was the result. The queen, much displeased with *Sir Bernard*, then gave *Francis Drake* the crest his family now bears—a ship on a globe. The *Drakes* were seated here from 1526 to 1782.

(d) *Membury* and *Musbury*, single-

ditch entrenchments on lofty hills, respectively N. and S. of the town,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.; *Hawksdown Hill*, over Axmouth, the site of another camp; all 3 commanding very extensive prospects, and all interesting to the antiquary. The plan of all is irregular; and the curious arrangements for defending the entrances, especially at Musbury, deserve special notice. From Musbury no less than 12 hill forts are in view, border fortresses in all probability of the Damnonii and Morini, between which tribes the Axe here seems to have formed the boundary.

(e) The cliff scenery W. of Seaton, and the Pinney Landslips between Axmouth and Lyme Regis (pp. 56 and 53–55), can also be visited from Axminster.

(f) The river *Axe*, which is crossed at Axminster, rises in Dorset, on the high ground near Crewkerne, which forms the watershed of the district; the river Parret, which also rises there, taking the opposite course, toward Bridgewater Bay.

The road to Chard passes in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. *Weycroft Bridge* (or *Streteford*, where the Roman Foss Way crossed the Axe), where, on a height overlooking the river, are some traces of a small entrenchment.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. farther is

*Coaxdon*, an old mansion, birthplace of *Sir Symonds D'Ewes*, the journalist of Parlts., d. 1650. "Here Mistress Logan is said to have concealed Chas. II. under her hoop while her Roundhead husband joined the troopers in searching the house" (*J. Ll. W. Page*). *Coaxdon Mill* is picturesque. The view from a point on the Chard road about 4 m. from Axminster near *Tytherleigh* down the Axe valley is beautiful.

1 m. from Axminster the river *Yarty*, descending from the eastern border of the Blackdown Hills, is crossed, and the rly. then follows the valley of the *Cory* rivulet, winding round *Shute Hill*, to

$147\frac{1}{4}$  m. *Seaton Junct. Stat. C'* above it is seen the gatehouse *Shute*, the ancient seat of

*Bonvilles*, and in which the *De la Poles* have resided from the reign of Queen Mary. It is an interesting Tudor ruin, embowered among trees.

[The present mansion (Sir W. E. Pole, Bart.), built 1787-8, commands a view of the sea, and contains pictures occasionally shown to strangers. Among them is an interesting portrait of *Sir Wm. Pole*, the antiquary. Nearer Colyton are the ruins of *Colcombe*, another old seat of this family (see p. 44). In the Church of Shute (pop. 444, small inn at Whitford), an E. Eng. and Perp. building (restd. in 1869; architect, *Ashworth*, of Exeter), overshadowed by an enormous yew-tree, are the monuments of the *Poles*, and among them a statue in white marble by *Cheere* (a sculptor of repute at that period, some of whose works may be seen in Westminster Abbey) of *Sir Wm. Pole*, 1741, who is represented in his court dress as Master of the Household to Queen Anne. On Shute Hill,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N., is an ancient beacon-house in excellent preservation.

The old deer-park of Shute, stretching toward the village of Kilmington, is a wild tract of broken ground, shaded by thickets and venerable oaks. On Kilmington Hill grows *Lobelia urens*, said to be peculiar to this locality.]

After leaving the stat., the village of Colyton, with its ch. (p. 43), is seen l., and, somewhat farther,

**Widworthy Hill and Widworthy Court** (Rev. Alfred Marwood Elton). The former is a beautiful eminence. [Near the summit is a small Dec. church (St. Cuthbert's), with a mailed effigy in the N. transept, possibly *Sir Hugh Prouz*, of Widworthy (temp. Edw. III.) In the S. transept is a monument by *Bacon* for James Marwood, 1767. The Marwoods have been seated in Devon from a very early period. In 1830 Sir E. M. Elton assumed the name, by royal licence, as representative of this ancient family.]

Through a rich country the rly., ch follows nearly the line of the high-road, reaches

154 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Honiton Stat.† The old ch. and parsonage are on the hill, l.; rt. is seen the town, lying picturesquely in the valley of the Otter, and backed by steep hills, some of which are crested with wood, and belong to the same range on which are the camps of Hembury and Dumpdon (see pp. 40, 41). There is much picturesque country in the neighbourhood, and some interesting excursions may be made from

**HONITON** ✪ (pop. 3,216). An old house, long used as an inn, the Golden Lion, is said to have been a residence of the Abbot of Dunkeswell. The name Honiton seems connected with those of "Honeyditch," "Hennaborough," ancient camps in the county. Honiton is well known for its lace, made by hand on the pillow, a beautiful fabric, but of late years in a measure supplanted by bobbin-net, a cheaper and inferior article worked by machinery. The manufacture of lace was introduced into Devon by Flemish immigrants in the reign of Elizabeth. The best point lace was then made exclusively of Antwerp thread. Now the lace trade has fallen off sadly, and it is computed that here and at Beer, Branscombe, Sidmouth, Ottery, Tiverton, Exmouth, and other places where it is carried on, not more than 250 persons are employed at the present time, as against 2,000 twenty years ago. An impetus was given to the trade when Queen Adelaide's wedding-dress was made at Honiton some 60 years ago, and it is worth considering whether a little more patronage by those who lead the fashions now might not save this native industry from total decay.<sup>1</sup>

The Vale of Honiton is as famous

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Alan S. Cole's "Report on the Honiton Lace Industry to the House of Commons, 1888." (Mr. Cole suggests as remedies that instruction in lace-making should be sanctioned by the authorities in the board schools of this district, and that grants of money and prizes for proficiency in the art might be given by Government and by private committees.)

for its butter as the town for its lace, and, with the Vale of Exeter, forms the principal dairy district of the county, and one of the richest in the kingdom. The Manor of Honiton belonged to the *De Redvers*, and afterwards to the *Courtenays*, who sold it in 1810. There is a spot on the boundaries of the parishes of Gittisham and Honiton called "Ring in the Mire," no doubt a corruption of some intelligible name; but the present form has given rise to the story that *Isabella de Fortibus*, the great heiress of the *De Redvers*, settled the limits of the parishes by there flinging her ring into the miry ground.

The Old Church (restd.), formerly the parish ch., but now a chapel-of-ease to St. Paul's, stands in a commanding position on the hillside S. of the town, and contains an oak screen, exceedingly light and elegant; it is late Perp., and, like the greater part of the ch., was probably the work of *Bp. Courtenay* (1477–1491), the "haughty prelate" of Shakespeare's Rich. III. (act iv. sc. 4). The aisles were added by *John and Joan Takel*, before 1529, who also restd. or partly rebuilt the chancel: an inscription round the pillars entreats prayer for their souls. By the E. door is the black marble tomb of *Thomas Marwood*, "who practised physic 75 years, and died at the age of 105, physician to Queen Elizabeth." *Marwood* rose to this eminence by means of a cure which he effected on the person of the *Earl of Essex*, for which special service it has been said that he was presented by Elizabeth with an estate near Honiton. His son and grandson were also of the medical profession, and the former built the house still standing in Honiton (the property of his descendant, the Rev. *Marwood Tucker*, and but little altered), in which Chas. I. passed the night of July 25, 1644. Observe the grotesque heads on the ceiling of the ch. The churchyard commands a view of the vale; of *Tracey*

*House* (*Geo. Neumann, Esq., J.P.*), on St. Cyrus Hill, opposite; of *Hembury Fort*, farther to the N.W. (p. 40); and of the round-backed eminence of *Dumpdon Hill*, 2 m. N. of Honiton (p. 41).

**St. Paul's Church** (1837) is more conveniently situated in the centre of the town. It contains an altarpiece, "The Entombment," painted by *W. Salter, R.A.* (painter of the "Waterloo Banquet"), a native of Honiton.

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the town, on the Exeter road, is the **Hospital of St. Margaret**, originally founded for lepers early in the 14th cent., but renewed and greatly benefited by *Thomas Chard*, the last Abbot of Forde, who was born at *Tracey*, in the adjoining parish of Awliscombe, and, according to his biographer (*Dr. Pring*), may be buried in the small chapel, which, together with part of the hospital itself, perhaps belongs to the original foundation, although the Perp. E. window of the chapel is of *Chard's* time.

Honiton returned 2 members to Parl. from at least the year 1300, but was disfranchised in 1868. **Northcote**, now a farmhouse, about 1 m. from Honiton, was occupied for some time by the Jacobite *Earl of Cromarty*, after his pardon in 1746.

The river *Otter*, above which Honiton stands, the name of which is probably derived from the British *y dwr* = the water, has a high reputation amongst anglers.

#### Excursions:—

(a) **Hembury Fort** (789 ft.) is distant about 4 m., rt. of the Cullompton road. An excursion to it or to *Dumpdon* will show at once the character of the beautiful country which surrounds Honiton. 2 m. on the road (which crosses the *Otter* not quite 1 m. from Honiton) is the village of *Awliscombe* (pop. 497, inn) with its **Church** (restd. 1887; *Medder Fulford*, architect), the floor of which is on an inclined plane. This is very good Perp., and deserves a vi

The S. porch (erected by *Thomas Chard*) is in the angle between the S. wall and the transept, with 2 outer doorways. The exterior niches, the deep mouldings of the arches, and the groining, should be noticed. In the S. transept is a beautiful Perp. window, also the work of *Thomas Chard*, who founded a chantry in this aisle. He built much at Forde Abbey, where his initials are visible. He was suffragan to *Bp. Oldham* of Exeter, with the title of *Bp. of Solutoria*, and died vicar of Morecombe. The screen is (unusual in Devon) of stone, with angels projecting from the spring of the arches.

**Hembury Fort** (the *border [hem, A.-S.] fort*?—there is another Hembury Fort near Buckfastleigh, and one in the north of Devon) is a fine specimen of an ancient camp, crowning a bold spur of elevated land, and commanding on 3 sides a vast prospect over the vale of the Otter to the sea, and beyond Exeter to the heights of Haldon and Dartmoor. It consists of an oval area, about 380 yds. in length by 130 broad, encircled by 3 lofty ramparts in excellent preservation, and is divided into 2 parts by a double agger, between which, on the W., one of the gateways leads obliquely through the entrenchments. Several Roman coins, and an iron "lar" representing a female figure 3 in. high, have been found here. It is possible (though the Seaton people will not allow it) that Hembury Fort is the *Moridunum* of Antonine's "Itinerary,"\* there described as 15 m. from Exeter and 36 m. from Dorchester. A branch of the British and Roman Icen-hilde Way, proceeding from Colyford toward Exeter, passed (but at some little distance, since it ran through Ottery St. Mary) S. of this camp.

On the farther side of Hembury Fort, lying under the ridge about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. distant from the fort itself, is the Church of Broadhembury (pop. 601, alehouse), mainly Perp. with a good W. tower, said to be coeval with that of Broadclyst. "The master

built Broadhembury, the men Broad-clyst." The W. window is very good. *Toplady*, author of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," was for some time vicar of Broadhembury.

On **Blackdown** (928 ft.), the high ridge seen N.W. of Hembury (about 8 m. from Honiton), are whetstone quarries, from which scythe-stones are sent to all parts of England. *Rostellaria carinata* and other rare fossils are found in the pits. The down is also distinguished for the beauty and extent of the view.

(b) **Farway** and **Broad Downs**, S. of Honiton, between that town and Sidmouth, command fine and extensive views, with an occasional fringe or border of sea. They are noticeable for the barrows dotted about them, some of which have been opened, with very interesting results, by the Rev. R. Kirwan, formerly vicar of Gittisham.

The road to Sidmouth from Honiton begins quickly to ascend, and on Farway Down attains an elevation of about 800 ft. The view over the vale of Honiton, gained in ascending this hill, is of very great richness and beauty, and in itself will repay the labour of the climb. "At a distance of 3 m. from the town, at a point where 4 roads meet, known as Hunter's Lodge, is a large flat stone, which tradition says was once used as an altar for human sacrifices. It appears to be unhewn, presenting no marks of a tool on it, and may possibly have formed the capstone of a dolmen."—R. Kirwan. The road rt. leads to Ottery St. Mary, 3 m. distant. Taking the road on the l. many small circular mounds (one crowned with trees) will be seen, in spite of their overgrowth of furze and heath. These are tumuli, outliers of a "necropolis" which extends more or less irregularly over the summits of the ridge, and commands a glorious panorama, presenting the finest combinations of scenery, rich landward pastures and uplands, and a wide circle of sea.

On Farway Hill, l. of the road, is

a circular entrenchment known as **Farway Castle**. It is about 200 ft. in diam., and has a low agger and shallow fosse. This was probably the stronghold of the tribe whose sepulchres are scattered round. A group of 10 or 12 barrows almost encircles this castle; and many have doubtless been destroyed as the lower parts of the hill were gradually brought into cultivation. Farther on is Broad Down, commanding a wide sea view; and here 3 barrows were opened by Mr. Kirwan in 1868. The human remains found in these barrows had all been burnt. In one a very remarkable drinking-cup, formed of Kimmeridge shale, was discovered; in another a very perfect example of the so-called incense-cup (2 in. high, 3 in. wide), the exterior of which is ornamented with straight lines arranged in a pattern. It was partly filled with the calcined bones of (to all appearance) an infant. From a third a fine cinerary urn and portions of a food vessel were recovered. In all the tumuli fragments of burnt wood, red hematite, and nodules of iron pyrites were found, and a layer of flint stones extended beneath the charcoal. On this the body had no doubt been burnt. The red ochre or hematite, of which a stratum occurs at Peak Hill near Sidmouth, was probably used as a war-paint. The relics discovered are preserved in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter.

The neighbourhood of Honiton must have been thickly populated in the earlier British (primeval) period. Within a circle of a few miles' radius there are at least 14 camps or earthworks, some of which are of considerable size and skilfully fortified.

(c) **Dumpdon Hill**, 2 m. N. of Honiton, is 879 ft. high, and has a large oval camp on the summit. There is a bold double agger. It may be visited on the way to **Mohun's Ottery**, which, at first belonging to the **Mohuns**, and afterwards the first seat in Devon of the **Carews**—although there are but

scanty remains of the old house—is a place of some interest for the antiquary. It is best reached from Honiton, whence it is distant 4½ m. The Up-Ottery road should be followed until, a little short of **Monkton ch.**, a road turns l. to a bridge over the Otter. Thence a long "Devonshire lane," running under **Dumpdon Hill**, leads to **Mohun's Ottery**, in the parish of **Luppitt**.

The Carews, now represented in this county by Sir Henry Palk Carew, Bart., of **Haccombe**, derive their name as follows: *Otho*, a powerful English baron in the reign of Edw. the Confessor, was succeeded by his son *Walter Fitz Otho*, Castellan of **Wind-sor**. The latter's elder son *Gerald* (made by Hen. I. Castellan of **Pembroke Castle**) married *Nesta*, dau. of *Rhys-ap-Tudor-Mawe*, King of S. Wales, whose dower was **Carew Castle** in **Pembrokeshire**. From their younger son **William** came, 6th in lineal descent, *Sir Nicholas Carew* (temp. Edw. I.). His grandson, *Sir John Carew*, Ld. Deputy of Ireland, and who served Edw. III. at the battle of **Crecy**, married *Margaret*, dau. and co-heir of *Sir William Mohun*, and thus acquired **Mohun's Ottery**. The most distinguished Carews have been—*Nicholas*, great at Edw. IV.'s court, and buried in **Westminster Abbey**; *Thomas*, who in a sea-fight vanquished the Scottish knight, *Andrew Barton*; and *George*, who did good service in Ireland, and was created by Jas. I. Baron **Clopton** and Earl of **Totnes**. He is buried at **Stratford-on-Avon**. All these Carews sprang from, and belonged to, the house of **Mohun's Ottery**. And here was born, in 1514, *Sir Peter Carew*, of whose life a very curious memoir, written by *John Hooker* of **Exeter**, uncle of the "*Judicious Hooker*," has been edited (1857) by Sir John Maclean. *Sir Peter*, who as a boy had been so fractious that his father coupled him for some time to one of his hounds at **Mohun's Otte** high in favour with Hen. V. a good deal of foreign ser-

was active with his uncle, *Sir Gawen Carew*, in suppressing the Devon rebellion in 1549. He was afterwards employed in Ireland, where he had laid claim to an enormous tract of country, and died there at Ross in 1575. He was buried at Waterford, but has a monument in Exeter Cathedral (p. 15). The house at Mohun's Ottery in which the Carews lived for so many generations was not large, if we may judge from an "Inventory of the goodes and chattelles" contained in it, which was taken in the first year of Queen Mary, though it was "strong for spear and shield" (*i.e.* capable of sustaining a siege), as *Sir Thomas Dennys*, Sheriff of Devon, reported to the Council. The old house was burnt down about 1849, and the only remains are the front porch and 2 arches of the gateways. Over the door are the initials P. C. (Peter Carew) with the arms of Carew (3 lions passant) on one side, and those of Mohun (a maunch with a fleur-de-lis) on the other.

(d) **Dunkeswell Abbey**, of which there are but very scanty remains—but the site is interesting—has been already described (p. 4). It can be reached in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Honiton by taking the first road l. on quitting the town, which leads past Woodhayne Farm and Combe Rawleigh (pop. 213) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., and crosses the high ridges and moors to the N. The long wooded valley of Wolford is striking, and the moors above are dotted with barrows.

(e) Nearer points of interest are—the very fine view of the vale of Honiton, with Dartmoor in the distance, from near the public-house a short distance on the Axminster road. A little farther on the same road is a tower (somewhat out of repair) called the **Basket House**, commanding a view of the Channel; and the woods of Offwell, a seat of the late Dr. Copleston, Bp. of Llandaff, and now the property of the Rev. J. H. Copleston. The stranger should also walk through the woods above Combe

(R. Marker, Esq., D.L., J.P.) to **Gittisham** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. by this route and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. by the high road from Honiton), the ch. of which (Perp., and of no great interest) is seen l. of the line. This model of an old-fashioned, well-kept Devon village (pop. 398, no inn) may with fair certainty "boast" itself as the birthplace of *Joanna Southcote*, who is usually, but inaccurately, said to have been born at Exeter. She was baptized at Ottery St. Mary, 1750, and was for some years a cook in an Exeter family. The view from **St. Cyrus' Hill** is likewise very noticeable. On a clear day the towers of Exeter Cathedral are readily distinguished. St. Cyrus was one of the "telegraph" stations between Plymouth and London.

Among the seats in the neighbourhood may be noticed **Manor House**, a fine Elizabethan house (Viscount Sidmouth), near the village of Up-Ottery, 5 m. (pop. 759, small inn), containing a full-length portrait and bust of the first Lord Sidmouth; **Netherton Hall**, date Elizabethan (C. G. Prideaux Brune, Esq.), about 3 m. S., and **Deer Park** (Hon. Colin Lindsay). **Sheafhayne House**, **Yarcombe** (pop. 647, inns), on the border of the county, about 8 m. from Honiton, is an old mansion belonging to Sir F. G. A. Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart., representative in the female line of the illustrious "warrior Drake." (The terminations "hayne" and "hayes," which are very common in this part of Devon, are plural forms of the A.-S. *haga* = a hedge—and mark early enclosures. **Hallam** has remarked that some hedges are amongst the most ancient remains in England. A field shut up for hay is still said to be "hained up.")

The river Otter, which rises on the Blackdown Hills, is crossed soon after passing Gittisham, and the train reaches

159 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. **Sidmouth Junct.**† (for Ottery St. Mary, see p. 47) (hotel).

[**Feniton Church**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of the Junct. (restd. 1878), of Perp. and debased character, has an ancient screen, and in the chancel a highly decorated altar-tomb, with effigy of an emaciated figure, probably of the 15th cent. During the rising in the western counties, temp. Edw. VI. (1549), a battle was fought at Feniton Bridge between the insurgents (chiefly Cornish) and the troops under Lord Russell, with Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew. Exeter was besieged by the rebels. Lord Russell and the Carews lay at Honiton, and had been in some distress for want of supplies—especially of money. The insurgents, who knew this, detached a body of Cornishmen from before Exeter. These halted at Feniton Bridge (it crosses the river Otter), and were disposed, “some at the bridge, but the greatest company in a meadow below the bridge.” The King’s troops advanced from Honiton and attacked them, recovering the bridge, which had been barricaded with trees, and the river. They then drove the Cornishmen from the meadow, and set to work to spoil their baggage. While so engaged a “new crew of Cornishmen,” under the conduct of one Robert Smith, of St. German’s, came upon them, “and, taking these spoilers napping, many of them paid dearly for their wares.” In the end the rebels were overthrown, “and their captain, whose comb was cut, showed a fair pair of heels, and fled away.” In the 2 fights 300 men fell on the insurgents’ side, “who were very tall men, lusty, and of great courage; and who, in a good cause, might have done better service.” Lord Russell also suffered severely (see a “Narrative of the Commotion,” by John Hoker). An ash-tree, which stood near the bridge, was cut down some years since, and a bullet was found embedded in its trunk. In Payhembury (pop. 461, inn) Church, Perp. (about 2 m. N.), is a good screen, painted and gilt. In the churchyard is an old yew-tree, split in 4 by lightning, and still

flourishing. The manor belonged, temp. Hen. III., to the Giffards, ancestors of Lord Halsbury, L.C. 1885–92.]

Passing the stats. at Whimble, Broad Clyst, and Pinhoe (on Whimble Hill is the old “half-way house” between Exeter and Honiton, 8 m. from each; opposite is Strete Raleigh Manor House—H. M. Imbert-Terry, Esq., J.P.; l. lies Woodbury Hill), the line reaches

$171\frac{1}{2}$  m. **EXETER** ✘ (and see p. 7). From the short line connecting Queen St. and St. David’s stats. a striking view of the river Exe opens rt. and l. after passing through a short tunnel.

### ROUTE 3a.

#### EXETER OR HONITON TO SEATON, BY SEATON JUNCT. (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
24 m.	Exeter
	Seaton Junct.
7 m.	Honiton
	Seaton Junct.
2 m.	Seaton Junct.
$4\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Colyton
	Seaton

The distance by this line from Exeter to Seaton Junct. is traversed in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; from Honiton in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (The neighbourhood of Seaton Junct. is described on pp. 37, 38.)

The branch rly. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.) follows nearly the line of the old road, which is pleasant, with occasional peeps of the sea.

2 m. **Colyton** ✘ Stat.,† a town prettily situated, with a picturesque view from the stat. (pop. 2,152). It is approached from Seaton by 2 roads, of which the higher is the more interesting, as commanding a fine view of the valley of the Axe, and

of the bold ridge which stretches from Axminster to the sea, having upon it the camps of **Musbury** and **Hawksdown**.

At Colyton you will find a paper-mill, and some manufacture of pillow lace. The Church is interesting, and deserves a visit. It consists of nave, transepts, central tower, chancel, and chantries, S. and N. The **nave** was rebuilt circ. 1750, but the fine W. front and the S. porch were retained. The W. front is Perp., and must have been very rich before the foliation of the lights was destroyed. It is crossed by 3 transoms, and a square-headed W. door runs up to the first transom, having lights on either side. The lower part of the central tower is E. Eng. and square. The upper part, with an octagonal lantern, is Perp. The chancel is very good Perp., but the end and side walls are E. Eng. The pier arches and the Perp. windows should be noticed. The stained glass in the E. window is chiefly modern and bad. Against the N. wall is the tomb, with effigy, of *Margaret*, dau. of the 9th *Earl of Devon*, by *Katherine*, dau. of Edw. IV. She died at Colcombe Castle, 1512, choked by a fish-bone, and her effigy is generally known as the "little choke-a-bone." (Such is the tradition, which the shields above the tomb—the Royal arms and those of *Courtenay*—seem to countenance.) N. is the Yonge chantry, now used as a vestry; and S. the *Pole* chantry, with some curious monuments of the *Pole* family. Here is buried (but without any memorial) *Sir W. Pole*, the antiquary, who died in 1635, and whose "Collections," chiefly genealogical, are of very great value and importance. (Great portions were printed in 1791 by his descendant, *Sir J. De la Pole*, of Shute. The MS. vols. in folio are in the Brit. Mus.) Among the *Pole* monuments here is one for the wife of the antiquary, who "died by a fall" in 1605. In the S. transept is an inscription for *John Wilkins*, d. 1667, the Nonconformist minister, who intruded in

1647, and who was deprived in 1660 when he refused the oath of supremacy. He continued to preach at his own house in the town. The inscription runs thus :

"Such pillars laid aside,  
How can the church abide?  
Hee left his pulpit, hee,  
In Patmos God to see.  
This shining light can have  
No place to preach but 's grave."

It is curious to find this shining light granting a licence to Sir John Yonge (temp. Cromwell) to eat flesh in Lent. The licence is recorded in the register, which is one of the best preserved in the county, beginning at the earliest possible date—1538. The **vicarage-house**, rebuilt in 1529 by the then vicar, *Dr. Brerewood* (for many years chancellor to *Bp. Veysey*), is also worth seeing. Above the porch window is inscribed, "Meditatio totum: Peditatio totum," which seems to show that the Doctor was a believer in study tempered by exercise.

The remains of **Colcombe Castle** are  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the town, on the l. of the Axminster road, and are now partly converted into a farmhouse. The mansion was first erected in the reign of Edw. I. by *Hugh Courtenay*, Baron of Okehampton, of whom it is recorded that he was at frequent feud with the monks of Forde, of which house he was patron. The Cistercians refused to pay certain dues; and the *Lord Courtenay* accordingly drove off the cattle from their nearest granges, and impounded them at Colcombe. The *Courtenays* possessed Colcombe until (temp. Elizabeth) it was bought by *Wm. Pole* of Shute, who settled it on his son *Sir Wm.*, the antiquary. "A godly building," he writes, "was here intended by the last Erles, but altogether unfinished; and now the whole being reduced from all the coheires into my possession, I have new built the howse, and made it the place of my residinge." *Sir Wm. Pole* occupied it until his death in 1635. His grandson, another *Sir Wm.*, was living at Colcombe in 1644 when *Prince Maurice*, marching

westward, fixed his headquarters here. From Colcombe he made an attack on Stedcombe near Axmouth, the new house of *Sir Walter Erle*, and garrisoned by him for the Parliament; and after a fierce fight the house was taken and burnt down. *Prince Maurice* afterwards alarmed the garrison at Lyme, and in revenge a party of 120 horse was despatched thence, who surprised the Royalists and took many prisoners. On this occasion it is thought that Colcombe was destroyed. A cannon-ball has been found in the ruins. The *Erles* and *Poles* were cousins, but on different sides; and *Captain Erle* was one of those sent from Lyme. The *Poles* afterwards established themselves at Shute. A well at Colcombe covered with masonry, in a field to the N., is still in good preservation. The Great House, another farmhouse at Colyton, was the principal residence of the *Yonge* family, who settled in Devon temp. Hen. VII., and were baronets from 1661 to 1810, but are now extinct. The house was built by a *John Yonge*, temp. Eliz. His son kept a diary during the early part of the 17th cent., which has been published by the Camden Soc. The Duke of Monmouth, during his western progress in 1680, stayed a few days in the "Great House" with *Sir Walter Yonge*. *Sir William Yonge* (died 1755, a Lord of the Treasury and Secretary at War) is said by *Lord Hervey* to have excelled in "expatiating agreeably upon nothing"; and the last Bart., *Sir George*, also Secretary at War (d. 1810), was reduced to great poverty. His body was brought secretly to Colyton for burial in the ch. The house is not large, but is sufficiently picturesque. It has been restored by Sir W. E. Pole, the present proprietor. The entrance arch is fine and the wainscoting of one of the bedrooms is curiously carved, and in the garden is an antique and picturesque summer-house. [About 5 m. W. is Wiscombe Park (C. Gordon, Esq.)]

3 m. Colyford Stat. This is a very

ancient hamlet, and a borough before the reign of Edw. I., on a branch of the Icenhilde, which, diverging at Axminster, proceeded to Lyme, and thence along the coast towards Exeter. It was the birthplace of *Sir Thomas Gates*, appointed Governor of Virginia by Jas. I., and shipwrecked, on his voyage to that colony, on the Bermudas, in company with *Sir Geo. Somers*, after whom these islands were at first called the Somers Islands.

4½ m. SEATON,<sup>2</sup> a small watering-place (pop. 1,293), situated at the mouth of the valley of the Axe. It seems to have been a flourishing sea-town at one time (*Leland* speaks of there having been a "notable haven" there), but now consists of little more than a single street, built at right angles to the shore of a small bay, which is bounded on the E. by Culverhole Point, and on the W. by Beer Head, an ivy-hung cliff of the lower chalk, and the most western chalk promontory in England. Seaton is one of 3 localities which claim to be the site of the *Moridunum* of Antoninus, which some antiquaries, and almost with certainty, place at Hembury Fort (p. 40), and others at High Peak on the shore at Sidmouth. There are traces of an entrenchment on Seaton Down. In conjunction with Hawksdown, on the opposite side of the Axe (p. 37), it commanded the opening of the river Axe to the sea—thought to be the "Alæni Ostia" of Ptolemy. At a place called Honeyditches, or Hannaditches, 1 m. S. of Seaton Down, remains of an extensive Roman villa have been found; and the place seems to have been occupied during the medieval period, since tiles of that date occur here.<sup>1</sup>

The principal features of the shore are the valley boundaries abutting on the sea—viz. on the W. White Cliff, a bluff picturesque headland, and on the E. Haven Cliff, a lofty

<sup>1</sup> See these discoveries described by Mr. P. O. Hutchinson in *Trans. of the R. Assoc.*, vol. ii.; and also his paper "Honeyditches," *td.*, vol. xxxvii.

height towering above a mansion of the same name (Col. Clements Hallett). Between Seaton and Haven Cliff is a great bank of shingle, mentioned by *Leland* as "a chisil" or "a mighty rigge and barre of pible stones"—stretched across the mouth of the valley like a dam. There is a bridge over the Axe (built by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan) to a road running to Axmouth (distant  $\frac{3}{4}$  m.), and to a diminutive quay and pier at the embouchure of the river, which is a shifting opening little broader than the vessels which enter it, and sometimes completely barred by an easterly wind. The view from this little pier is most charming: Culverhole Point is the farthest land eastward; Beer Head, called by the fishermen Berry Wold, to the westward. The cliffs of Seaton are remarkable for their colouring. In the centre of the bay they are of bright red sandstone capped by grass; and as red and green are complementary colours, and therefore heightened in tone by juxtaposition, the effect is very brilliant. Haven Cliff is red sandstone surmounted by chalk; and White Cliff, chalk based on brown, red, and amber-grey strata, which, by their dip, give the buttresses of this remarkable headland the appearance of leaning towards the sea.

Seaton Church at the landward end of the long village street, is interesting to the antiquary from its perplexity. There are remains of an E. Eng. ch. with Dec. and Perp. additions and alterations. The E. Eng. ch. is indicated by a N. window in the chancel, and the S.E. angle of the chancel aisle. A rebuilding about 1360 included nave, S. porch, N. arcade, N. transept, and S. tower answering to N. transept, besides part of the chancel. In the 15th cent. this tower was in part removed, and a new one built at the W. end. Perp. windows were also then inserted. In the chancel is a hagiograph of good design, showing outside an oriel window. The ch. was in 1866.

The distance by road to Lyme Regis is about 8 m., but for one afoot between 6 and 7 m.; and the walk by the Landslip and the Undercliff all the way to Lyme (8 m.) is one of extreme beauty.

The objects of interest in the neighbourhood are (a) the Pinney Landslips (pp. 53–55). (The W. end of these, by Culverhole Point, can be reached in 2 m. by crossing the Axmouth bridge and turning rt. to the Coastguard Stat., and then again turning rt. to the coastguard path; or the Dowlands Landslip can be reached by horse-path up Haven Cliff Hill and past Bindon and Dowlands Farms in 3 m., and by road through Axmouth in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.); (b) the villages of Beer and Branscombe, W.; (c) Hawksdown and Musbury camps, the valley of the Axe and town of Colyton, N.; (d) the cliffs from Seaton to Sidmouth (pp. 56–58), so remarkable for their altitude. They are geologically composed of chalk, greensand, and red sandstone, and average from 300 to 500 ft. in height. They are particularly fine between Branscombe and Sidmouth.

### ROUTE 3b.

EXETER OR HONITON TO SIDMOUTH, BY SIDMOUTH JUNCT. AND OTTERY ST. MARY (L. AND S. W. RLY.), EXCURSIONS FROM SIDMOUTH.

Rail.	Places.
12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Exeter Sidmouth Junct.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Honiton Sidmouth Junct.
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Sidmouth Junct. Ottery St. Mary
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Sidmouth

The journeys from Exeter and Honiton to Sidmouth Junct. occupy about 25 and 10 min. respectively; that on the branch line takes about 20 min.

On leaving the Junct. the rly. follows the valley of the Otter. Thence it crosses the hills into the valley of

the Sid, passing through Harpford woods and beautiful scenery, and reaches

$\frac{2}{4}$  m. Ottery St. Mary (pop. 3,855), situated in a broad pastoral vale, celebrated for the beauty of its Church (which, after the cathedral, is the most interesting in the county), and connected with some historic incidents. The S. W. part of Heath's Court (Lord Coleridge, Q.C.) is said to have been occupied by Cromwell. This portion was preserved and raised when the mansion was rebuilt in 1883. Cromwell (says the local story) came to Ottery for the purpose of raising men and money, but, failing in that object, gave the run of the ch. to his destructive followers, who decapitated a number of the old monumental figures (they probably also broke the stained glass in the ch.). Fairfax subsequently made the town his headquarters for about a month, and the troops and their horses were then quartered in the ch. In the reign of Elizabeth Sir Walter Raleigh resided in Mill St.; but the ruinous turret, which was long pointed out as the remains of his house, has been destroyed. Ottery was once noted for the manufacture of serges, a business now supplanted by some lace-making and the manufacture of brushes. The place has suffered from great fires in 1767 and 1866. On the latter occasion 111 houses were burnt. It was the birthplace (Oct. 21, 1772) of the poet Coleridge, whose father was vicar of Ottery and master of the grammar-school (and near here is the "Pixies' Parlour," celebrated in his verse). This school, founded in 1545, has produced some distinguished scholars. Besides S. T. Coleridge, who received his first teaching here, it may boast Richard Hurrell Froude, whose "Remains" were edited by Dr. Newman in 1838-39; George James Cornish, the friend of Keble; Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and others of his family; and John Coleridge Patteson, D.D., the martyred (1871) Bp. of Mel-

nesia. Thackeray, in his Charterhouse days (1825-28), used to spend his vacations at Larkbeare in the parish of Ottery, then occupied by his stepfather, Major Carmichael Smyth; and the "Clavering St. Mary," the "Chatteris," and the "Baymouth" of "Pendennis," no doubt represent Ottery, Exeter, and Sidmouth.

The manor of Ottery was granted by Edw. the Confessor to the ch. of Rouen; but there is no evidence that any ch. existed on it until Bp. Bronescombe ded. one in 1260. Bp. Grandisson in 1335 bought the manor from the Chapter of Rouen, erected the parish ch. into a collegiate establishment, and granted the manor and advowson to his new college, which was otherwise richly endowed. It consisted of 40 members, under 4 principal officers—warden, minister, precentor, and sacristan. Alexander Barclay, author of the "Ship of Fools," was a prebendary here about 1500, and wrote (or translated) his book here. The 8 minor canons of Ottery were, he says, "right worthy" of places on board.

The Church, which stands in a valley, surrounded by trees, and is only well seen near at hand, consists of nave and aisles, with a large chapel added on the N. side; of a transept formed by 2 towers; of a chancel and aisles with a small chapel on each side; and of an eastern Lady chapel. Its great peculiarity is the transept—formed from the towers, and in this respect resembling Exeter Cathedral—the only 2 instances of transepts so formed in the kingdom.

The aisles and transeptal towers, the N. one capped with a leaden spire, are E. Eng.; the nave, chancel, and Lady chapel, Dec.; and the aisle or chapel N. of the nave, Perp. The E. Eng. portions were no doubt part of the ch. ded. by Bp. Bronescombe; the Dec. are Grandisson's work; and the Perp. chapel was built by Cicely Marchioness of Dorset, afterward

*Countess of Stafford* (died circ. 1530), only dau. and heiress of *William, Lord Bonville*, under Bps. *Courtenay* and *Vesey*, whose arms appear on the roof. The Stafford knot is a frequent device in the moulding below the parapet on the external walls of this aisle. (These are the dates usually assigned to the different portions of the ch., but it has also been suggested that the entire building (with the exception of the N. aisle, and perhaps part of the towers) dates from the latter half of the 14th cent., and that the lancets of the chancel and transepts are instances of the use of an earlier style, just as in Exeter Cathedral, Bp. *Grandisson* adopted the first (geometrical) Dec., instead of the later (curvilinear), which was the contemporary architecture.)

The restoration of the entire ch. was commenced in 1849, under extreme difficulties, the "corporation" (in whom, unhappily, Hen. VIII. vested the fabric) offering, as usual in such cases, all possible opposition. It was carried through mainly by the exertions of the *Coleridge* family, and especially by the aid and influence of the late *Sir John Taylor Coleridge*. The architect was *Butterfield*. Galleries and pews have been swept away; the stonework has been restored where necessary; stained glass and colour have been introduced; and the whole ch. is now a "pattern and ornament to the entire county."

On the exterior the general effect "is that of boldness and simplicity rather than richness; the grouping of the towers with the projecting chapels and porches, and the variety of style shown by the lancet windows of the aisles and transept, by the singular windows of the clerestory, and the Perp. work of the N. chapel, impart a picturesque character." Within the ch. a similar effect of solemn dignity is produced, mainly by the light falling from the clerestory. Here remark the difference between the groining of the aisles

(E. Eng., or at all events of that character) and that of the nave (Dec.); the unusual form of the clerestory windows, rather Perp. than Dec., as they really are (these windows have been filled with stained glass by *Hardman*, illustrating on the N. side the suffering and on the S. side the glory of our Lord); the richly moulded piers substituted for the N. wall when the Perp. chapel was built; and the rich fan-tracery of the chapel ceiling. The vaulting of the entire ch., with the exception of the N. aisle, which has a richly groined roof, has been decorated with colour, increasing in richness as it passes eastward. Between the arches and the clerestory is a series of niches, of which those in the nave were badly restored before the general restoration; those in the chancel are in effect new, the old ones having been found quite shattered, under the plaster. In the transepts there were no doubt altars under the 5-light lancet windows, E., since the 3 centre lights are shorter than the rest. The chancel greatly resembles the nave. From the chancel aisles (E. Eng.) an E. Eng. chapel opens on either side, with a chamber above each, containing a chimney. One of these is, or used to be, known as the "Dead Man's Room," and there was an absurd tradition that King Chas. was confined there one night whilst a prisoner. These chapels, ded. to St. Stephen and (it is believed) to St. Catherine, have been restored as "oratories, or places for meditation." The former has a piscina and some good brasses. The reredos was restd. (not too well) by Mr. Blore from the original, probably of the 14th cent., much defaced, discovered behind the wainscoting. The arms on the cornice are those of *Grandisson*, *Montacute*, *Courtenay*, *England* and *France*, and the *Earl of March*. On the S. side of the altar are 3 very good sedilia. A very beautiful stone gallery separates the Lady Chapel from the ambulatory. The Lady Chapel, which has a *Minstrel's Gal-*

lery, itself deserves special notice for the excellence of its design and workmanship. It was restd. from the designs of Mr. Woodyer.

In the vaulting of the ch. are more than 100 small apertures, probably intended for the suspension of lights or "coronæ."

Of the stained glass, the 5-light E. window in the N. transept, representing the "worship of the Lamb by the whole Church" (Rev. xiv.), is by Hardman, from Pugin's design. There are many windows by Warrington, of which the great W. window is the best. The best of Wailes' windows is the W. of the N. chapel, representing the 12 Apostles, in memory of Bp. Patteson's mother. Throughout the glass has the usual defect of want of unity of design. Colour has been used largely on the roof, but slightly elsewhere; the reredos, the parcloses, and the font bring it to the ground. The font is new, from Butterfield's design, and of Devon and Cornish marbles, and was presented by the Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P. The oak pulpit (1722) was the work of a native of the town.

Of the monuments, observe, N. and S. of the nave, the high tombs, with effigies, of Sir Otho Grandisson, brother of the bishop; and of Beatrice his wife, dau. of Nicholas Malmayns. The knight's armour is an excellent example of the middle of Edw. III.'s reign. The canopies of these tombs, and the mingled shields and foliage which form the borders of the arches, are very good and striking. (They have been restd. with exact fidelity.) In the N. aisle is also the effigy of John Coke, of Thorne, 1632, accidentally shot by his brother before the opening of the Civil war. According to popular belief, this effigy descends from its niche at night and walks about the ch. In the S. transept is a beautiful recumbent figure in marble (by Thrupp) of Jane Lady Coleridge (d. 1878). This transept also contains mosaic work erected by the late [Devon.]

Lord Coleridge in memory of his parents. At the end of the S. chancel aisle are epitaphs for John Sherman (1617) and Gideon Sherman (1618). Southeby suggested that they are probably by William Browne, author of "Britannia's Pastorals," who was long resident in Ottery, and died here in 1645. Remark also the gilded lectern in the Lady Chapel, coeval with the College, and bearing the arms of the founder; the many consecration crosses—13 outside, 8 inside; the clock, designed to show the age of the moon as well as the hour of the day, and apparently of the same age as that in Exeter Cathedral; the misereres in the choir, some bearing the arms of Bp. Grandisson; and the 7 narrow lights over the arch above the rood-loft. There are 8 bells, the 4th of which, cast 1671, bears 2 satirical medals, one representing a pope and a king under one face, the other a bishop and a cardinal. In the churchyard is a graceful monolith cross in memory of Sir John Taylor Coleridge.

In or close to the town are Gosford House (S. Bennett, Esq.) and Salston (W. R. Coleridge, Esq., J.P.). Knightstone (at one time belonging to the Sherman family) and Ash (originally Ayshe, and the property of the Drakes) are Elizabethan houses of some interest in the parish.

[1½ m. N.W. is Escot House (Sir J. H. Kenaway, Bart., M.P.). In the old house (burnt down 1808) died in 1755 Sir William Yonge, well known to the readers of Pope and Walpole. There is a tradition that John Locke often visited Sir Walter Yonge, the builder of the first house at Escot (finished about 1688), and that he planned certain of the clumps of beech which still adorn the park). Escot was formerly in the parish of Talaton (pop. 436, no inn), so named from a stream called the Talewater, which joins the Otter just above Ottery. There is a good screen and Norm. font in Talaton church, which is Perp. and was rebuilt in 1860.

Cadhay (Mrs. Collin), a Tudor mansion, 1 m. on the way to Escot, has a quaint quadrangle, with an entrance in the centre of each side, above which are the figures of Hen. VIII. and his 3 "sovereign" children. It gave name to a family, from whom it passed to John Haydon, the builder of the present house, whose family continued there for many descents. *Lord Graves*, the British admiral, died here in 1802. Attached to the house are farm-buildings. Ottery is 6 m., by a hilly road, from Sidmouth.]

Resuming our journey by rail and passing Tipton, a small village, we reach

8½ m. SIDMOUTH ✪ (pop. 3,758), occupying the mouth of one of the main valleys, which, like the small dell of Salcombe, run nearly at rt. angles to the coast. This valley is enclosed by lofty hills, which terminate towards the sea in the cliffs of Salcombe and High Peak, sheer precipices of about 500 ft. The view from the beach is of more than usual interest, on account of the position of the town in the centre of that great bay which is bounded on the E. by the Isle of Portland, and on the W. by the Start. It therefore includes a semicircle of cliffs which stretch in perspective to those distant points, while huge red promontories occupy the foreground. It is an opinion of the inhabitants, based upon tradition, that the coast W. of Sidmouth once extended much farther into the sea, so as to render their bay a secure anchorage; and that such was the case appears more than probable, from the many large rocks which emerge westward at low water, and the remains of houses which have been discovered beneath the shingle of the shore. Further evidence in support of the tradition is afforded by the early coins and relics, which are so frequently washed up by the sea that it is a common practice with the "mud-larks" of the place to search for them after storms. Roman coins have been found on the beach; and

in 1841 a remarkable figure (Chiron with Achilles and a dog), probably the head of a Roman ensign, was found here. (It perhaps belonged to the 2nd legion of Carausius, of which a centaur was the device.) There are traces of an ancient fortification on High Peak. Sidmouth is celebrated for its pebbles, which consist of chalcedonies, green, yellow, and red jaspers, moss agates, and agatized wood, and are often so hard as to require a diamond in the working. They are derived from the greensand, and are not found far W. of this town, the shingle of Sidmouth being succeeded even at Budleigh Salterton by flat oval stones of a very different character. The neighbourhood abounds with petrifying springs which flow down the cliffs and encrust the mosses growing on them. The stranger will of course visit the esplanade, and the mouth of the river Sid, which, after glistening brightly among the fields, forms a pool dammed by shingle before it joins the sea. It is spanned by a rustic foot-bridge, and on the slope of the hill are a zigzag walk and seats. A geologist should also inspect the cliff beyond, where 2 faults are visible. The strata, says Mr. Hutchinson, "rise in steps towards the W.—that is, towards the uplifting cause, the granite of Dartmoor." On the beach are the flat-bottomed boats which convey coal from the colliers to the town; for all vessels, to land cargoes at Sidmouth, must employ boats for the purpose, or lie ashore and hazard the chances of the weather. In 1827 a project was entertained of running out a pier on a reef of rocks at the W. end of the bay, and a tunnel was actually excavated as a roadway for the transport of the stone; but the undertaking was ultimately abandoned, on account of a clashing of opinions and interests. With respect to the climate of Sidmouth, the air is remarkable for its purity and mildness, but moist and relaxing. The temperature (mild in winter and com-

paratively cool in summer), on the average of the year, is about 2° warmer than that of London, and according to statistics there is 26 per cent. less rainfall here than at any other place in Devon.

The characteristic feature of the sea-view are the blood-red cliffs, which rise to a height of about 500 ft. above the beach. They exhibit a section of 3 distinct formations: the lower portion is new red sandstone, the middle red clay or marl, the upper greensand.

The objects of interest in the town, which was a borough and market town of some importance in the 13th cent., and its immediate neighbourhood are—the Church of St. Nicholas, ded. to St. Giles by *Bp. Bronecombe*, 1259; but the greater part of it appears to have been rebuilt in the 15th cent., probably in the reign of Hen. VII.; it has been restd. (1860), *Wm. White*, architect—notice the memorial window erected in the tower, W., by the Queen, to the *Duke of Kent*, who came down to Sidmouth to look for a house in Oct. 1819, and in the following Dec. took up his residence with the Duchess and the Princess Victoria at *Woolbrook Glen*, near Fort Field, where he died in Jan. 1820. The window is by *Ward and Hughes*, and the stone pulpit and reredos are gifts of the Earl of Buckinghamshire;—the Esplanade, protected by a wall 1,700 ft. in length, constructed 1838 to stop the encroachment of the sea, which in 1824 swept away a great part of the beach, and inundated the town;—and *Salcombe Hill* and *High Peak*, respectively rising from the shore E. and W. 497 and 501 ft.

Many delightful excursions may be made among the hills and valleys of the neighbourhood—viz. to any of the places previously mentioned in this route, or to *Weston Mouth* and *Dunscombe Cliff* (p. 57), either by walk over *Salcombe Hill*, or by boat to the Mouth:

(a) To *Bulverton Hill*, the N. ex-

tremity of the high land of *Peak Hill*, 1½ m., and farther N. to the pretty dells of *Harpford* (pronounced *Harford*) *Wood*.

(b) To *Sidford* (alehouse), 2 m., passing l. *Manstone*, a very ancient farmhouse. *Sidford* has an ivy-mantled bridge, and several picturesque tenements of the 17th cent. In one, called *Porch House*, at least so says tradition, Chas. II. slept the night after his narrow escape from Charmouth. It has a hiding-place to the rt. of the stairs, and the date 1574 on one of the chimneys. (It is scarcely possible that the king can at any time have been concealed here, and certainly not after his escape from Charmouth, whence he passed to Bridport.) (See *Hdbk. for Dorset.*)

(c) To *Sidbury* (pop. 1,148, inn), 3 m., where there is another old bridge over the river, and 1½ m. W. of the village a camp upon *Sidbury Hill*, with 2 ancient wells. The Church is interesting, and contains examples of all periods from E. Norm. to Perp. The W. tower (Norm.), which had become unsafe, was rebuilt in 1846, but precisely as before, leaving the Perp. insertions, as well as the striking 2-light Norm. belfry windows and corbel table: 2 ancient sculptures, found in the old walls, are inserted. The broach is restd. in wood, shingled. The nave is Trans.-Norm.; the chancel originally E. Eng. A tablet in the chancel bears a puzzling inscription, of which the following is a translation: “1650. Here lies Henry, the son of Robert Parson (Parsonius), who died in the second-first climacteric year of his age (‘anno ætatis suaæ climacterico δευτεροπέμπτῳ’).” (His age was probably 8. Each “climacter” being 7 years, the first of the 2nd climacteric would be 8.) The Parish Registers, which dated from 1559, were nearly all consumed, together with the vicarage-house, by fire in 1856. Adjoining the village are *Cotford* (*Mrs. Bayley*) and *Court Hall* (*Major-Gen. Hunt*), and in the latter some remains of an Elizabethan mansion,

including a "haunted chamber," in which a human skull was discovered below the floor. **Sand**, farther N.E., and now a farmhouse, has been the seat of the *Sand*, *Tremayle*, *Ashley*, and *Huyshe* families, and retains some shields in painted glass and stone and other vestiges of its ancient dignity. It was built 1594 by *Rowland Huyshe*, whose descendants are still the owners. W. of the village rises **Sidbury Castle**, a camp of the British period on a spur of **East Ottery Hill**. According to the legend, a store of gold lies buried within it, and a heap of stones among the trees on the rapid slope to the E. is known as "the Treasury." A large hoard of sling-stones (round pebbles from Sidmouth Beach) was found here in 1864. (Others have been found in Stockland Great Castle, E. of Honiton.) The position is strong, and well supplied with water by springs. On each side of the camp (which is nearly oval) there is a sort of semicircular platform attached to the agger, perhaps for beacon fires. There is a double rampart, 40 ft. high, with an intervening fosse. A branch of the Icenhilde Way passed towards Exeter about 1 m. S. of this camp.—**Ottery East Hill**, stretching northward to **Chineway Head**, offers a breezy expanse for a more extended ramble; and another fine point of view is **Beacon Hill**, which dips directly to the vale of the Otter. In the far W. the angular granite rocks of **Heytor** loom on the horizon.

(d) Through **Newton Poppleford** (pop. 485, inn) (i.e. *Pepple-ford*), 4 m., so called from the oval pebbles found in the soil, to the British camp of **Woodbury Castle**, another 4 m., situated upon the lofty hills between Newton Poppleford and Topsham. The camp was originally oval, but enlarged by considerable outworks, supposed (but this is very doubtful) to have been constructed during the Devon rebellion of Edw. VI.'s reign, when *Lord Russell* defeated the insurgents near this place. A very extensive

view is commanded from Woodbury Camp, which was occupied by a park of artillery during the French wars, 1798–1803, when camps were formed on Woodbury Common. (A very curious A.-S. document relating to the "guildship" of Woodbury is printed in *Thorpe's "Diplomaticum,"* p. 608).

(e) To the camp of **Blackbury Castle**, l. of the road to Lyme, 6 m. It is oval, enclosed by a single agger and fosse, and the entrance is flanked by a ditch and rampart on either side, which extends diagonally to a distance of 50 paces from the principal vallum—the device of some Vauban of those early days. In cutting through, about a cent. ago, a so-called "stone barrow" on the farm of Lovehayne, not far from Blackbury Castle, a hoard of bronze relics was found, "enough to fill a wheelbarrow." They were sold for old metal at Honiton, and only 3 or 4 (celts and palstaves) are preserved. N. of the entrenchment is **Broad Down**, and on its W. declivity, near a group of barrows, a romantic hollow called **Roncumbe Gate** or **Gurt**, or **Goyle**, a word used here as on Dartmoor to denote a deep narrow gully. (Some remarkable barrows on Broad Down were opened by the Rev. R. Kirwan in 1868.) (See also p. 41.)

(f) Over High Peak to the cliffs of **Ladram Bay**, **Otterton**, and the beautiful gardens of **Binton** (Hon. Mark Rolle), a walk which may be extended to **Hayes Barton** and **Budleigh Salterton** (p. 59). The botanist will observe *Anchusa sempervivens* and a rich variety of ferns in the lanes, and *Arenaria rubra* (*marina*) on the face of the cliffs.

(g) **High Peak** (501 ft.) is the greatest ornament of Sidmouth, and, for beauty of shape and colour (the Prawle for *grandeur*), perhaps the most noted cliff on the coast of Devon. A path leads over its summit to (3 m.) **Ladram Bay**, a beautiful and secluded spot, where the red sandstone is much caverned, and the sea rolls through an archway

detached from the shore. High Peak slopes rapidly landward, and on the top may still be traced the segment of an earthwork, which doubtless encircled the summit at a time when the headland extended much farther into the sea. At the E. extremity, the southern face of the rampart has been laid open by the action of the sea, and a deposit of charcoal is exposed—the remains of ancient beacon or festival fires. There is also a layer of bones (about 30 ft. long), in which remains of hog, deer, and ox (*Bos longifrons*) have been found. Many of the bones are split, for the extraction of the marrow. Rounded pebbles (perhaps sling-stones), flint nodules, rude bone implements, fragments of coarse pottery variously decorated by incised lines and ridges, and pieces of red hematite, used probably for colouring the body, have also been found here. The relics are nearly the same, and indicate the same very rude and primitive life, as those which have been found in barrows on Broad Down and elsewhere in this part of Devon. High Peak has been one of the places mentioned as the site of the ancient *Moridunum* (p. 40). Directly N. of it rises Pin or Pen Beacon, and in the hollow below lies Pin farmhouse, a gabled building bearing the date 1587, and formerly the residence of a family named (from the beacon) De Penne.

On the road to High Peak is Peak House, the finest place at Sidmouth, now used as a school.

For the angler, there are trout in the Sid and Otter. The latter river may be fished between Newton Poppleford and Otterton, but permission must be first obtained at Bicton.

## ROUTE 4.

THE COAST FROM LYME REGIS TO EXMOUTH, BY PINNEY LANDSLIPS, SEATON, SIDMOUTH, AND BUDLEIGH SALERTON.

Walk.	Places.
2½ m.	Lyme
4 m.	Whitlands Cliff
4½ m.	Rousdon
5 m.	Dowlands Farm [road to Ax- mouth, 2 m.]
8 m.	Dowlands Land- Seaton [slip]
1½ m.	Seaton
2 m.	Beer
3½ m.	Beer Head [path to Branscombe, 2 m.]
6 m.	Branscombe Mouth
8 m.	Weston Mouth
10 m.	Salcombe
	Sidmouth
Road.	
3 m.	Sidmouth
3½ m.	Ladram Bay
4½ m.	Otterton (Bicton)
6½ m.	E. Budleigh
5 m.	B. Salterton
7 m.	Otterton Point
8½ m.	Budleigh Salterton
12 m.	West Down Beacon [road to Little- ham, 1 m.; to Exmouth, 3 m.]
	Exmouth

The coast W. of Lyme, as far as Culverhole Point, has been the theatre of remarkable disturbances, similar to those which have produced such striking effects in the Isle of Wight. The Pinney Landslips, however, are wild and solitary, and bear only the impress of the convulsions to which the district has been subjected. They comprise the cliffs of Pinney, Whitlands, Rousdon, Dowlands, Bindon, and Haven; but the most remarkable scene is on the estate of Dowlands, where a chasm 300 ft. in width and 150 ft. in depth extends parallel with the shore distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. This was caused

a great landslip which occurred at Christmas 1839, and devastated upwards of 40 acres belonging to the farms of Bindon and Dowlands. The catastrophe was not attended by any sudden convulsion; Nature seemed to deliberate as she formed the craggy pinnacles and buttresses which now so astonish the beholder. For a week previously cracks had been observed on the brow of the hill, but on the night of Christmas Eve the land began slowly to subside, while crevices extended in every direction. This disturbance continued on the following day, and at midnight a party of the coast-guard witnessed the commencement of the great chasm by the opening of fissures, which produced a noise like the rending of cloth, the sea at the same time being violently agitated and the beach heaving. By the next evening the down had regained its stability, but it presented, for a long distance, a wild scene of ruin. "An eye-witness who was present on the morning following the descent, and while the mass was still settling, describes the scene as being of a very awful description; to see the vast and apparently bottomless cracks extending, and the mass of land moving, while, as if to shroud this vast convulsion in still further mystery, there was a dense fog setting in from the sea, enveloping everything."—*W. R. Rogers.* In the ensuing February another, but much smaller, landslip occurred at Whitlands, and originated some delightful crag-scenery, now richly embellished with wood.

The pedestrian may proceed all the way from Lyme to the great chasm by the undercliff, and is recommended to follow this route at least as far as

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Whitlands Cliff.** Here he may take the cart-track inland, which leads to Whitlands, and there turns l. through Charton to

4 m. **Rousdon,** the seat of Sir H. Peek, Bart., J.P., who has bought the parish and built the stately

mansion of Rousdon, sparing no expense in planting and decorating the estate and furnishing it with its elegant ch. and village school (*Ernest George*, architect), and an observatory (erected 1884), where much useful work is done (under the superintendence of Cuthbert Peek, Esq., J.P.), principally in the continuous observation of variable stars. The Church of St. Pancras, strikingly placed on the cliff-top, has been built by Sir H. Peek on the site of an ancient ch., which had been in ruins over a cent., and had become a sinecure rectory. It had a regular succession of incumbents from about the year 1400. The parish, which in 1871 had only 16 inhabitants (increased in 1891 to 58), was originally the property of the *Down* family, several of the early members of which were called *Ralph*, hence it has been indifferently known as *Down Ralph* and *Rousdon*.

Proceeding through Rousdon, the tourist will reach

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Dowlands Farm**, near which is the grand scene of ruin. On paying 6d. at the farmhouse for the right to inspect the landslip, take the field-path to the summit of the cliff, from which a cart-road descends to the undercliff.

The whole landslip here is covered with trees, of which many went down in the *débâcle*. Two cottages descended with like good fortune. They were afterwards pulled down, but one has been since rebuilt on the original site, and with the original materials, and commands an excellent view of the mural precipice, the great feature of the landslip. Fine views are to be obtained from the brink of the cliffs overhanging the landslip, from the cottage, from the knolls near the sea, and from the E. end of the great chasm, which is situated just W. of the mural precipice. The great chasm itself will probably disappoint—it too much resembles a gravel pit; but the view from the E. end of it is wonderfully fine, and the old hedges which cross

it, disjointed by the fall, are interesting. The features of the scene are much changed since the landslip occurred. They are, in fact, continually changing, and many curiosities, such as the beaches heaved up on the shore, and the *haven*s which were formed in it, have long since disappeared. The traveller bound for Seaton should make from the cottage for a rock-pillar which marks the E. end of the mural precipice, and follow this to the W. end of the landslip, from which will be obtained the finest view of the whole scene. From here a path will lead him W. to the coastguard-stat. mentioned on p. 46, and so to

8 m. Seaton. (See p. 45.)

[From Dowlands Farm there is a choice of 2 lanes which lead to (2 m.) Axmouth (pop. 615). The l. hand lane passes, in 1½ m. rt., the farmhouse of Bindon, which still retains the interesting features of a manor-house of the 16th cent., with some earlier portions—especially a very curious and noteworthy domestic chapel, for which *Roger Wyke* obtained licence from *Bp. Lacy* in 1425. This is now a bedroom, and is separated from the staircase by a traceried screen of oak. Bindon passed from the *Bachs* and *Wykes* to a branch of the *Erles*. Bindon is nearly opposite the great chasm of the landslip, and about 1 m. from the bridge at Seaton. (To reach the latter follow the lane for ¼ m. beyond the farmhouse, at the fork bear to the l., and then take the path past the coastguard stat. mentioned on p. 46.)

Axmouth Church is worth a visit. There are considerable remains of the original Norm. ch. (about 1140). The plan was a nave, with N. porch, S. aisle, and tower at E. end of this aisle, and chancel. About 1330 there were considerable repairs. All of the N. wall of the chancel above the plinth was rebuilt, and the western half of the S. wall. The arches of the nave, which had become ruinous, were taken down, the pillars strengthened, and fresh arches built over them.

About 1550 other repairs were effected. The E. window of the chancel and the N. windows of the nave were inserted; the tower was taken down, and a S. chancel aisle built in its place; a new chancel arch built, the S. wall of the aisle rebuilt, and a new tower added W. of nave. This tower has some curious gargoyle. On the N. side of the chancel is the fine E. Dec. effigy of a priest in alb, stole, and chasuble, with a dog (?) at his feet. The priest, it is said, left land to the ch. on condition that his dog should be buried with him, and the natives call the orchard adjoining "Dog's Acre" instead of God's Acre. Axmouth Ch. was granted by *Rd. de Redvers* to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary of Montbourg (diocese of Coutances), and belonged to Lodres Priory, Dorset, in the 14th cent. The ch. was restd. in 1889 at considerable expense. Stedcombe House, once the family mansion of the *Halletts*, now belonging to S. S. Stephens, Esq., J.P., and built 1695, on the site of one destroyed by the Royalists, 1644, is situated on the N. side of Hawksdown.

Axmouth is a station of the Survey made in 1837 to ascertain the difference of level between the Bristol and British Channels, and to establish marks by which any future movement of the land may be detected. The line of the Survey extends from Bridgewater to the mouth of the Axe, passing Ilminster and Chard, and many years ago was selected by Telford for the ship canal by which it was proposed to connect the 2 seas.

Above Axmouth is Hawksdown Hill, crowned by an ancient camp formed by 2 aggers with a ditch between them, enclosing an irregular oblong area. It was possibly a frontier camp of the Morini, who inhabited this part of Dorset. The Axe separated them from the Damnonii of Devon. There is a pretty walk to Axmouth along the crest of the hillside from Haven Cliff, with fine view of the bay, and of the valley, which, however, is sadly deficient in wood.

[The entrenchment of **Musbury** is rt. of the road to Axminster, near the village of Musbury, 3 m. from Seaton.]

The pedestrian can take the following delightful walk from Seaton to Sidmouth :

He will proceed across **White Cliff**, by a very up-and-down path, to

**1½ m. Beer** ♀ (pop. 1,046), a rare subject for the pencil, and in times past a nest of the most incorrigible smugglers, among whom was **Jack Rattenbury**, whose name was long a byword in the county. It is now a complete fishing village, and will recall some of the best descriptions of Kingsley. The traveller will be charmed with this romantic village on his descent from the cliffs. It is situated in a little glen, and a stream runs merrily through it to the beach. The cove is a rugged recess, bounded on the S.W. by **Beer Head**, remarkable for its 2 natural towers of chalk. The chalk cliffs at this point are pierced by some of the most picturesque caverns imaginable ; and the artist should make a point of passing into them at low water, unless he chooses to hire a boat and enter at high tide. The forms of the rocks and openings are singularly wild and fantastic. On the site of the old **Chapel of Beer** the Hon. **Mark Rolle** erected a **church** in 1877-8 at a cost of 8,000L. It is of **Beer stone** in 2nd Pointed style. Mr. **Rolle** in 1866 also gave some land for a cemetery, which contains a small mortuary chapel and bell-cot. In the village is a small **Tudor House**, once the home of the **Starres**. The initials of the founder, J. S., and his device—a star—remain on one of the chimneys. “Honiton” lace is made at Beer, though here, as at the other seats of the industry, the manufacture has greatly fallen off, and there are probably not more than 60 persons engaged in it here, as against 400 of 25 years ago. The wedding dress of H.M. the Queen was manufactured here in 1839.

[About 1½ m. N.W. of Beer stands **Wey House**, seat for many gene-

rations of a younger branch of the **Walronds** of **Bradfield Hall**, near **Cullompton**. In 1790 **Polwhele** described it as an antique mansion, with “a rookery, a mossy pavement to the court, and a raven in the porch.” It is of Elizabethan character, and the approach to it was formed by an avenue of limes, of which only single trees remain. The entrance arch bears the shield of **Walrond**—*argent*, 3 bulls’ heads *sable*, with a crescent for difference.]

A path leads from the lower end of the village over **South Down** to

**2 m. Beer Head** (426 ft.) The view from the Head is one of the finest on the southern coast ; and a sunset here will never be forgotten. It embraces the whole of the great W. bay from **Portland** to the **Start** ; and the long line of Dartmoor, with the twin peaks of **Heytor** conspicuous, stretches away rt. The headland is broken into cliffs and spires of rock, evidently formed by ancient landslips. It should be thoroughly explored. From the Head there is an abrupt descent, with a glorious cliff view, to

**3½ m. Branscombe Mouth.**

[From Beer the stranger may visit the celebrated **Beer Quarry** (said to be partly of Roman origin), about 1 m. up the road. There are in effect 2 quarries—the old and the new—adjoining each other ; but the so-called “new quarry” is of a very respectable antiquity. This is entered by a gloomy archway, and extends about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. underground, at a depth of about 300 ft. from the surface. Its caverns are therefore both dark and wet, and as they branch in every direction form so perfect a labyrinth, that it would be very rash to enter them without a guide. A shout at the entrance will, however, generally bring a quarryman from one of the recesses, who, candle in hand, will conduct the traveller to the scene of his labour, and show him the massive pillars left for the support of the roof, and strange nooks in which smugglers were accustomed to conceal their tubs of spirit. Numberless

bats hang from the sides and roof of the quarry. The freestone consists of beds which lie at the junction of the chalk with the greensand, and is principally composed of carbonate of lime, being easy to work when first extracted, but gradually hardening on exposure, from the evaporation of the water it had contained. The quarry has been worked for ages, and supplied some of the stone employed in the decoration of Exeter Cathedral. A path leads from the quarry over the fields (about 1 m.) to Branscombe Mouth.]

[To reach (2 m.) Branscombe itself, do not descend to the Mouth, but bear to the rt. from Beer Head along the side of the down, and at an inn turn l. into the straggling village (pop. 741). It is beautifully situated in a wide but irregular basin, at the junction of 3 valleys, and as many streams, which flow to the sea at Branscombe Mouth. The sides of these valleys form a perfect jumble of picturesque hills, one of which, on the S., gives a character to the scene. It rises abruptly with a load of old trees, to the height of 600 ft., and there meets with the precipice which forms the other side of the hill, and descends at once to the shore. The traveller should visit the beach at the Mouth, where chalcedonies are numerous among the shingle, and the white towers of Beer Head are seen to much advantage. On Southdown, of which Beer Head forms the point, a landslip of about 10 acres occurred in 1789. "Honiton" lace is made here also, and Messrs. Tucker of this place are amongst the principal manufacturers of it in the county; in 1851 this firm exhibited in the Crystal Palace a marvellous specimen of their art, valued at no less than 3,000*l.* Petrifying springs are numerous in the neighbourhood.

The Church, ded. to St. Winfred (a curious proof that St. Boniface retained his own name in his native county), is cruciform, with a massive central tower. The chancel is apparently E. Dec., with a Perp. E.

window inserted. Under the W. light of the last window, N. and S., a seat with splayed sides is formed, in an unusual manner. The transepts and central tower seem E. Eng. A monument with kneeling effigies in the N. transept is that of *Joan Tregarthin* and her 2 husbands, *John Kellaway* and *John Wadham*, and her 19 children, 22 figures in all. By the latter marriage she became mother of the founder of Wadham Coll., Oxford. Edge, N. of Branscombe (where there are still a few Tudor fragments), originally belonged to the *Branscombe* family, a member of which, *Sir Richard*, was sheriff of the county for 5 years, in the reign of Edw. III. It then passed to the *Wadham* family, who held it till the reign of Jas. I., when *Nicholas W.* (the founder of Wadham Coll., whose monument is in Ilminster ch., Somerset) bequeathed the property to the families of *Wyndham* and *Strangways*. Against the S. wall of the ch. rests the gravestone of *Joseph Braddick*, 1673. Read the inscription.

A house called the *Clergy*, adjoining the ch., is a curious building full of hiding-places, and is said by the villagers to have another house under it.]

From Branscombe Mouth the pedestrian will pursue his walk along the cliffs as far as

6 m. Weston Mouth. The coast is everywhere lofty and extremely beautiful, rising from the sea in slopes or precipices, and occasionally varied by an undercliff of small extent, a rude kind of terrace which here and there affords space for a little orchard or cornfield. The rocks are festooned with ivy and other creeping plants, and the cliffs command the coast from Portland to the Start. In this extended prospect the Heytor Rocks are conspicuous, but the grand red cliffs of Sidmouth will excite the most admiration.

Weston Mouth, with a coastguard stat. at the opening of a glen, is bounded on the W. by Dunsco' Cliff, alt. 351 ft. Near the sur-

of this cliff are a layer of shells which have been converted into chalcedony, and a bed of rolled chalk-flints. A path winds up the hollow through a wood to the ruinous old mansion of Dunscombe, and to the road which leads to

8 m. **Salcombe** (pop. 612, no inn) (the "Salt Vale"), situated in another dell which opens to the sea. The great tithes and advowson of Salcombe still belong to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to which ch. the manor was given by Canute,<sup>1</sup> probably as some expiation for the ravages along this coast and at Exeter of his father Sweyne. The Church is prettily situated, and was originally a late Norm. building, of which date are the E. wall of chancel and the piers of arcade. The arches above were rebuilt in the 13th cent. The tower has the semi-octagonal turret so often seen in Devon. In the vicinity of the village are quarries of a freestone similar to that of Beer. **Thorn**, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat of the Michells, whose monuments are in the ch. Salcombe is interesting as having been the last Royalist town in the county that surrendered to the Roundheads.

Beyond Salcombe the road crosses **Salcombe Down**, from which the traveller descends, with a noble prospect extended before him, into the vaunted vale of Sidmouth, and

10 m. **Sidmouth.** ★ (See p. 50.)

Proceeding by coast from Sidmouth, we reach

3 m. **Ladram Bay** (for route see p. 52), and continue along the cliffs to 5 m. **Otterton Point**, then turn inland to the bridge over the Otter (see post), and so reach

7 m. **Budleigh Salterton.** ★

[To reach (3½ m.) **Otterton** (pop. 725, small inn), turn inland from the bay, and on gaining the road turn l. This village consists of rude cob cottages built of clay and straw, in which some manufacture of "Honiton" lace

is carried on. It is a place of some size and of great antiquity. The Church was rebuilt by the late Lady Rolle in 1871 (*B. Ferrey*, architect; the lower part of the Norm. tower is preserved), and adjoins the remains of a religious house, a priory for 4 monks, which, founded by King John, belonged, together with the manor of Otterton, to the wealthy abbey of Mont St. Michel, Normandy. Hen. V. attached Otterton to his foundation of Sion House. Beyond the bridge over the Otter is a path on the rt., which leads in ½ m. to

**Bicton Church**, which, standing on a site somewhat in advance of the old parish ch., a part of which has been converted into a mausoleum, and connected by a cloister with the ancient tower, retains possession of the spot which it has occupied for ages. In the chantry, on the S. side of the chancel of the old ch., there was erected the splendid tomb of Denys Rolle, Esq., 12th June, 1638. There is a fine engraving of it in Dr. Oliver's "*Ecc. Antiq.*," vol. ii. p. 93. The new Church (*Hayward*, architect) was completed in 1850, at the expense of the late Lady Rolle. It is Dec. in character. The heads terminating the window labels (exterior) form a series of kings and queens of England from Edw. I. to Vict. (beginning from S. porch and proceeding E.) The corbels supporting the roof-timbers represent 18 Anglican "divines," beginning with Wickliffe. Of the 20 windows, 13 are filled with stained glass by *Warrington*. This group of buildings is separated by a light iron railing from the beautiful gardens of **Bicton** (Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle), with their terraces, temple, fountains, lawns, and statues. The view of this terrestrial paradise from the road is extremely charming. The **Arboretum** contains representatives of every hardy family of tree and shrub, systematically arranged. For size, selection, and arrangement, this collection may challenge comparison with any in the kingdom. The park

<sup>1</sup>one the name Salcombe Regis.

contains an avenue of Chili pine or *Araucaria imbricata* (planted about 1842; some of the trees have produced cones and catkins for many years; it is one of the best araucaria avenues in the kingdom), and others of oak and beech, which are perfect giants of their kind. Leave to visit these gardens is necessary.

*Bicton House*, which contains some good pictures, chiefly of the French and Dutch schools, was built in the last cent. by the father of the late Lord Rolle. The Rolles are descended from a certain "George Rolle, of London," who bought the Stevenstone estate in the N. of Devon early in the reign of Hen. VIII. The family afterwards ("tu felix Austria nube") acquired very much land in Devon and elsewhere by fortunate marriages. *Robert Rolle*, a moderate Parliamentarian, married *Lady Arabella Clinton*; and that ancient barony became vested in his granddaughter, who (*Margaret Rolle, Baroness Clinton*) married *Lord Walpole*, eldest son of the first *Earl of Orford* (the great *Sir Robert Walpole*). She is frequently mentioned, and little to her advantage, in *Horace Walpole's Letters*. John, Lord Rolle, was raised to the peerage in 1796, and died at Bicton in 1842. He was the hero of the "Rolleiad," and of sundry "poems" by *Peter Pindar*.

An ancient cross, raised aloft on a brick pediment a cent. old, stands  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Bicton, at the intersection of 4 roads. On the pedestal are appropriate verses from Scripture referring to the rough and smooth roads we travel in life.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. **East Budleigh** (pop. 866, inn) is a true Devonshire village, with its cob cottages.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. to the rt. is **Hayes Barton**, the birthplace of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, 1552, now a farmhouse belonging to Hon. Mark Rolle. It is in the picturesque style of Elizabeth, with thatched and gabled roof, mullioned windows, and projecting porch; but

with the exception of its heavy door and wooden frieze, it has not much the appearance of antiquity. In the interior an oaken table is the principal relic; but they show a room in which *Sir Walter* is said to have been born. *Raleigh* was the son of a 2nd marriage, and his mother a dau. of *Sir Philip Champernowne* of Modbury. His father resided at Fardel, an estate near Cornwood, but was also the proprietor (in copyhold) of Hayes. The neighbouring Church (restd. 1887) contains the *Raleighs' pew*, dated 1537, with arms carved on the panels. There are here other curious bench-ends: on one is the representation of a woman roasting a goose; and in the pavement of the nave a sepulchral slab to the memory of *Joan*, the 1st wife of *Walter Raleigh*—beneath which, according to the local tradition (unsupported), the head of the unfortunate statesman was buried. The inscription is reversed, the words reading from rt. to l. **Hayes Wood** is often visited by picnic parties from Sidmouth and Exmouth.

The road through East Budleigh to B. Salterton is dull, and the pedestrian is recommended to take the lane to the l. on leaving Otterton, past **Manor Farm**, and follow the **Otter** as far as the timber bridge, and then, turning seaward for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. and keeping along the shore for another  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., he will reach

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Budleigh Salterton.]**

**Budleigh Salterton** ✪ (pop. 1,770) is a delightful little watering-place, of recent origin, and the **Otter** is known alike to the angler and the poet:

"Mine eyes

I never shut amid the sunny ray,  
But straight with all their tints thy waters

rise,

Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows gray,

And bedded sand that, vein'd with various dyes,

Gleam'd through thy bright transparency!"

*Coleridge.*

The Church of St. Peter was erected by the Hon. Mark Rolle.

B. Salterton is situated in a row dell, which runs obliquely to

shore, while a swift sparkling stream, accompanying the road, skirts the villas and their gardens, which are entered by bridges. The locality is very warm and sheltered, and a perfect bower of myrtles. Here you should notice the flat oval stones which are confined to a strip of beach between the Otter and the cliff called the West Down Beacon. Differing from the common shingle, they appear to have no propensity to travel along the shore, although the opportunity is frequently afforded them, for in gales of wind they are washed away, but always return. Observe particularly the beauty and variety of their colours and patterns when the stones are wet with the breaking wave.

Short excursions are to Ladram Bay, East Budleigh and Hayes Barton, and West Down Beacon.

The latter, an eminence on the shore,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W., commands the estuaries of the Exe and the Teign, and a grand sweep of coast and hills. It is approached by a delightful cliff-walk provided with seats, and should be ascended to the summit. The stones on the beach in its vicinity merit notice for their colours, which will appear singularly beautiful to a bather who opens his eyes under water and observes them through that medium. Near the top of the cliffs may be observed the *nidus* of the flat pebbles of Budleigh Salterton. Whence these originally came is quite uncertain. All that can be said is "that Devonshire contains no rock which could have yielded them, and that there are such rocks in France and in Cornwall."—W. Pengelly.

[From the Beacon the pedestrian may proceed to (3 m.) Exmouth, by the secluded village of Littleham (pop. 327, inn). The Church (restd. 1889), portions of which are of the 13th cent., contains a handsome oak screen and monument by Turnerelli to *Frances Viscountess Nelson* (widow of the great miral), who lived for many years

at Exmouth and was buried in this churchyard 1831.]

[For conveyances on the high road to (4½ m.) Exmouth, see under B. Salterton in *Index and Directory*.]

Continuing by coast, the pedestrian should make the *détour* (of  $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) by Straight Point (where there are some good rocks, and a fine view up and down the coast) and by Orcombe Point reach

12 m. EXMOUTH.★ This town (pop. 8,085) takes a high rank among the watering-places of the county, but differs much from the others in point of situation. The best part of Exmouth stands on a hill falling abruptly to the mouth of the sandy estuary of the Exe, and commands the scenery of a coast, a river, a cultivated country, and barren elevated moors. The grand feature in the landscape is the ridge of Haldon, ranging at an almost uniform elevation of 800 ft. on the other side of the Exe—Great Haldon to N.W., and Little Haldon to S.W. At sunset it has quite a mountainous appearance, and with the long vista of the river in the one direction, of the coast in the other, with the woods of Powderham in the middle distance, and the bright broad sands and glistening waves in the foreground, it contributes to form a picture of which the inhabitants may well be proud. This view from the Beacon (or rather from the Beacon Walks) is the principal thing to be seen at Exmouth. The Beacon Walks are cut on the slope of the hill, and in a hanging shrubbery, planted for public use by the late Lord Rolle. They form a delightful promenade, and add not a little to the beauty of the prospect, by framing it, as it were, in trees. Another walk and drive extending for a distance of 1,800 ft. along the Strand, bounded by a sea-wall, was also made by the late Lord Rolle in 1842. From these walks the stranger may notice the sand-bank called the Warren, which straitens the mouth of the estuary, and is con-

nected with a bar which has only a depth of 8 ft. of water over it at low tide. These sands appear to have accumulated in modern times, for in the reign of Edw. III. Exmouth was a port of some consequence, contributing 10 ships and 193 men to the fleet which assembled before Calais; and a harbour and docks were constructed here (1871). There is a coastguard stat. at Exmouth, and a lifeboat. The Church of Holy Trinity is a chapel-of-ease to Littleham, and was erected by the late Lord Rolle in 1824 at a cost of 12,000*l.*

Among the seats and villas in the neighbourhood may be noticed Marpool Hall (Sir J. Budd Phear, J.P.); Bystock and Marley (J. Pablo Bryce, Esq., J.P.), Courtlands (Wm. Lethbridge, Esq.), on the shore of the estuary; St. John's Cottage; Bassett Park, encircled by the most beautiful grounds; and A-la-Ronde (Rev. O. J. Reichel), a dwarf pagoda-like dwelling, as fanciful in construction as in name, the rooms being arranged around a central octagon hall, and fitted with sliding-shutters instead of doors. It was built, in 1800, by the Misses Parminter, who also founded, about 400 yds. distant from it, an almshouse with a chapel for 4 poor old maids, called Point-in-View, and bearing the motto, "Some point in view we all pursue."

The excursions from Exmouth are numerous. The visitor can cross by steam launch to Starcross, thence to Dawlish, Teignmouth, Powderham Castle, Haldon, etc. On this side of the water he can wander to Orcomb Point; to Littleham and B. Salterton (see *ante*); to the pretty village of Withycombe, and the fragment of a ch. about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E., commonly called St. John in the Wilderness. It was really the parish ch. of Withycombe Raleigh, built in 911; but, being inconveniently situated, it was pulled down towards the end of last cent., with the exception of the N. aisle and tower now used as a mortuary chapel, and the present parish ch. of St. John the Evangelist was built in

1864. The churchyard is still used; and in it is buried the artist *Danby*, who lived for some time in a house close to the sea W. of Exmouth, whence he commanded an uninterrupted view of the sunsets for which Exmouth is famous, and which he loved to paint. From this churchyard, where there is a noble old yew, the tourist can proceed to Woodbury Common and Castle (see p. 63). The drive from Exmouth to Exeter is pleasant. The tourist may also cross the river to Starcross, and there take the G. W. Rly., or proceed by boat to Topsham, where there is a stat. on the L. & S. W. Rly. branch from Exeter to Exmouth.

## ROUTE 5.

### EXETER TO EXMOUTH. (L. AND S.W. RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
	Exeter
$5\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Topsham
$8\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Lympton
$10\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Exmouth

This branch follows the l. bank of the estuary of the Exe; time 18 min. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Fine views are commanded of the opposite bank, with the ridge of Haldon rising behind it.

Between Exeter and Topsham is seen, rt., Wear or Weir House (Major Sir Dudley G. A. Duckworth-King, Bart., J.P.) The property was acquired by the Duckworths early in the cent.; and here lived Admiral Sir John Duckworth, of whom some relics are preserved. On the pillars of the park gate are 2 of the stone shot which struck the *Royal George* in the passage of the Dardanelles, 1807. One weighs 590 lbs. Another shot, which fell into the sea, swept every man from a gun, killing 3, wounding 27 and the first-lieutenant. But the *Windsor Castle* was struck by a more terrific missile. It was a stone shot like the others, but of enormous size. In diam. it measured  $27\frac{1}{2}$  in., and it weighed 850 lbs.

The house is named from the

across the Exe just below, constructed, it is said, by the famous *Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon*, with the intention of obstructing the passage of the river to Exeter, whose citizens had offended her (see p. 25). It is still known as **Countess Weir or Wear**.

On the high ground behind **Wear** is seen **Bishop's Court** (Lieut.-Col. Garratt, M.F.H.), for a very long period a residence of the Bps. of Exeter. The house, which was restd. about 1863 (*Wm. White*, architect), contains some work of the 13th cent. and the **chapel of St. Gabriel**, built by *Bp. Bronecombe* in 1270. This chapel was the scene of many ordinations. [The ch. of the adjoining parish of **Sowton** was entirely rebuilt (1844-45) at the sole expense of the late J. Garratt, Esq. (*Hayward* of Exeter, architect), and deserves a visit. There is much stained glass, most of which is by *Willement*.]

$5\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Topsham Stat.**† Here therly. crosses the river **Clyst**, which at this point joins the Exe. It rises, from many springs, on the W. side of a low ridge which divides its basin from that of the Talewater and the Otter. The peculiarity of its valley is that the chief fall of the Clyst is made during the first 3 m. of its course. After that it is a sluggish stream, with scarcely any fall to the sea.

The town of **Topsham** ♦ (pop. 2,833) ("Topa's ham or home"), before the completion of the ship canal in 1544, was the only port of Exeter. It rose into importance after the navigation to Exeter had been hindered by weirs; but it must always have been of some consequence. Harold seized it "unjustly" from *Leofric*, according to the bp.'s own statement (in his will); but the land may have been required for the defence of this coast. In 1643 the *Earl of Warwick* attempted to land a force at Topsham for the relief of Exeter, which was besieged by the Royalists. But after

being shot from his ships with effect for 3 or 4 hrs., the tide

fell, and he was forced to retire and abandon 3 of his vessels which had taken the ground. In 1645 *Fairfax* made Topsham his headquarters before he removed to Ottery. The stranger should notice the views from the **Strand** and the **Church**, which was rebuilt 1877 (*Ashworth*, architect), except the tower, but is of little interest; it contains, however, 2 monuments by *Chantrey*, in memory of the gallant *Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth*, Bart., G.C.B., and of his son, *Colonel George Duckworth*, who fell at *Albuera*. In the tower are the old colours of the Devon and Cornwall Fencibles.

Topsham was the birthplace (1797) of *Sir W. W. Follett*, the eminent lawyer (Attorney-General, 1841).

[ $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of Topsham is **Clyst St. George** (pop. 291, alehouse), with an interesting Perp. Church, which has been thoroughly restd. (almost rebuilt) by the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, who was one of the most ardent campanologists in the country. There is much stained glass; the soffit of the chancel arch has been inlaid with serpentine and various marbles. Note the "Stations of the Cross" in relief in the interior walls. The modern schools adjoining are picturesque and good in design.

In the parish of Clyst St. George a small freehold was held from before the Conquest (so it is asserted) until the present cent. by a family named Sokepitch. Like the Hampshire Wapshots, they continued through all the changes of the district, never altering their position, but not losing their freehold. They looked on the Courtenays across the Exe as belonging to a "younger" race. John Sokepitch, the last of the family who resided here, was living in India in 1822.

**Clyst Heath**, in the parish of Clyst St. Mary, N. of Clyst St. George, was the scene of the defeat of the rebels by *Lord Russell* in the reign of Edw. VI. "Such was the valour and stoutness of these men," says *Hoker*,

"that the Lord Grey reported himself that he never, in all the wars that he had been in, did know the like." There had before been a defeat of the rebels at Woodbury; after which it is noticeable that *Miles Coverdale*, attending on Lord Russell, preached to the troops. (In Norfolk, at the same time, Matthew Parker, afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, preached to the rebels under Kett's Oak.) The village of Bishop's Clyst was burnt, and *Sir Wm. Winslade* is said to have been hanged here as a rebel. The defeat on Clyst Heath virtually ended the rebellion. The Church of St. Mary Clyst (restd. 1870) is only interesting from a scene which took place in it soon after this rising had begun. The father of *Sir Walter Raleigh* met an old woman on her way to ch., with "a pair of beads in her hands." He entered into talk with her touching the beads and other forms of the "old religion," and left her so excited that she passed into the ch., and there in the midst of the congregation "began to upbraid very hard and unseemly speeches concerning religion." The people "in all haste, like a sort of wasps, flung out of church," and at once began to entrench their village, joining themselves to those who had already risen. *Mr. Raleigh* was taken prisoner, and his life was with difficulty saved; he was confined in the belfry of St. Sidwell's Ch., Exeter.]

Still coasting the estuary, the line reaches (7 m.) **Woodbury** Road Stat. The village (pop. 1,644, *small inn*) is 2 m. E. and possesses a large and fine Perp. church, with a good tower. **Woodbury Castle** (see p. 61) is 2 m. farther E. There are very fine views from the range of hills to which Woodbury belongs, extending from Black Hill to Ottery.

L. is seen **Nutwell Court** (Sir F. G. A. Fuller Elliott-Drake, Bart., J.P.) Here there is a portrait of the "old warrior," *Sir Francis Drake*, wearing a miniature of Elizabeth, which was given to *Drake* by the queen herself. This very miniature, the work

of Vicentio Vicentini, is in the possession of Sir Francis Elliott-Drake, with other relics.

$8\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Lympstone** ✶† (pop. 1,097). The village is famous for oysters and even whitebait in its season. The Church has been entirely rebuilt (1864; *Ashworth*, architect), with the exception of the tower, which was built in the same year as that of Woodbury (1409), and evidently by the same architect. The towers are much alike, and yet are sufficiently varied.

$10\frac{1}{2}$  m. **EXMOUTH** ✶ (and see p. 60). Stat. close to the town.

From the stat. there is a very striking view across the Exe to Haldon, especially at sunset.

## ROUTE 6.

EXETER TO OKEHAMPTON (ROAD),  
CAWSAND (COSDON) BEACON, EXCUR-  
SIONS FROM OKEHAMPTON, ACROSS  
THE MOOR TO TWO BRIDGES.

Road.	Places.
7 m.	<b>Exeter</b>
19 m.	Taphouse
	Sticklepath
	[ascent of Cawsand, abt. 2 m.]
22 m.	Okehampton
	[Yes Tor, abt. 5 m.; Cranmere Pool, abt. 8 m.; Fur Tor, abt. 10 m.]
	Walk.      Rail.
9 m.	Okehampton
13 m.	10 m. Lidford
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Brentor
abt. 17 m.	Two Bridges [for Princetown]

(For rly., by which Okehampton is reached from Exeter in 40 to 50 min. by express trains, see pp. 207-213.) The road, however, is pleasant and commands some fine views.

Two roads leave Exeter by its western suburb, crossing the Exe by St. Thomas's bridge, and meet at

7 m. Taphouse. Each road rises from the bank of the river so as to command one of the finest views of Exeter. [The southernmost then descends very sharply, by a deep cutting, into the vale of Ide, which, with its green hillsides and flourishing orchards, forms a pleasant introduction into Devon.]

There is nothing calling for special notice on either road until Taphouse is reached.

[Here a lane l. leads to (1½ m.) Great Fulford (F. D. Fulford, Esq., J.P.) The park (not open to the public) is large; and though it has been despoiled of its deer and of many of its most venerable trees, it is still exceedingly picturesque, and very striking views are commanded from it. The Fulfords have been settled here certainly since the reign of Rich. I., and probably from a much earlier time. Few Devon families have been more distinguished. *Sir William, Sir Baldwin, and Sir Amyas* were Crusaders. Another *Sir Baldwin*, who fought for Hen. VI. at Tewkesbury, was beheaded at Hexham in 1461. *Sir Thomas Fulford* came with the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter when that city was besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497. *Col. Francis* (afterwards *Sir Francis*) Fulford garrisoned his house for King Chas., and his son *Thomas* was killed in Royal service. *Fairfax* besieged and took Fulford House in the winter of 1645, but had such regard for its Royalist owner that he granted him a special pass requiring all his officers and soldiers "to forbear to prejudice Sir F. Fulford either by plundering his house . . . or rifling his goods."—*John Ll. W. Page*. The house, which is Tudor, and built round a quadrangle, is now in a sad state of decay, but still contains family portraits and a full-length of Chas. I., given to the Fulfords by Chas. II. after the Restoration. It is said to be a *ndyck*. The hall contains some

magnificent oak panelling of the time of Hen. VII., but is mixed up with some of later date in pear and lime: the latter has suffered much from worm and damp. Only one side of the quad. is now habitable. The Fulford monuments are in the neighbouring ch. of Dunsford (pop. 670, alehouse) (2½ m. S.E.), the most interesting being for *Sir Thomas Fulford*, 1610. This monument has been restd. and freshly coloured. The Church contains Perp. (nave) and Dec. (chancel) portions, and a very good Perp. font. It has been well and judiciously restd.

(For Dunsford Bridge and the striking view of the Teign between Clifford and Fingle bridges from the hill on the way to Clifford Bridge, see pp. 130 and 133.)

½ m. beyond Taphouse, rt., is seen the ch. tower of St. Mary Tedburn (pop. 580, small inn). The ch., which is of red sandstone, and Perp., has been restd.

10 m. Cheriton Cross, hamlet and wayside cross. [½ m. N. are the Perp. tower and ch. of Cheriton Bishop (pop. 560, small inn). The tower is fine, and one of the best in the district. There are some fragments of old glass in the ch., which was restd. 1884, and good modern windows by Hardman. The E. window is E. Dec., and there are some in the N. aisle of the same date. The manor of Cheriton belonged to the Bps. of Exeter until the 16th cent.]

11 m. the hamlet of Crockern Well (inn). [A lane l. leads to Drewsteignton (about 1½ m.) and to Fingle Bridge (2 m.) (see pp. 132, 133).]

14 m. [A road leads rt. to Sprayton (see p. 67).]

15½ m. Whiddon Down (small inn). [A lane l. leads to the well-known Drewsteignton Cromlech and to Bradmore Pool (pp. 133, 134). The picturesque country about Chagford lies below the road l.; and against the distant horizon rise conspicuously the rounded mass of Cawsand and the crest of Kestor.]

[17 m. a line rt. leads to (1 m.) Oxenham, and another goes through the village of South Zeal, joining the high road (which here makes a loop S) near Sticklepath. Oxenham, now a farmhouse, gave name to an ancient family (still flourishing), who possessed it from the time of Hen. III. until 1814. It is to this family that the remarkable tradition belongs, recorded in Howell's Letters. A bird with a white breast is said to appear to its members as a forewarning of death; and Howell declares that he saw at a stonemason's in Fleet St. a monument (about to be sent into Devonshire) with an inscription recording this appearance. There is also a pamphlet (date 1641) in the Bodleian Library (Gough's collection) describing the Oxenhams' bird; and it is there said that Bp. Hall had directed the clergyman of the parish to inquire into the truth of the matter. No such monument as Howell mentions is now to be found either at South Tawton or at Zeal Monachorum, where lived the branch of the family to whose members the bird is said by him to have appeared. However, the late Mr. G. N. Oxenham, of 17 Earle Terrace, Kensington, died on Dec. 15, 1873. His dau. and a friend, who had never heard of the tradition, were sitting in the room immediately under the bedroom in which the head of the family was lying ill, about a week before his death, when their attention was suddenly roused by a shouting outside the house, and on looking out they saw a large white bird perched on a thorn-tree outside the window, where it remained for several minutes, although some workmen on the opposite side of the road were throwing their hats at it in the vain effort to drive it away. The manor of Oxenham now belongs to H. A. Hoare, Esq., J.P.]

The old road by South Zeal, already mentioned, should here be followed in preference to the other. The village is curious and picturesque, and has a portreeve, reeve, pound-

keeper and ale-taster sworn in triennially by the lord of the manor (C. Fursdon, Esq., J.P.). There is an old cross in the centre of the village street. Remark also the "Oxenham Arms" inn—a house of the 15th cent. [About a mile S. from Zeal, just l. of the high-road, is West Week (or Wick), a most curious and intact specimen of a mansion of the 16th cent.—1583. The gateway is later—1656. It belonged to the Battishill family.]

[The Church of South Tawton (pop. 1,264, inns), which lies about 1 m. N., is a handsome building, Perp., with good oak roofs to nave and aisles, that of the former ornamented with half figures of seraphs, most of them holding instruments, a carved Jacobean pulpit, a fine monument with effigy in armour of Roger (or Richard) Week or Wyke, and monuments to the Oxenham family. Here are large limestone quarries, which have been worked for a very long period. The excavations and heaps of refuse are so curious and picturesque that they deserve a visit. The limestone belongs to the carboniferous beds, and is excellent for agricultural purposes. There are few or no fossils, but *Posidonia* is occasionally found. There is also a copper mine.]

The road returns to the former track at

19 m. Sticklepath (*i.e.* steep road, A.-S. *stigle*, steep. *Stickle* is the West-country word for a *rapid*. *Sticks* and *ranges* are respectively the rough shallows and smooth reaches of a stream). At the village of Sticklepath (pop. 361, inns) an ancient chapel, said to have been built by *Joan Courtenay* in 1146, is replaced by one built 1875. The chancel is of 'cob,' and thatched. Here is a small inn, which is a good starting-point for the ascent of Cawsand Beacon, or Cosdon (its old and no doubt true name). There are some antiquities, too, in the neighbourhood—sculptured Romano-British stones by the well near th

entrance of the village, and one by the roadside towards Okehampton; and there are fine moorland scenes near Belstone and in the gorge from which the Taw issues. (These are described on p. 71; but even if the tourist proceed at once to Okehampton, 4 m. farther, he will find Sticklepath one of the best points from which to ascend Cawsand.)

[**Ascent of Cawsand Beacon.** At the W. end of the village, l. of the road, is a granite cross, rudely sculptured, and from that ancient guide-post a path will lead the traveller along the river-bank to **Taw Marsh**, where the peculiar scenery of the border is displayed in perfection. The swampy vale is wildly decked with grey stones; *clatters*, or "clitters," the *débris* of rocks, stream down the neighbouring slopes; whilst aloft in the blue air stand the giant tors. From this valley (whose peaty soil entombs the oak and the birch), the pedestrian can steer direct for the summit of Cosdon (1,799 ft. above the sea), which commands an amazing view. (It is the "hoga de Cosdon" of the perambulation of Dartmoor forest borders made in 1240. *Hoga*, the root of the many "hogs' backs" scattered throughout England, signifies "a height," and seems to be a hard form of the A.-S. *heah*=high—the last letter of which was a strong guttural.) On a clear day the Bristol Channel, near Bude, may be seen; but the English Channel from Teignmouth to the Start is commonly visible. Dartmoor is, however, the most impressive feature of the prospect. Far and wide stretch its desolate hills, the ancient haunt of wolves and wild deer, and barbarians as untamed; a solitary wondrous region, everywhere darkened by morasses, and piled with fantastic rocks. To the W. will be seen Yes Tor (2,030 ft.) The derivation of the name is uncertain, but perhaps = *Hess* Tor, from the same root as *Hessary* Tor (see p. 194). This Tor was long supposed to be the highest hill in Eng-

S. of Skiddaw, but as a matter

of fact **High Willhays** on this moor immediately S. is higher by 9 ft. To the S. are the rocks of Heytor; and to the S.W. the grand central wilderness of deeply fissured bog, in which lie concealed the mysterious pool of **Crammere** and the fountains of the rivers Dart, Taw, Teign, Okelement, and Tavy. (For a general description of Dartmoor and the "Forest," see pp. 192-196.) On the summit of Cosdon is an enormous cairn, where beacon-fires are supposed to have been formerly kindled. There are some remains, too, of *kistvaens* (1,785 ft. above the sea-level), and a small circular pound: and on the slope of the hill, nearly opposite Belstone Tor (1,568 ft.), a number of hut circles. The village of Throwleigh (pop. 281, inn) will be observed below Cawsand Beacon on the E. Its lofty Perp. ch. tower is the finest in this moorland district (Cheriton Bishop is beyond these limits). The ch. itself (entirely Perp. and restd. 1884) contains nothing of special interest (except an unusually enriched priest's door S. of the chancel). The ch. house is a good 15th-cent. cottage, with lych-gate of the same date. The churchyard has been admirably cared for. S.W. of Throwleigh ch. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. is **Shilstone Found**, in the midst of the site of a British village. This enclosure was until 1865 in a very perfect state, formed by a ring of stones, about 7 ft. thick and 3 ft. high. Part of this wall has been wantonly destroyed—the upper stones removed and the massive blocks which form the foundation split with wedges. The rector of Throwleigh has done his best to prevent further injury, and it becomes the duty of everyone to protest against such needless destruction. The excuse of the farmer who appropriated the stones is somewhat curious: "Whatever," he said, "the Almighty had put in the country was meant to be used in the towns, so 'twas only right to take them."

The tourist may descend from Cawsand on Shilstone Pound and Throwleigh—the ch. tower will be his guide—and return to Sticklepath by a road which winds under the great hill and at last joins the main road to Okehampton. This will be a walk of about 9 m., full of interest. The side of Cawsand toward Throwleigh is broken into picturesque stream-hollows, and ablaze, in due season, with furze and heather. The views are everywhere delightful, and full of variety.]

[About 5 m. N.E. of Sticklepath is the village of Spreyton (pop. 388, alehouse). If the traveller wishes to visit this village and has not turned off at the 14th milestone (see p. 64), he is recommended to take the road to North Tawton at Whiddon Down and then turn to the rt. at Hollacombe Cross, passing rt. Fudge House (A. P. Steele, Esq.), (in all 3½ m.) In the churchyard is an ancient oak-tree some 40 ft. in circumference. The Church is Perp.; and a long inscription on the timbers of the chancel will interest the antiquary. It records the construction of the roof by *Henry le Moyne*, vicar, A.D. 1451, and that he was helped by a prior of *Cowyk* and *Richard Talbot*, “Dominus de Spreyton.” (The ch. belonged to the priory of Cowick, in St. Thomas’s, close to Exeter, which was a cell attached to the Norm. monastery of *Bec*—the nursing mother of *Lanfranc*, *Anselm*, and other great churchmen. The *Talbots* had held the manor since the reign of Hen. II.) The inscription further runs: “Normanniae terrā Henricus hic natus fuit, et ipse scripsit hæc omnia manu sua propria.” There are many verses, among which occur—

Stultum peccatum perpetuo sit reputatum;  
Pro solo pomo perditur omnis homo.  
Virgo Deum peperit: sed si quis quomodo  
querit  
Non est nosse meum, sed scio posse Deum.”

Spreyton stands high and exposed; and it is said that 30 churches may be counted from its tower roof.]

22 m. OKEHAMPTON.\* This town (the *Ochementone* of Domesday), called in the vernacular *Ockington* or *Ockerton* (pop. 1,879), is conveniently placed for excursions on the moor, lying in a valley immediately under the N. bank of Yes Tor, within an easy distance of wild and rugged scenery, and at the meeting of the 2 branches of the Okement river, well known, like most of the streams of this county, for its excellent though small trout. The Okement, running northward, is a tributary of the Torridge, which it joins near Hatherleigh. The town, which is an ancient borough disfranchised, received a new charter in 1885 in place of the one which became extinct under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. The Castle is one of the oldest and most picturesque ruins in Devon. Otherwise the town, though hardly deserving the strictures of *Kingsley* in “Westward Ho!” presents nothing very noticeable, except perhaps its Chapel, ded. to St. James, with a granite tower of Perp. date, and some fragments of carved seats within. The Parish Church stands on a height to the W. It was burnt down 1842, but has been well rebuilt (*Hayward*, architect). The Perp. W. tower, which resembles that of Chulmleigh, was uninjured by the fire, and is handsome. A beautiful reredos (by *Hems*, of Exeter) was erected in 1891, and the chancel enlarged in 1892. The Vicarage, adjoining the ch., is very picturesquely placed.

The Castle is situated ¾ m. S.W., in the W. Okement valley, close to the Launceston road. It occupies the summit and eastern slope of a tongue of rock, isolated by an artificial cut on the W. side, by a natural ravine on the N., and by the valley of the Okement on the S. side. Its position is very strong, and the view from it of the dell of the brawling river, and of the skirt of Dartmoor, once the Castle Park or Chace, is extremely wild and beautiful. Th-

loftiest part of the ruin is a small quadrangular keep, of which a fragment resembles some time-worn crag, and is inclined from the S.W. as if bent by the prevailing winds. In one of the adjoining walls is a curious recess or oratory. Below are the remains of the great hall, with a huge old chimney, and of numerous chambers, including part of a chapel, with a piscina. The keep may be late Norm. The lower buildings seem to range between E. Dec. and Perp. This "castrum prenobile de Okehampton," as *William of Worcester* calls it—writing toward the end of the 15th cent.—is said by him to have been built by the 1st Earl *Thomas of the Courtenays*. This earl died in 1458; so that William must have seen the castle not long after its completion. But it cannot be doubted that the keep, at any rate, is of earlier date (temp. Edw.I.); and *Earl Thomas* seems to have largely repaired the castle rather than to have entirely rebuilt it.

The reputed founder of this border castle was *Baldwin de Brionis*, created Sher. of Devon by the Conqueror—the same to whom the building of Exeter Castle (p. 18) was entrusted by William. Okehampton was the head of the Honour or Barony, and 92 fees were held of it. The position, on an ancient road from Cornwall, was important, and may well account for the foundation of the castle. If Lidford was destroyed after the siege of Exeter, Okehampton must have been passed on the way, and the site may have been chosen by the Conqueror himself. It afterwards, with other estates, came to *Robert de Courtenay*, son of *Hawise, "Lady of Okehampton."* The Courtenays, Barons of Okehampton, and afterwards Earls of Devon, held it with forfeitures and restorations (see p. 79), until, in the reign of Chas. I., a portion of it descended by marriage to the *Mohuns*, who became Barons of Okehampton, and failed in 1712. Long before that period the castle had ceased to

be a residence of its lord. In the reign of Hen. VIII. it was dismantled, and the chace disparked, and from that time to the present the bats and owls have been the only occupants of the ruin, which is now the property of John Reddaway, Esq., of Curworthy, Inwardleigh; the Park, the scene of the nightly penance of *Lady Howard* (see p. 215), extending 3 m. along the valley, belongs to the daughters of the late Rev. John Luxmore. Since the days of the *Mohuns*, the manor, with the site of the castle, has passed through many hands. *Mr. Pitt* and *Lord Clive* successively possessed it, and also Geo. IV. when Prince of Wales, the attraction at that time being not the picturesque neighbourhood or ancient associations, but the fact that the lord of the manor returned (or influenced the return of) the M.P.'s for Okehampton. A cross-course, containing lead and silver, was formerly worked on the bank of the river below the castle.

The chief commerce of the town is in oats, which are plentiful and cheap. It may be mentioned that the curfew-bell is still tolled here. N. of the town the Okement flows through the woods of *Oaklands* (Windham Holley, Esq., J.P.)

#### Excursions:—

(a) *Yes Tor*; (b) *Cranmere Pool*, and the part of Dartmoor round *Fur Tor*; (c) *Belstone* and *Cawsand Beacon*; (d) *Lidford* and *Brent Tor*; (e) across the moor to *Two Bridges*; (f) *Tavy Cleave*. All these, except (e), may be made the objects of a long day's excursion from Okehampton. (a), (d), and (f) may also be visited by pedestrians passing from Okehampton to Tavistock, and (b) and (c) by those bound from Okehampton for Chagford. (b) may also be visited by good pedestrians, taking a different route to Tavistock. The antiquary will find some interest in the unpicturesque country

between Okehampton and Hols-worthy.

(a) Those who take delight in moorland scenery should ascend Yes Tor, the summit of which is about 5 m. from Okehampton, and is marked by a flagstaff used to signal "danger" when the artillery are practising. The easiest way for a stranger to ascend is to turn up by the White Hart, and proceed straight on to the top of the "Park" (see p. 68) to a gate in the stone wall, called the "Dartmoor Gate." He will then see before him 3 Tors: the first or l. hand Tor is Rough Tor; the middle, West Mill Tor; and the third or rt. hand Tor is Yes Tor. By taking this route the stranger will avoid all risk of missing the actual summit among the various peaks of rock which jut out on the high upland of Yes Tor. On passing through the gate, let him turn directly to the rt., keeping a little stream to his l., and the wall to his rt. for some way, following a cart track, which will take him over Black Down to stepping-stones by which he can cross most easily the Reda-vein, one of the tributaries of the W. Okement. From here an ascent of some 750 ft. nearly due S. will bring him to the summit, about 4 m. from Okehampton by this route. A longer course (by 2 miles) is by the valley of the W. Okement (rt. bank), which for the first 3 m. is of considerable width, its sloping declivities presenting happy contrasts of wildness and cultivation. After a short ascent from the town the traveller will enter Okehampton Park, a rough hill-side, which still preserves in its name the memory of the barons' chace, and where enormous furze-bushes, old hawthorns, and hollies remain as memorials of former times. On the brow of the hill is Fitz's Well, a spring, it is said, of marvellous virtues, to which it was once the custom for young persons to resort on the morning of Easter Day. The castle

will be observed on the bank of the river, and a little beyond it a view is obtained of the old ruin in the foreground, the town in the middle distance, and woods and blue hills filling in the background. At a distance of about 3 m. the valley contracts to a glen, and a turn in the path opens to view the mossy water-wheel of Meldon Quarry, a huge and deep excavation in limestone, which one should cross the stream to examine. On the l. the hills are divided by a rough moorland cavity, remarkable for a white granite of peculiar character. It is of so fine a texture, and so pure a white, that it has been employed in the sculpture of chimney-pieces.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond the quarry, look back at the view. In another  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. the glen divides, and at a solitary cottage (where a search has been unsuccessfully made for ore) the traveller leaves the Okement, and turns to the l. up a deep hollow, which is abruptly closed by a steep acclivity, Longstone Hill. When this is surmounted he finds himself upon the upland of Yes Tor, a wilderness of bog and granite, through which he may at will direct his steps towards the summit, which is now visible, and marked by piles of stones; but he is advised to diverge a little to the rt., to some rocks called Black Tor, and to look down upon the course of the W. Okement, where the scene may remind him of some of the Highland glens. From here he may make for High Willhays (2,039 ft.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due E., and thence for Yes Tor, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of its sister peak. The summit of Yes Tor commands an extraordinary prospect. On the one side lies extended the hazy area of N. Devon and a great part of Cornwall, sunset defining by darker tints the mountainous region of Brown Willy and Rough Tor in the W.; on the other, an expanse so wild and desolate as almost to defy description. The traveller looks into the heart of Dartmoor, and sees lengthening before him gloomy ridges which stretch for miles, and are so entirely cover-

with bog as to be inaccessible for many months in the year. The moorasses occupy the summits as well as the slopes, and are everywhere rent by deep black chasms, which, intersecting each other, have the appearance of a gigantic net covering the hills. To the E. (at a distance of about 4 m.) is the hillside of Cawsand Beacon, which will excite astonishment by the extent of its surface; to the S.W., beyond the intervening gorge of the W. Okement, the summit of Great Links (or Lynx; Lynnick, *Corn.* marshy?) Tor, resembling the ruins of walls 1,908 ft. above the sea. The S. side of Yes Tor is scored with long lines or streams of granite stones—such as Creswick loved to paint—which important items of a wild scene, from the remoteness of the locality, have hitherto escaped the quarryman. From the valley on this flank of Yes Tor may be observed some rocks which bear a whimsical resemblance to works of art—viz. on a low eminence (E. side) is a tor which will undoubtedly be mistaken for the ruins of a tower; and on the hilltop (W. side) an isolated mass of granite, so true in outline to the figure of a huge recumbent animal, that it might be supposed to have originated the name of Great Lynx Tor. These chance resemblances are best seen from the S. end of the valley.

(If bound for Launceston or Tavistock, the pedestrian, after climbing Yes Tor, may strike across the deep ravine of the W. Okement, direct S.W. for Links Tor; or, if he has had enough of rough walking, he may cross the river a little lower down, observing, on the rt. bank, a grove of young dwarf oaks—a juvenile "Wistman's Wood." The scenery here is fine, and high above the wood rise the stern dark rocks of Black Tor. After crossing the river he can skirt the grassy slope of Amicombe Hill, and on coming opposite Links Tor, cross the end of the disused Peat Bly., and, skirting the S. side of Noddon Hill (*Nod-dun*, the hill of the dead),

strewn with cairns and kistvaens, cross the Lid (or Lyd) and follow a track S.W. till a gate in the wall leads him into the high road close to the Dartmoor Inn, 1 m. from Lidford where he may stay the night; a walk of about 8 m. in all. From here he may proceed to Tavistock by Lidford and Brent Tor (9 m.), or along the W. edge of the moor by the route given the reverse way on p. 220.

(b) Those who desire a more intimate acquaintance with the moor may trace the W. Okement to its source near Cranmere Pool (1,842 ft. above sea-level), called "the mother of rivers," under the popular idea that it contains the fountains of the Taw, the Dart, the Tavy, and the E. and W. Okement; but, in fact, these rivers, with the exception of the W. Okement, flow from morasses which cover the neighbouring hills. The miraculous pool was never above 220 yds. in circumf., and is now dry in summer, owing entirely to the removal of peat from its banks. (A bottle containing the cards of visitors is to be found at the pool.) It is invested with a certain mystery, which has probably arisen from its isolation in the midst of such desolate bogs, and from the many fruitless attempts made by travellers to discover it. The name occurs in other parts of England (for instance, in Woolmer Forest, Hants), and, according to De Luc, signifies the lake of cranes. (Crane is still a name for the heron in this part of Devon.) It is more probably derived from the Celtic *Cran*, a head, i.e. the head or source there of the rivers. Should the traveller fancy this bold adventure of tracing the W. Okement to its fountain-head, let him move obedient to the following directions, which may prevent his being checkmated at the confluence of the tributaries with the main stream. We suppose him under the N. side of Yes Tor on the bank of the river. At the 1st confluence the W. Okement is the stream on the rt., at the 2nd on the l., 3rd on the l., 4th

on the rt., 5th on the rt., 6th on the rt., 7th on the rt., 8th on the l.

Nearly due S. from Cranmere Pool lies **Fur Tor** (1,877 ft.), (A.-S. *feor* = the far-tor ?), in the midst of a dreary district, which is of considerable interest for the geologist, or for the lover of wild Nature in her remotest recesses, but which the ordinary tourist is strongly recommended to leave unvisited. This district, in which Cranmere itself is situated, consists chiefly of flat-topped ridges, almost entirely covered with a deposit of peat varying from 12 ft. to 3 ft. in thickness. Close at hand S.E. is Cut-hill (1,961 ft., its round top marked by an ordnance cairn (see p. 77): Some rocky summits—Yes Tor, High Wilhays, West Mill Tor—rise here and there, and the whole forms the most elevated mass of land in the S. of England. It is the decay of a past age, silent, drary, lifeless, without bird or animal, and only just retaining the power of supporting a few representatives of insect and vegetable life. The district is to Dartmoor what Dartmoor itself is to the rest of Devon. **Fur Tor** itself remains a sort of island of firm ground in the sea of dead peat round it. Owing to these peat-bogs, access to the Tor is difficult, and even (to strangers) dangerous. For the greater part of the year it is indeed rarely visited by any living creature except a fox. The climate, owing to the elevation of this district, is peculiar and unusually damp, so damp that filmy ferns grow on the open summit of Fur Tor. Mr. Ventworth Buller found here, in 1861, small patches of the *Cowberry* (*Accinum Vitis-Idaei*) and the *Cowberry* (*Empetrum nigrum*), no before known to exist in Devon, and not found nearer than the central parts of Wales, Shropshire, and Derbyshire. They are, on Fur Tor, the last lingering survivors of a northern flora, and consequently of a colder climate; just kept alive here by the peculiar circumstances about them—the isolation of the district, and the evap-

oration from the great mass of peat, which never allows the atmosphere to become even warm.

At the junct. of the Tavy and the Battlebrook, 2 m. W. of Fur Tor, and on the S. slope of Amicombe Hill, are some hut circles and other relics which have not been sufficiently examined. There are some small tumuli near them. The pedestrian may make his way thence, keeping close under **Hare Tor** (1,744 ft.), to **Tavy Cleave** (taking care to avoid the bogs under **Ger Tor**), and thence N.W. to the **Dartmoor Inn**. This Tavy Cleave is one of the grandest and deepest valleys of Dartmoor, with the Tavy roaring far below, and there are few things more “impressive than the view beneath Ger Tor—a tremendous rock-strewn steep, rising to a great height above the stream . . . in grim majesty.”<sup>1</sup> But it must be added that this expedition—embracing Cranmere and Fur Tor—will be a long and difficult day’s work, making a round from Okehampton to Bridestow Stat., 1 m. from the Dartmoor Inn (whence the L. & S.W. Rly. can be taken to Okehampton, or to Lidford), of about 14 m. (A description of a walk from Okehampton by S. Zeal, skirting the E. side of Cawsand, and then crossing the moor by Cranmere Pool and Hare Tor, to the Tavistock road, is given the reverse way on p. 205).

(c) The visitor to Okehampton should also ascend **Cawsand Beacon** (see p. 66) and explore the valley of the E. Okement, which is rich in wild rocky scenery, particularly about the village of Belstone (pop. 181, inn), 3 m. from Okehampton. The river comes roaring down Belstone Cleave over a solid floor of granite, and in the glen of St. Michael of Halstock, near Belstone, meets the Moor Brook from the uplands of Yes Tor. Here is Chapel Ford, which preserves in its name the memory of the ancient shrine of St. Michael, of which there is no other vestige. **Belstone Tor**

<sup>1</sup> J. Ll. W., *Page’s “Rivers of Devon.”*

(1,568 ft.) is rather more than a mile above Chapel Ford, and is the highest of several rocky tors (Higher Tor and Oke Tor are others) which extend along a ridge, dividing the valley of the E. Okement from that of the Taw. On the W. side of Belstone Tor is a sacred circle called **The Nine Stones**, but consisting of 17, the highest of which is barely  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the ground. The tradition common to such monuments belongs to them, that they were human beings converted into stone for merrymaking on the Sabbath. They are said to dance every day at noon, and, though a pity to mar so pretty a fancy, it may be easily explained. Currents of air then rise from the heated surface of the moor, and give an appearance of tremulous motion to objects near the ground. The Belstone is a logan which still rolls and cracks nuts; it sways even in a high wind. Belstone Church contains Norm. work, and is traditionally said to have been built by *Baldwin de Brionis*, the founder of Okehampton Castle. The tower is singularly low. There is an ancient stone with carved circle and cross in the Rectory garden.

From Belstone to Cawsand is a steady ascent of about 2 m., and the tourist may cross the hill, descending on Throwleigh, and proceeding thence through picturesque lanes to Chagford. (The walk will be about 10 m., sometimes over very rough ground.) A more striking route, perhaps, will be up the valley of the Taw (Taw Marsh) to Steeptown Tor (1,739 ft.), but keeping along the base of the Oke Tor ridge or of Cawsand to avoid the marsh itself. The Tor will be seen rising with true mountainous outline at the end of the glen, and apparently shutting up the outlet. Ascend Steeptown Tor, and remark the grand view backward toward Belstone, with the cultivated country glimmering in the distance. Yes Tor, l., and the mass of Cawsand rising rt. Descend Steeptown on the

opposite side, cross a branchlet of the Taw, and climb Wild Tor (1,741 ft.) Again descend, and climb Watern Tor (1,780 ft.), whence the view differs, extending more in the direction of Heytor. These tors are remarkable for the great disintegration of their granite, which seems to lie in thin strata, curiously tabled. Decay has acted along the N. and S. and E. and W. lines of joint. (See a paper by Mr. G. W. Ormerod in the "Journal of the Geological Society," Aug. 1869.) The central block of Watern Tor is known as the "Thirlstone" (*thyrelan*, A.-S. to pierce), and is pierced by an opening high enough, say the noormen, for "a man on horseback to ride through." From Watern Tor, keeping Kestor (or Castor) Rock (nearly due opposite) in view, the tourist may cross the N. Teign, reach Kestor, and proceed through a labyrinth of lanes to Chagford. He may visit the circles, avenues, and huts about Kestor on his way. (For these, and for the road from Kestor to Chagford, see pp. 136, 137.) This walk (about 13 m.) is to be highly recommended, but it is one of some labour, and not to be undertaken in doubtful weather.

(d) Between Okehampton and Tavistock are 3 very remarkable objects, viz. **Lidfor Bridge**, **Lidford Cascade**, and **Brentor**. The village of Lidford is 9 m. from Okehampton, and the road to it runs over elevated ground under the escarpment of Dartmoor. In 6 m. the traveller reaches the hamlet of Lake, where, l. of the road, in a deep gully, is a small copper-mine called **Tor Wood**, deserving notice for its water-wheel and picturesque locality. **Granite Tor** is very beautifully covered with snow-white lichens, which show that the rock is not granite, although the name would seem to imply it. (The true name seems to be **Grin Tor**.) About 2 m. from Lake the road crosses **Voe Down**, a projection from Dartmoor beyond which a lane on the rt. leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to

9 m. **Lidford or Lydford.** The journey can be made by road or rail as the S. W. Rly. goes through Lidford and Tavistock to Devonport and Plymouth, by Beer Alston and Beer Ferris (see p. 223). Lidford is also on the G. W. Rly.'s branch from Plymouth to Launceston. The stranger will learn with surprise that before the Conquest this group of "ragged cottages, cold, treeless, and unprotected," was one of the principal towns in Devon, possessed a mint, and was taxed equally with London. The Exon Domesday records that the "Borough" of Lidford was held by Edw. the Confessor; that there were 28 burgesses within the walls and 41 without, paying 3 pounds yearly to the king; and that when the "fyrd" or war gathering was called out by land or sea, Lidford contributed in the same proportion as Totnes or Barnstaple. It is added that 40 houses were "wasted" in the borough "postquam Willemus rex habuit Angliam." This destruction must have taken place after the siege of Exeter, and during the advance of the Conqueror into Cornwall, in consequence probably of the fierce resistance made by the men of Lidford. Lidford was at this time a larger borough than Barnstaple. Its importance was no doubt due to its position on the edge of the great tin-streaming district of Dartmoor. It was the principal town of the Devon "stannary," and its castle was always attached to the Royal forest of Dartmoor, the whole of which (within the forest bounds) is included in the parish of Lidford, making it the largest in area in England (60,000 acres, and bordered by 23 other parishes), with a pop. which in 1891 numbered only 2,707, including 48 officers and 900 prisoners at Dartmoor prison. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Hen. III. granted the castle and the forest to his brother, Rich. of Cornwall. Edw. II., in 1307 gave the manor to his

notorious favourite, Piers Gaveston, and in 1404 Hen. IV. revoked a grant of this property to Peter de Courtenay, because it had been united to the duchy, with which it still remains.—C. W. (For further notice of the history of the forest, see p. 192.) The importance of Lidford, either as a stannary town or as a hunting castle, has long ceased; and at the present day the chief interest of the place is derived from its position, as it stands in full view of the western front of Dartmoor. The objects of curiosity are the ruin of the castle, an old weather-beaten church, and a bridge which is one of the wonders of the county.

The Castle, sometimes called the "Castle of Dartmoor," scarcely merits notice, being merely the shell of a square tower on a mound by the roadside. Founded after the Conquest, it was made by Edw. I. the Stannary Prison for Devon, and gained such evil notoriety that it was described in an Act of Parl. of 1512 as "one of the most heinous, contagious, and detestable places in the realm." The Stannary Court, which was held in it until late in the last cent., was of no better repute, for its proceedings are said to have been so arbitrary in their character that "hang first and try afterwards" was the fundamental maxim of "Lidford law." Accordingly, Browne the poet, a native of Tavistock, has given us the following humorous description :

"I've oftentimes heard of Lidford law,  
How in the morn they hang and draw,  
And sit in judgment after;  
At first I wonder'd at it much,  
But since, I've found the matter such  
That it deserves no laughter.  
They have a castle on a hill;  
I took it for an old windmill,  
The vanes blown off by weather.  
To lie therein one night 'tis guess'd  
'T were better to be stoned or press'd,  
Or hang'd, ere you come hither."

Some have derived "Lidford law" from "the strange acts of tyranny" committed by Sir Richard Grenville (temp. Chas. I.) when governor of the castle, but the phrase had a muc-

earlier origin, as it occurs in a curious poem on the deposition of Rich. II. The Stannary Courts had great privileges, and their customs were no doubt of extreme antiquity; hence, except among the miners, they were in no very good repute. The infamous *Jeffreys* presided as judge at Lidford, and held here his "Bloody Assize," and the inhabitants affirm that his ghost to this day occasionally visits the old court-room in the shape of a black pig. The Castle was dilapidated in 1650, but continued habitable in some degree till 1820.

The Church (which is Perp., but of no great architectural interest, though the rood stairs on S. side of the chancel, the steps of which are pierced by a squint, are curious) is close to the castle, and commands a magnificent view, particularly of the long front of Dartmoor with its giant tors. In the churchyard the stranger will notice an old tombstone resembling a cromlech, and a curious specimen of country wit inscribed on a tomb by the porch which holds "in horizontal position the outside case of George Routleigh, watchmaker." This epitaph, after going the round of horological terms more or less suitable to the subject, ends thus: "He departed this life Nov. 14, 1802, aged 57, wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set a-going in the world to come." Surely more *watch* than pray!

A short descent leads from the ch. to **Lidford Bridge** (the waterfall is between the stat. and the bridge), which in point of situation much resembles that of the Pont y Mynach, or Devil's Bridge, in Cardiganshire. It consists of a single arch, which is thrown across a frightful cleft or ravine; the surrounding country, though open and bleak, is cultivated and disposed in such gentle undulations, that the traveller would never suspect the

nity of such a chasm. Many  
is have in fact passed over the

bridge without being aware that it was an object of curiosity. The river Lid (probably derived from Celtic *Clydo*, to rush down), rising on Dartmoor, here worms its way through a cleft about 70 ft. deep, but not more than a few yards in breadth, and so narrow towards the bottom that the struggling stream can be scarcely discerned in noonday. The rocky paths which were made by Mr. Radford are narrow and slippery, and should not be used by any nervous or infirm person.

Lidford Bridge House was built in 1872 by D. Radford, Esq., who also at his own expense supplied the town with water by means of aqueducts in 1881; he has ceased to reside there. The path up the ravine is opened to the public on Mondays. The best plan is for the visitor to go to the waterfall, and walk up the gorge to below the bridge, and, if he likes, prolong his walk to **Kitt's Steps**, where there is another, but smaller cascade. The *antiquary* should proceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther, to the basement of an ancient hut, of which both the form and construction are uncommon. It is situated on the river-bank, below Doe Tor. The shape is rectangular, and the stones set face to face.

A story is told of a person who arrived at Lidford from Tavistock late one night, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants, as the bridge had been broken down. The traveller, however, had remarked nothing more than that his horse had made a sudden spring. Upon being afterwards shown the fearful chasm which he had thus unconsciously passed, it may be imagined with what mingled sensations he contemplated the danger so narrowly escaped. In the reign of Chas. I. Lidford glen would have often afforded subjects for the pencil of a *Salvator*—savage rocks, wild woods, and outlaws—for the neighbourhood was the favourite haunt of *Roger Rowle*, the Robin Hood of the West. He was the leader of the *Gubbins*, a gang of broken men, with

the like of whom the remoter parts of England were then greatly infested. "Gubbins' land," says old *Fuller*, "is a Scythia within England, and they pure heathens therein. Their language is the drosse of the dregs of the vulgar Devonian. They hold together like burrs; offend one, and all will revenge his quarrel."

At Lidford the traveller has entered the mining-field which lies between Dartmoor and the Tamar, and several mines of copper, manganese, and lead are scattered over the country in the vicinity of this village and Brent Tor.

**Lidford Cascade** is situated immediately rt. of the Tavistock road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Lidford, in one of the prettiest spots imaginable, although the seclusion of its wooded glen has been marred by the branch of the G.W. Rly. to Launceston which runs through it. A small stream which has its source on Blackdown here slides about 110 ft. down a dark-coloured schistose slope to join the Lid in its deep ravine. The adjoining ledges are mantled with trees, and the scene, soft and tranquil in character, contrasts delightfully with the rough moorland views from the higher grounds. A zigzag walk has been cut to the foot of the cascade; and a miller, who lives hard by, keeps, besides the key of this approach, a certain quantity of water ponded back, which, by the magic of sixpence, may be made to spring over the fall, to which it gives an imposing volume and impetuosity. Observe the view from the top of the winding descent, where the village and castle of Lidford are seen in connection with the wild front of Dartmoor, the lower parts of the picture being occupied by the wooded ravine of the Lid. "The fall of the river," says Gilpin, "is the least considerable part of the scenery."

[4 m. N.W. of Lidford is Lew Trenchard (pop. 266, inn), so named from the family which at one time held it; but in 1620 it became the property of the *Goulds*, an ancient race which is

honoured by the attendance of a true "White Lady." This is held to be the spirit of a certain Madam Gould; she appears always in white, with long hair, and sparkling as if covered with water-drops. She haunts the avenue of the old **Lew House** (Rev. S. Baring-Gould), and was often seen in a long gallery which has been pulled down. In the church are some old carved bench-ends, an antique brass chandelier of 16th cent., brought from the Netherlands, and monuments of the Gould family. At Lew Mill, a curious monolith, about 16 ft. high, and with cup-like hollow at top, long lying prostrate, has been re-erected.]

[Between Lidford and Mary Tavy is the **Gibbet Hill**, where, according to tradition, "Lady Page," the wife of a wealthy merchant at Plymouth, was burnt for the murder of her husband, in pursuance of a sentence passed upon her by her own father *Judge Glanville* (?) at the Sessions at Lidford Castle. Hard by is a small pond where her restless spirit in the form of a flame is said to dance at night.]

**Brent Tor**, or the **Burnt Tor** (1,100 ft.), on the road to Tavistock, is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. by road from Lidford stat., and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Brentor stat.† The way from the former can be shortened by taking a footpath across a field to the rt., which leads through Wastor Farm into the main road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. short of the north (the only accessible) side of the tor. This is a singular eminence; it is capped by a ch., and when seen from a distance, grouped with other Dartmoor hills, resembles in shape a flame starting upwards from the earth. This conical form and its mineral formation have excited much discussion among geologists. Some have regarded Brent Tor as the relic of the crater of an extinct volcano (*red jasper* may be found in blocks on the N. side of the hill), and it undoubtedly has been the centre of volcanic action, but, as in many of the Rhine volcanoes, the crater has lon-

since been effaced. Most of the cone is formed of scoriaceous lava and amygdaloid. The name of the hill is thus singularly appropriate; but it doubtless originated in beacon-fires which anciently "flamed amazement" from this frontier summit. (The word, used by *Spenser* and other old writers, is the part. of the Saxon *brennan*, to burn.) The Church, called St. Michael de Rupe in old records (of which one dates as early as 1283), is a curious little weather-worn structure, about 40 ft. in length by 14 in breadth, with a roof of oak, and lighted by 3 small windows. The building is very plain, but is apparently E. Eng., as the low western tower (32 ft. high) certainly is. It was attached to the great Benedictine Abbey of Tavistock. It stands on the verge of a precipice, and in a diminutive churchyard, containing a few mouldering gravestones. It bears every mark of antiquity and of the weather to which it is exposed. The situation of this building is similar to that of the chapels on St. Michael's Mounts in Cornwall and Normandy, on Rame Head, and on the chapel-rock, Torbay. All these churches are ded. to St. Michael; such elevated sites being often selected as significant of the archangel's position at the head of the angelic hierarchy. Or perhaps the early Christians in the West made the Bel of the Phœnicians into their St. Michael, and placed their ch. so that worshippers would have to go uphill. (The local tradition attributes the erection of this ch. to a merchant who, overtaken by a storm at sea, vowed to build a ch. on the first point of land which should appear in sight, and this happened to be Brent Tor.) In ancient times the abbots of Tavistock held an annual Michaelmas fair on Brent Tor. On the single bell of the ch. is a curious inscription: "Gallus vocor ego, solus super omne sono." The view of the moor from this elevated spot is truly delightful. Observe traces of fortification in the <sup>“</sup> of the hill and along the only

accessible side. When the sun shines brightly, the spectral appearance and delicate tints of these barren hills are remarkable. The most conspicuous summits of this, the western, front of Dartmoor are, N.E., Great Links Tor, capped by masses of granite, resembling the walls of a fortress; Hare Tor, distinguished by the beauty of its conical form; and 6 m. E. Great Mis Tor (1,761 ft.), one of the most imposing of the Dartmoor hills (see p. 201). In the direction of Hare Tor the traveller looks up the valley of the Tavy, or Tavy Cleave, and upon a cloud of miners' huts, marking the site of the great copper-mine of

Huel (pron. "Wheal") Friendship. This mine is well worth a visit, and is no great distance from Brent Tor. It is worked for mundic for the extraction of arsenic. It is highly remunerative to the adventurers, and curious as being entirely worked by water. The machinery kept in action by this motive-power is on the largest scale; and the manner in which the element is economised and made to traverse every part of the surface, so as to turn a number of colossal wheels and to perform other labours, shows great ingenuity. The mine is provided with a steam-engine, as a precaution against a drought; but the supply of water is seldom deficient. The high road from Tavistock to Exeter passes close to it.

The valley of the Tavy abounds in picturesque scenery. The stream is of a very beautiful character, the limpid water flowing over schistose rocks, which occupy its bed in masses. If inclined for a wild excursion, you may ascend the river to the source of its N. branch on Dartmoor, passing under the escarpment of Hare Tor. It lies on a boggy platform, immediately above the valley previously described as on the S. flank of Yes Tor.

(e) The walk from Okehampton across the moor to Two Bridges (for Princetown) is a very fine one, and to be highly recommended. The

most direct way is to take the foot route by Belstone, over Belstone Tor and Oke Tor, and, skirting Steeperton Tor on the l., make straight for Cut Hill, over Okement Hill and past Cranmere Pool, which is about 2 m. N. of Cut Hill.

Or the pedestrian can start from Belstone, as if to ascend Cawsand, cross the Taw and follow the cart track southward, under Cawsand, keeping to the eastward of the Taw valley, skirting Hangingstone Hill (1,984 ft.) on the l., and joining the first route at the point between Taw Head and Dart Head.

Or he may take the route already described by Yes Tor and Cranmere Pool. He will find no track southward of where these 3 routes join, but Cut Hill (1,981 ft.), with its round top surmounted by a cairn, appears higher than the surrounding moor, and is a good landmark to steer for. From Cut Hill the route lies due south to Two Bridges, over a line of tors, crossing the Cowsick river by a clapper bridge, and striking the Tavistock road about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Two Bridges. Whichever route he may take the pedestrian will find it a sufficiently fatiguing walk, owing not so much to the length (about 17 m.) as to the unevenness of the ground, especially between Cranmere Pool and Cut Hill. An Ordnance sheet, compass, and pocket-flask are 3 essentials for the excursion, which is not unattended by hazard, owing to deep bogs and sudden mists. The latter sometimes arise very quickly; but the "natives" will generally be able to tell a stranger when the weather is safe.

(f) The walk to Tavy Cleave should on no account be missed by anyone staying at Lidford or the Dartmoor Inn (see p. 71).

## ROUTE 7.

EXETER TO PLYMOUTH, BY POWDERHAM, DAWLISH, TEIGNMOUTH, NEWTON ABBOT, TOTNES, PLYMPTON (G.W.R.LY.),  
(EXCURSIONS FROM PLYMOUTH).

Rail.	Places.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Exeter
Starcross (for Powderham)	
12 m.	Dawlish
15 m.	Teignmouth
20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Newton Junct.
28 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Totnes
	[Str. to Dartmouth 12 m.]
35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Brent
41 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Ivybridge
	[Walk to Princetown 14 m., drive to Ermington 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Flete 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., walk through Flete to Mothecombe for Bigbury Bay 7 m.]
48 m.	Plympton
52 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Plymouth (Millbay)

This most picturesque and interesting rly. (formerly the S. Devon) was originally laid down as an atmospheric line, at an expense which cost the company 364,000*l.* total loss. Brunel, jun., its planner, lost along with the other shareholders.

The time occupied in the journey to Plymouth (Millbay) is from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; the *Cornish express*, however, which now leaves St. David's Stat. at 2.28 p.m., reaches Plymouth (North Road Stat.) at 3.45 p.m.

Leaving the St. David's Stat., the line crosses by a low timber bridge to the rt. bank of the Exe. L. is seen the line connecting St. David's and Queen St. Stats., and on rising ground a part of the suburbs of Exeter; above, on a higher hill, are the lofty trees and buildings of the castle, and the old walls of the town. Winding round the high ground on which Exeter is built we reach St. Thomas's Stat. The line next traverses the marshes, leaving in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. close to the rt. the red tower (Perp. and turreted) of Alphington Church. This ch. (restd. through out 1879) is generally fine, and w-

placed. It contains a Norm. font, with carved bowl, of early date. The carving is held to represent St. Michael and the Dragon. The font was copied for the Temple Church, London. The chancel-screen, dating from about 1670, was renovated at the expense of the 12th Earl of Devon; the ancient shield and supporters of the Courtenays may be traced on the porch. Near the ch. is a very pretty valley and trout-stream, and opposite Alphington (pop. 1,064, inn), on the l., the embankment of the Exeter Ship Canal.

3 m. rt., close to the road, the Devon County Lunatic Asylum, built in 1842–1845 at a cost of 69,000*l.* A new chapel has been built in style of 18th cent.

4½ m. rt. Exminster (pop. 2,337, inns). The church is Perp., with a good screen. L., across the river, is Topsham, with its white houses, ch., and shipping. [About 2 m. W. are Peamore House, a fine old mansion (T. Kekewich, Esq., J.P.), and Kenbury House (A. W. B. Daniell, Esq.).]

[2½ m. S.W. is Kenn Church, Perp., in which is a good carved screen and a Norm. font and ancient bench-ends; in the churchyard is a yew-tree said to be 900 years old.]

The line now approaches rt. Powderham, the seat of the Earl of Devon, now occupied by Octavius Bradshaw, Esq., J.P., D.L. First is seen the Belvidere, a prospect tower, erected in 1773 on an eminence near the castle, and commanding delightful views; it is 70 ft. high. Next the Church (very near the line, rt.), a Perp. building restd. in 1861, and the chancel lengthened by the 12th Earl. It dates from about 1470, but is of no very high interest. In the S. aisle is a monument, with effigy, often ascribed to Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon temp. Hen. III., who had nothing to do with Powderham, and was buried in the ch. of Breamore Priory, Hants; this effigy is of very much later date. There are also modern monuments and memorial windows to Harriet, Countess

T. P. Courtenay; besides a monument of great beauty to Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, wife of the 12th Earl, with effigy in white marble, by Stephens. Much has been done for this ch. of late years by the Courtenay family.

Finally the Park and Castle appear. The park covers a large tract of ground, level for the most part, but rising gradually behind the castle, and its woods of oak stretch their branches to the very brink of the estuary. It is not open to the public beyond the footpaths which cross it. One of these from Kenton (see p. 80), across the river Ken, skirting the hill of the Belvidere, and ending at the village of Powderham (pop. 203, no inn), is well worth following. There are deer in the park. The castle is shown when the family is not in residence from 11 to 5 o'clock daily, on obtaining tickets from the steward, Mr. J. J. Drew, at Powderham Castle, or at 15 Queen St., Exeter. It is well seen from the rly., and is a sufficiently modest-looking building to have been the seat of a branch of the "Imperial family" for the last 500 years, and before that of the Bohuns. (Through an alliance in marriage with the Royal family of France of one branch of the house of Courtenay, 3 occupiers of the Imperial throne of Constantinople in the 13th cent. were of the Courtenay blood.) At the time of the Domesday Survey Powderham belonged to William, Count of Eu, builder of the Norm. Castle of Hastings. It soon passed from him, and was held by a family who took their name from it, and seem to have held it under the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford. Humphrey de Bohun gave it in marriage with his daughter Margaret to Hugh Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon of that name, in 1325. It does not appear that a castle existed here until after this period, when one was erected by Sir Philip Courtenay, 6th son of Earl Hugh. (This Sir Philip, who, with his brothers Hugh and Peter, was knighted by the

Devon (d. 1839) and the Hon.

Black Prince at the battle of Navaret in Spain, was founder of the existing branch of this illustrious family.) The oldest part of the present building dates from the reign of Rich. II. It was originally a long parallelogram, flanked irregularly by 6 towers, 4 of which still exist, and the other 2 have been rebuilt with brick on the same sites. The principal alterations and additions were made in the last cent. by *Sir William Courtenay* and his son, the 1st Viscount. The 12th Earl did much at Powderham, rebuilding the W. front and restoring the spacious and handsome chapel. Among the pictures here are—*Courtenay, Earl of Devon*, 3-quarter length, engraved in *Lodge*; a full length of the *Duchess of Suffolk*, in mourning for *Lady Jane Grey*, if not by *Holbein*, a good picture in his style; *General Monk*, 3-quarter, by *J. M. Wright*, 1655–1700, a companion to the picture in Exeter Guildhall; *Louis XVI.*, by *L'Aune*; *Lady Honywood* and child, and *Lady Courtenay*, by *Geo. Romney*; *Dr. Markham*; and *Cyril Jackson*. There are some pleasant gardens at a short distance from the castle.

**History of the Courtenay family.**—The Courtenays became Earls of Devon through the marriage of Robt. de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton in right of his mother, with the daughter of Wm. de Redvers, whose ancestor had been created Earl by Hen. I. His great grandson, *Hugh de Courtenay, Baron Okehampton*, having been summoned to special treatises in Parlt. by Edw. I. 15 times as a Baron and twice as an Earl, succeeded to all the inheritance of the Redvers family on the death of *Isabella de Fortibus*. His son *Hugh* (whose effigy is in Exeter Cath., see p. 12) gave Powderham, which he had acquired by marriage (see above), to his 6th son, *Sir Philip*, whose son, *Richard de Courtenay*, Bp. of Norwich (d. 1415), succeeded him here. The bishop's nephew, *Philip*, was then lord of Powderham for 48 years. Five *Sir William*

Courtenays, *Francis* and *William Courtenay, Esqs.*, and then 2 *Sir William Courtenays* succeeded, the last being raised to the peerage as Viscount in 1762.

On the execution by the Yorkists in 1641 at York, and subsequent attainder, of *Thomas*, 6th Earl, the honours of the house became eclipsed, and, though partly restored to his brother *Hugh* (beheaded at Sarum 1466, and afterwards attainted), and again restored, under Hen. VI., to his brother *John*, were once more forfeited when the last-named fell fighting at Tewkesbury for *Margaret of Anjou*, and suffered attainder (1472). By the death of the last of these 3 brothers this branch of the family became extinct. The honours, however, were revived in a descendant of *Sir Hugh Courtenay* (of Haccombe), son of *Hugh, 2nd Earl*. This was *Sir Edward Courtenay*, who was raised to the peerage as Earl of Devon, by Hen. VII. (1485). He was succeeded by his grandson *Henry*, son of *Sir William Courtenay* (attainted in 1504, but "buried in 1511 with the honours of an Earl," by order of Hen. VIII., though not formally restored to the Earldom) and *Lady Katherine Plantagenet*, dau. of Edw. IV. This *Henry Courtenay*, being restored in blood and honours, became 2nd Earl of the new creation, and was advanced in 1525 to the Marquisate of Exeter, but was beheaded (1539) and attainted by Hen. VIII., who annexed his lands to the Duchy of Cornwall. His son *Edward* was once more created Earl of Devon under patent of Queen Mary, issued at Richmond, Yorkshire, on Sept. 3, 1555, but died without issue at Padua in 1566. The Earldom then lay dormant until 1831, when *William, 3rd Viscount Courtenay*, tracing his lineage to *Sir Philip*, son of *Hugh*, the 2nd Earl (see ante), established before Parliament his right to the Earldom of Devon. There were 8 Earls of the Redvers family, exclusive of *Isabella de Fortibus*, who was Countess of Devon in her own right,

and of Albemarle in that of her husband.

It will be seen that the Courtenay Earls of Devon did not possess Powderham after Earl Hugh's time until the revival of the Earldom in 1831. Their principal castles in Devon were Okehampton and Tiverton. Powderham was attacked by a force sent by Fairfax from Crediton in 1645, but was successfully defended. The assailants fortified themselves in the ch. A year later the castle was surrendered to Col. Hammond.

[1 m. rt. of Powderham is Kenton (pop. 923, inns). Here there is a very fine Perp. Church (restd. 1870), which will repay a visit—"a right goodly church" it is called by Leland. On the exterior, the S. aisle, with porch and parvise chamber, should be noticed. The aisle has buttresses with pinnacles. There is a good rood-turret. The S. porch is ornamented with a profusion of niches, and is stone groined. The W. tower, 100 ft. high, is fine. Within, there is a superb Rood Screen, of the same date as the ch.—the base panelled, painted with figures of saints, and of the Apostles, each dictating an article of the Creed. Before each Apostle is a Prophet, bearing a label relating to the article. The screen extends across the aisles, and is of true Devon character. Remark the wreathed capitals of the piers (a specialty of Devon); and a capital at the W. end of the N. aisle, formed by heads, with arms projecting and folding over one another. There is a hagioscope and a low side window at the end of the N. aisle. The ch. has been attached as a prebend to Salisbury Cathedral at least from the reign of Hen. II. The Chapter of Salisbury may have built it; but they were assisted probably by the Courtenays, then lords of the manor; and the will of William Sleigh, of Kenton (1379), directs his burial in the aisle he had lately built ("in elâ quam ego ibidem de novo construxi").]

A handsome lectern and Bible were given in 1886 by the Rev. A. L. Dames to commemorate his 50th year of incumbency. Oxton House (E. F. Studd, Esq.) is 1½ m. W., at the foot of Great Haldon, on whose dark crest a lowering cloud is sure forerunner of a storm; for

"When Haldon hath a hat,  
Kenton may beware a skat."]

8½ m. Starcross Stat., quite on the water-side, with a little pier attached. Opposite is the town of Exmouth.

Starcross<sup>†</sup> is now a small watering-place (pop. 978). A short distance beyond it is the ferry from the Warren sandbank to Exmouth. Rt., beyond Starcross, an Obelisk comes in view, crowning the wooded heights of Mamhead, seat of Sir R. H. D. Lydston Newman, Bart. (The house was built by the 1st Sir Robert Newman (architect, Salvin). Like the park (which contains very fine specimens of the cork-tree and ilex), it is closed to the public.) The little Church, built of red sandstone, is Perp. In it is a tablet erected by his tenants for Sir R. Newman, elder brother of the present Bart., killed at Inkermann. The churchyard is famous for a wide spreading yew-tree, said to be 860 years old. Under it Boswell, when visiting Lord Lisburne here, made a solemn vow "never to get drunk again," which vow he speedily broke. (*Letters to Temple*).

[There is a lovely walk through woods, with a view of Mamhead on one side, and on the other of the sea, from Starcross to Cofton Chapel (2 m.), a small 12th cent. building, which lay in ruin for more than 70 years, and was restd. and re-opened for service by the then Earl of Devon in 1839. A N. aisle has been added, and a handsome reredos given by Visct. Halifax. Among the plate is a curious cup, said to have been taken from a Spanish ship. It is too large for a chalice—octagonal in shape, and made of double plaques of mother-of-pearl, squared within, and

trefoil headed on the outside. (Can it be Eastern?)]

[Another pleasant walk (about 10 m.) may be taken from Starcross by Mamhead and Ashcombe (pop. 167, no inn), over part of Haldon to Chudleigh (see p. 180). The occasional views are very fine. **Ashcombe Church** is a fine old building, Perp., consecrated in 1259. The capitals of piers have the peculiar Devonian wreathing. Shields are introduced with the arms (3 lions) of the Kirkhams, who held the manor from the reign of Hen. III., and were the probable builders of the ch. There is a magnificent view toward Dartmoor from the hill descending to Chudleigh.]

The line, which has hitherto run between the cultivated ground and the water, now cuts off a tract of salt marsh and sandhill called the Warren (used for rifle practice); and, turning to the rt., passes through **Langstone Cliff** to the shore, upon which, piercing occasional headlands, it remains as far as Teignmouth.

12 m. **Dawlish Stat.** is upon the beach, with a good view of the Clerk Rock headland.

**DAWLISH** is a small but fashionable watering-place, picturesque, well laid out, and with peculiar features. (Pop. 4,925.) It is situated in one of those numerous valleys for which this sheltered and sunny coast has long been celebrated, and is a continuation towards the shore of the old village of Dawlish, which, with the parish ch. and a few villas, stands half a mile from the sea. A sparkling stream flows down the centre of the valley between 2 rows of houses, which, built on each side of it at the foot of the slopes, are separated from each other by a grassy enclosure, planted with evergreens, provided with walks and seats as public gardens, allowing an uninterrupted view up the valley to the wooded heights of Luscombe (Peter M. Hoare, Esq.) These houses, with *Devon.*]

a row fronting the sea, form modern Dawlish. On the l. side (looking up the valley) is the modern chapel of St. Mark (*Hayward* of Exeter, architect).

The garden and grounds of **Luscombe** are fine. Attached to the house is a very beautiful private chapel, built (1862) from the designs of the late *Sir G. G. Scott*. The pillars are of Devon marble, and the carved seats of cedar, mostly grown on the estate.

The hills around include the principal eminence of **Little Haldon**, a 2-mile walk from the ch., with a fine view.

The **Church of Dawlish** was rebuilt in 1825, saving the tower, and thoroughly restd. at a cost of 7,000*l.* in 1873-75, and a new organ erected in 1889. Mr. Hoare built the chancel. The nave piers and roof appear to be in part from the old edifice. Here, amidst a crowd of monuments to visitors from all parts of the kingdom, are tablets to Sir Wm. Grant (Master of the Rolls, 1801-17), Capt. G. Anson Byron, and Admiral Shanck. There are 2 monuments to *Flaxman*. In the churchyard, opening from the Luscombe grounds, is a "campo santo," a private burial-ground of the Hoares. It is a square enclosure, open of course above, with a double arcade of open arches placed on a high pedestal wall, quite surrounding it.

Dawlish (Dofisc) was given by *Bp. Leofric* to the ch. of Exeter; and the chapter continued to possess it until the early part of the present cent. when it was sold to redeem the land tax. The rly. runs across the mouth of the valley. Opinions differ as to its effect upon the appearance of the place; but the taste of the late *Mr. Brunel* has been shown in a small granite viaduct in a plain Egyptian style, which carries the rail across the brook, and affords a free communication with the shore. The rly. company have also formed a handsome esplanade along the side of the

line, and the station-house and building intended for an engine-house are certainly ornamental. The portion of the line seen from the promenade skirts the very edge of the sea, and, piercing several headlands, has a fine effect, especially when a train is approaching.

Dawlish is considered to be as warm as Torquay. The prices generally are reasonable, and there is good sea-bathing.

The cliffs of the bay, composed of blood-red sandstone, traversed by numerous *faults*, terminate on the W. with the singular rock called the **Parson**, bearing some resemblance to a huge monk with his back against the headland; and on the E. with the **Langstone**, divided by the rail, but still projecting as a fragment on the shore. From the stat. to this point is a fine promenade on the railway sea wall.

With respect to excursions, you should ascend Little Haldon (alt. 818 ft.), commanding the estuary of the Exe on the one side, and of the Teign on the other. The hill is strewn with blocks of quartziferous porphyry, and marked by an old camp called **Castle Ditch**, a circular work 124 yds. in diam.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Dawlish. In a swamp at the head of the valley are the ruins of **Lithwell Chapel** (see p. 84). You should also visit the promontory of the **Parson** and **Clerk**, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. distant. The Parson sits at the pitch of the headland, but the sea seems to have had little respect for the sanctity of his person. The Clerk rises from the waves in advance, and W. of his master, and is a whimsical figure. His head is silvered with *guano* and bristles like a hedgehog, whilst his raiment is of many colours. One fond of cliff-scenery will be gratified by a scramble along the base of the cliff W. of the Clerk. The rock is principally a conglomerate with a magnesio-calcareous cement, and belongs to the new red sandstone, a formation so largely developed on this ast. Observe the size of the con-

cavity opposite the Clerk. The botanist will find *Rubia sylvestris*, or *madder*, in hedgerows round Dawlish. From the cliff called **Lea Mount**, which is about half way to the **Parson**, there is a fine view across the bay to Exmouth and the coast beyond.

Leaving Dawlish, the line crosses the mouth of the valley in which the town is built, allowing of a brief but pretty view, and then dives through 5 short tunnels driven in a soft conglomerate of the new red sandstone. In the intervals between these tunnels the cliffs rise above the traveller to a height of about 200 ft. In Feb. 1853, some 4,000 tons fell with a crash, carrying rails, railway, and wall into the sea. Providentially no train was passing at the time. A 6th tunnel leads to

15 m. **Teignmouth Stat.**, where the line quits the sea, and ascends the l. bank of the Teign.

**TEIGNMOUTH**,  $\star$  with the exception of Torquay, the largest watering place in the county, is divided into 2 parishes, E. and W. Teignmouth, forming 1 town. (Pop. 8,292.) It lies at the mouth of the wooded estuary of the Teign, the vista of which terminates grandly in a moorland ridge capped by the rocks of Heytor—the Langdale Pikes of Devon (see p. 142). Theriver (its name seems to be connected with *Don*, *Tone*, *Tanais*, river names that apparently contain a Celtic root signifying water), which rises in the northern quarter of Dartmoor, discharges its waters by a narrow channel obstructed by a shifting bar, and in the course of ages has accumulated at its mouth a huge bank of sand like the Warren of the Exe. This is called the **Den** (a name possibly connected with the Flemish “*Dunes*”), and forms a wide esplanade, on which are the **Public Assembly Rooms**, and which is the distinguishing feature of Teignmouth. A pleasure Pier has been constructed, projecting from the esplanade. At the end of the Den is a quaint little lighthouse, erected in

1844–45, for the direction of vessels approaching the river; and to this spot the stranger should proceed for a view up the Teign. He will observe in the foreground the bridge, which is said to be the longest in England. It is on 34 arches, having a swing-bridge at one end, and is 1,671 ft. long. It was constructed in 1825–27 at a cost of about 20,000*l.* On the other side of the river is the village of Shaldon and the promontory of the Ness. Under the shelter of the latter is the marine villa of the late Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who cut a carriage drive by tunnel to the shore. Looking E. from the Den, the Parson and Clerk Rocks are striking objects, and the Parson from this point really bears some resemblance to the figure of a monk in a cringing attitude. Some rare shells may be found on the sands, such as *Mactra lutaria* and *Nerita glauicina* or *Livid Nerite*. The hills above Shaldon command a bird's-eye view of the town.

The Danes are said to have landed at this place, and to have committed such havoc that the cliffs have ever since been the colour of blood. In the words of the poet—

"With blood they all the shore did staine,  
And the gray ocean into purple dy."

They no doubt more than once harried this coast; but there may be some confusion with the Northumbrian Tynemouth, where the scene of Ragnar Lodbrok's death (although that is perhaps mythical) is usually placed. In 1347 Teignmouth, then a fishing-village, was burnt by some French marauders, and again in 1690, in the reign of William and Mary, by the French admiral Tourville, after his defeat of the combined English and Dutch squadron, under the Earl of Torrington, off Beachy Head. (It was at this time that the Devon gentlemen, with their "following," gathered on Haldon, in the fashion so graphically described by Macaulay.) The admiral landed in Torbay, and despatched his galleys along the

shore. Teignmouth is a port, the number of vessels registered being 7, with a tonnage of 798. The harbour is considerable and safe; there is some trade with Newfoundland, and an export of china-clay from the parish of King's Teignton. Granite from the Heytor quarries was also formerly shipped from Teignmouth, but these quarries are no longer worked. Some shipbuilding, especially of yachts, is carried on. In the town, tables and other articles are manufactured from the madrepore marble of the neighbourhood.

The Teignmouth Churches are uninteresting, though that of E. Teignmouth (restd. and partly rebuilt 1889) has a very good font, and a Norm. doorway from the old ch. forms the S. entrance.

The Benedictine nuns who were driven from Dunkirk at the French Revolution, and afterwards long occupied the convent at Hammersmith, are now established at Teignmouth.

[From Teignmouth you can visit the Parson and Clerk Rocks, 1½ m. N.E., by a pleasant stroll along the beach as far as Smuggler's Lane, or by the railway sea wall, and can make a longer excursion to Chudleigh Rock, 8 m. (see p. 178), or about 6½ by true "Devonshire lanes," over the shoulder of Little Haldon from King's Teignton, and by the old mansion of Lyndridge (in the latter route, however, the stranger should be careful not to be benighted in the labyrinth of lanes); to Heytor, Becky Fall, and Lustleigh Cleave (see pp. 142 and 145), to Ashburton and Holne Chase (pp. 188, 189), and to Babbacombe (about 6 m. from Shaldon, across the ferry), Anstey's Cove, and Torquay. This last is a charming walk by the cliffs, passing the romantic cove of Maidencombe, and the landslip of Watcombe (see pp. 158–160). You can also visit the potteries at Bovey Tracey (see p. 140), and make an excursion by high-road, rail, or water to Newton (market-boats ply daily).]

[The Churches of Bishop's Teignton

and of Combe-in-Teignhead, about 2 m. from Teignmouth, rt. and l. of the river, retain some early features, although both have been much tampered with. The ch. of Bishop's Teignton (where are 2 late Norm. doorways) is entirely mantled in ivy, and its perfect dryness (Devon churches suffer greatly from damp) is a proof that the protection of ivy is by no means to be despised. At Radway, 1 m. from Bishop's Teignton (pop. 1,085, *small inns*), *Bp. Grandisson* (1327-69) built a palace, of which the walls of the chapel alone remain. The bishop declares in his will that he had built "domos utiles et sumptuosas" here, as a secure asylum for the bishops if their other temporalities should at any time be seized by the Crown.]

[A very pleasant walk may be taken from Teignmouth, crossing the ferry to Shaldon, and proceeding thence by Ringmoor to Combe-in-Teignhead (pop. 545, alehouse). Thence a lane leads to Stoke-in-Teignhead (pop. 511, Church House inn), from which place the high road between Teignmouth and Torquay is soon reached, and we return to the ferry at Shaldon. The round will be about 6 m., through true Devonshire lanes, bright in springtime with wildflowers. The ch. of Ringmoor need not detain the tourist. That of Combe-in-Teignhead has some Dec. portions. It was partly restd. in 1887, when 2 large squints were discovered in the chancel, and a curious Dec. window in the S. transept. The arcades have been re-worked. The situation of the village is charming. The ch. of Stoke is Perp., and the wreathed capitals deserve notice; there is a fine brass within the altar rails (said to be the oldest in Devon) to John Syms, canon of Exeter and rector of this parish. At Rocombe, in this parish, a long trench, which had served as a "kitchen midden," was excavated in 1865, and yielded shells, pottery, fragments of glass, iron, etc., which indicated that a Brito-Roman settlement had existed here. (See "Rep.

of the Dev. Assoc. 1866.") The views from the high ground above Stoke, both over the sea and toward Dartmoor, are very fine; and Teignmouth is well seen in descending by the Ness. The "Teignhead," from which these villages are named, seems to be a small tributary of the river.]

[About 3 m. N.W. of Teignmouth, in a hollow under Little Haldon, are the ruins of Lithwell Chapel, in which, runs the legend, some time in the 16th cent. dwelt a villainous priest, who waylaid travellers on the neighbouring heath, despoiled them of their money, hoarded his ill-gotten booty beneath the altar of this chapel, and threw the bodies of his victims into a well. This well may be seen among the ruins, covered with a slab of granite, and, of course, is a sufficient voucher for the truth of the story.]

Proceeding by rail, on leaving the stat. at Teignmouth is seen the red promontory of the Ness at Shaldon, and the long straggling bridge; and higher up the estuary the village of Combe-in-Teignhead, in a lovely dell. Then King's Teignton (pop. 1,808, inn) is passed—birthplace, in 1628, of *Theophilus Gale*, the Non-conformist divine. The Church, restd. 1865, is Perp., large and fine, and contains, among others, a curious epitaph to a former vicar, *Richard Adlam* (ob. 1670), headed "Apotrophe ad Mortem," and beginning—"Damn'd tyrant! Can't profaner blood suffice?" and several chained books. The line now reaches the confluence of 3 water-channels, where a fine view opens up the course of the river towards Stover Lodge (see p. 140), Heytor, and other Dartmoor hills. At King's Teignton, the clay, which forms part of a remarkable deposit occupying the basins of the Bovey and Teign rivers, is largely dug and exported for use in various potteries. It is of excellent quality, and the clay mines here (the best clay is got by sinking shafts and driving) are worth notice. There are 4 companies at work. Across the Teign is

20½ m. Newton Abbot Junct. Stat., at Newton Abbot and close to Newton Bushel. The old Roman road crossed the river at Teign bridge, a little higher up the stream. The piers of a Roman bridge were laid bare here in 1815, and remains of the paved way were found 15 ft. below the present surface. A ford, at some distance below, is still called Hackneild (Icen-hilde) ford. (Chudleigh Rock, Ug-brooke Park, and the Pottery at Bovey Tracey, are distant from Newton 5 to 6 m.)

Here is the Junction with the railways to Torquay and Kingswear, and with the line up the valley of the Teign to Moreton Hampstead and Chudleigh.

**NEWTON** (pop. 10,951) is a town composed of **Newton Abbot**, once subject to **Tor Abbey**, and **Newton Bushel**, commemorative of its lord in the 13th cent. (**Newton Abbot** is in the parish of **Wolborough**; **Newton Bushel** in that of **Highweek**.) It is beautifully situated in a vale, on the Lemon rivulet, which here joins the Teign. The town has been much extended since it became a railway centre. Its market is widely known for its abundant supplies. Here William of Orange made his first declaration after landing in Torbay, at a stone still preserved in Wolborough St. in front of the chapel. He encamped his army on Milber Down, establishing his headquarters at **Forde**, and the next day proceeded on his march to Exeter.

The parish Church of **Wolborough** (ded. to St. Mary) is wholly Perp., with a plain tower. The S. door is set in a square head, with a deep hollow moulding with flowers. The capitals of the nave piers resemble bands, and are coarsely executed. There is a good deal of wood screen-work, late Perp., restd. and in excellent order; much of the original colour remains. It severs the chancel and 2 side chapels or ancient pews, called the **Manor House** and **Rectory seats**: these are

curious. The brass lectern is said to have been dug up at Bovey Heathfield, where it had been buried during the Civil war. The font, of Norm. date, has a bowl of a fine red gritstone (Roborough stone), boldly and most effectively ornamented. In the windows, among fragments of good stained glass, are many shields of arms, including those of Thomas, 6th Earl of Devon, beheaded 1462. Wolborough was a parcel of the great barony of Okehampton, as shown by various confirmations of the Courtenays to the Abbot of Torre (or Tor), and thus it remained until after the death of the Earl. The arms of *Sir W. Courtenay, Kt.*, are carved on the gallery. In the chancel is the elaborate marble tomb, with effigies and canopy, of *Sir Richd. Reynell, of Forde* (d. 1633), and *Lucy* his wife.

The Perp. tower of the old Chapel of St. Leonard at the E. end of Wolborough St. contains a carillon of 8 bells and a clock placed in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The chapel has been pulled down. It was no doubt erected by the Abbot of Torre, the old lord of the borough, and is first mentioned 29th May, 1350. St. Paul's Church, built in 1859 by the then Earl of Devon (*T. W. Rowell*, architect), is of good E. Eng. character, and is generally open. A very handsome Market, with Italian elevation, has been built from the designs of Mr. John Chudleigh at a cost of 6,000*l.*. There are 2 blocks, with a lofty clock-turret. The Church of **Newton Bushel** is All Saints', Highweek, and stands on an eminence nearly 1 m. from the town, and was originally a chapelry of King's Teign顿. The ch. itself, Perp., is interesting, and the E. window of the S. aisle deserves notice. The inner moulding is charged alternately with the horseshoe of the Ferrers and the water bouget of the Yarde. The chancel and S. aisle were lengthened 1892. The view from the churchyard of Dartmoor, Haldon, and the estuary of the Teign is fine.

Some interesting Excursions 1

be made from Newton, and the walks in the neighbourhood are fine. (a) Ascend the hill which overlooks the stat. and make the circuit of its summit, Wolborough Ch. at the W. end being the central point of the walk. There is a very wide view, commanding Dartmoor, Bradley Woods, the hills towards Teignmouth, and part of the channel. (b) Along the N. side of Bradley, past Bradley House, and thence N. to the Ashburton road, or S. by Ogwell to the Totnes road.

The greenstone of Knowle's Hill, a little N. of Newton Bushel, is flanked by a trap ash, which contains numerous specimens of the trilobite, marked as a fossil of the Devonian age—*Phacops levis*. This trilobite is well known on the Continent, but is found in no other part of Britain, except at Ilfracombe, and in the Pilton beds.<sup>1</sup>

Forde House, close to the rly. stat., is the property of the Earl of Devon, but is now occupied by W. J. Watts, Esq., J.P. It was erected in the reign of Jas. I. by Sir Richard Reynell, whose dau. married Sir Wm. Waller, the Parliamentary general, and their dau. brought it to the Courtenays of Powderham. Sir Richard here entertained Chas. I., Duke "Steenie," and the rest of the court, on their way to and on their return from Plymouth, in Sept. 1625. During the Rebellion, Forde was the scene of some memorable actions. It was thrice taken by either party before Fairfax and Waller finally captured it. Here, too, the Prince of Orange slept on his road from Torbay to Exeter, in a room still pointed out. The house has been repaired in good taste. Bradley House (Miss Wall, to whom application for seeing it should be made) is a curious old manor house, with a chapel; it is now used partly as a farmhouse, but is very perfect, and stands in a level mead

of peculiar beauty. It is a 15th-cent. mansion, and was the seat of the Yardes from the reign of Rich. II. to about 1750. It originally formed a quadrangle; but 3 of the sides have been taken down. The chapel (now made a drawing-room) and hall remain, and the principal front, with 3 oriel windows projecting from the upper floor. The mead in which the house stands is the entrance to the lovely scenery of Bradley Vale and Woods, a spot dear to artists and pleasure-seekers.

There is a fine view from the Ogwell Rocks, S.W. of Newton. West Ogwell House, which descended from the Reynells to the Taylors, is now the residence of Daniel Scrutton, Esq., J.P.

Haccombe and the camp of Milber Down may perhaps be best visited from Newton. (See p. 151.)

(c) A longer excursion may be made from Newton to the churches of Abbot's Kerswell ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) and Ipplepen (3 m.), returning by a longer route through Tor Bryan and Denbury. The Church of Abbot's Kerswell (= cross well) is for the most part Perp. It belonged to the great Abbey of Torre. The ch. has been restd. (Butterfield arch.), when a remarkably large statue of the Blessed Virgin was discovered at the angle of the S.E. chancel window. It was for ages buried in mortar and is much mutilated, but shows that English sculpture was no mean art at the period when it was wrought. In the chancel is a brass to Captain Hare, of H.M.S. *Eurydice*, lost in 1878. Near the ch. is an ancient and interesting house provided for the accommodation of the parishioners from a distance who here spent their time between services: a large upper room for the women, and one below for the men. The parish is famous for its cider.

Ipplepen (pop. 856, small inns), which seems to have retained a British name, stands high, and commands very fine views W. and S. The Church (restd. 1892) is Perp., with some good details; the E. window

<sup>1</sup> In tables of fossils, by Mr. R. Etheridge, Palaeontologist to Geological Survey, 1867, it is marked as occurring at Ilfracombe (Middle Devonian), and in the Pilton beds (Upper Devonian).

flamboyant, of 5 lights; and an ancient roodscreen of beautiful design, though much mutilated. The tower dates from about 1440. Among the plate is an ancient gilt chalice of elegant form. There was here a cell attached to the Benedictine Abbey of Fougères, and established by Ralph of Fougères, whose ancestor received the manor from the Conqueror. The ch. was granted to the same abbey; but when the alien cells were seized, it was given to the College of St. Mary Ottery. A small valley called **Stoney Combes**, here, is picturesque. The red and purple marbles, of which there are large quarries in this parish, are celebrated, and are now used extensively in the decoration of churches and other buildings. **Tor Bryan Church** is also Perp., but early in the style. There is a very good screen with painted figures of saints, a gilt and painted pulpit, a S. porch with stone groined roof, and a large quantity of ancient glass. The manor was in the hands of the *Bryans* from Hen. II. to Rich. II. It afterwards belonged to the *Petres*; and here was born *Sir William Petre* (or Peter), who, "made of the willow and not of the oak," was successively in the confidence of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and managed to "convey" to himself a goodly share of the monastic spoils. There is some striking scenery here, with masses of broken rock rising into tors: hence the name. Note the sign of the wayside inn, **Church House**.

The **Church of Denbury**, with the Manor, belonged, from before the Conquest till the Dissolution, to **Tavistock Abbey**. Ded. in 1318, it was repaired in 1845, and the chancel restd. in 1866. In this village also is a **Church House** inn. **Denbury House** (J. Nelson Kiddle, Esq.) is an interesting Elizabethan mansion, and was in the 16th cent. a residence of the monks of Tavistock. Above the village S.E. rises the height of **Denbury Down**, conspicuous throughout the district. It is crowned by a large

entrenchment, in form an irregular oval, 250 yds. long by 200 broad. Toward the middle are the remains of 2 nearly circular mounds. There is a single agger and a fosse 19 ft. deep, beyond which is another of greater strength close to the inner vallum E. and N., but stretching away widely W. **Denbury** is the **Deveneburie** of Domesday, and it has been regarded as the "*Statio Deventia*" of the Geographer of Ravenna. There is a very wide view from the camp.

After quitting Newton, the line no longer follows a well-defined valley, but threads its way through a series of combes, many of which are in the limestone, and much resemble in their features some of the upper Dovedale scenery. The steepness of the gradient at several points is proclaimed by the uneasy and measured puffing of the engine, but this immediately ceases, and the train proceeds with sudden velocity, after passing the short **Daignton Tunnel** at the summit, and reaching a valley tributary to the Dart. The line passes close to the interesting Perp. ch. of **Little Hempston** (see p. 93) on the rt., and on the l. within a mile or so of the romantic ruins of **Berry Pomeroy Castle** (see p. 90); and then crossing the Dart, in view of **Dartington House** (see p. 92), reaches in

**28½ m. Totnes Junct. Stat.**, under the ivy-covered keep of the Castle on the escarpment of the hill. (For excursion tickets enabling the holder to travel by str. down the Dart to Dartmouth, and return by rail *via* Torquay and **Newton Abbot**, see *Index and Directory*.)

The old town of **Totnes**‡ (pop. 4,016), from the margin of the river Dart, climbs the steep acclivity of a hill, and stretches itself along its brow, commanding a view of the winding stream and of the country in its vicinity, but sheltered at the same time by higher hills on every side. The place is of great antiquity; and the name (in Domesday, *Totneis*)

doubtless derived from the Anglo-Saxon *tot*, *toten*, to project—as in Tothill, Tottenham—and *ness* or *nes*, a “nose” or headland. [The original “Totnes” may have been either Berry Head or Prawle Point—the most southerly point of land in Devon. The whole coast was named from it; and the landing of *Brutus of Troy* is fixed by *Layamon* (writing about 1205) at “Dertemuth in Totenes.” The name became at last confined to the chief town of the district.] Local tradition, however, has long placed the scene of the landing at the town of Totnes; and the stone on which *Brutus* first set foot (a projecting mass of native rock, now smoothed) is still pointed out in the Fore St., nearly opposite the Mayoralty. Proclamations were formerly read by the mayor, standing on this rock. The words of *Brutus* are said to have been—

“Here I sit, and here I rest,  
And this town should be called Totnes.”

(The fact that the rock is high on the side of the hill is a trifle in such a legend.) The tradition which thus gave the Britons, like their Roman masters, a Trojan origin, was no doubt of Roman invention, but seems to have been readily appropriated, probably during the period when the British kingdom of Damnonia was powerful and flourishing, before the English conquest had extended so far westward. It was universally believed during the middle ages, and received of course a fresh vitality after the publication of the “lying book” of Geoffrey of Monmouth, where Totnes is for the first time named as the scene of the landing. The landing itself is mentioned by *Nennius*—a proof of the much greater antiquity of the legend. Totnes—no doubt the “Ad Durium” of the Itineraries—is situated upon a Roman road which ran from Exeter to the Tamar, by Ugbrooke, Newton Bushel, Totnes, and Boringdon Park. It is one of the oldest boroughs in the country, and in Domesday is said to

be subject to the same services as Exeter and only to be taxed with that city; its first charter was granted 1205. The borough returned 2 members to Parliament from the reign of Edw. I. till it was disfranchised in 1867. Fragments still remain of the walls with which it was formerly surrounded, and other proofs of its antiquity are the ruins of the castle, the venerable ch., and some houses in High St. with piazzas and projecting gables. The Eastgate still stretches across Fore St. and divides it from High St., and in its upper chamber retains some good wood-carving of Tudor age, and over the chimney-piece heads of Hen. VIII. and Jane Seymour. The Northgate, a Norm. arch close to the Castle, is also standing.

In the 12th and 13th cents. Totnes was one of the chief clothing towns of England; and “hose of fine Totnes” appear in sundry romances, and now and then in the Welsh “Mabinogion,” when the dress of an important personage is described as especially splendid. The country in the neighbourhood is very picturesque. Dartington parish has a fine growth of timber and also a store of wealth below the surface of the ground, yielding chocolate and madrepore marbles.

Totnes is connected with its suburb of Bridgetown Pomeroy by a bridge built in 1828, at a cost of 12,000*l.* Steps descend from it to a small island, planted by the then Duke of Somerset for public use.

Among the natives of this place were *Benjamin Kennicott*, 1718, the Hebrew scholar, and collator of the Hebrew Bible (his father was the parish clerk, and the inscription on his tomb in Totnes churchyard was written by Dr. Kennicott, then canon of Ch. Ch., Oxford); *Edward Lye*, author of the Saxon dictionary, born here, the son of a schoolmaster, in 1704; *Charles Babbage*, of the “Calculating Machine”; the artist *Wm. Brockedon*, 1787, distinguished for his literary attainments and fertile

invention, and so widely known as a pioneer in Alpine travel before Alpine Clubs were thought of (specimens of his skill as a painter may be seen at Exeter and Dartmouth); and *Wm. John Wills*, to whom, "the first with Burke to cross the Australian continent" and who "perished in returning" (June 28, 1861), there is a monument on the *Plains*, a space in front of the Seven Stars Hotel. *Sir Geo. Carew*, famous in the Irish wars of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was created *Earl of Totnes*—and *Chas. Fitz-Charles*, a natural son of *Chas. II.*, was made *Viscount Totnes*; but the title died with him.

The Castle stands on the summit of the hill, and appears to have been founded by a certain *Judhael*, on whom the Manor was bestowed at the Conquest. The name of this adventurer indicates his Breton origin. He received an enormous estate in Devon, and much land in Cornwall; and Totnes, besides giving him a personal title (*Judhael of Totnes*), became the head of a great honour or barony. The castle, like that of Exeter, occupies the summit of a steep hill, rising from the river, on which the town is built. Like Exeter, also, it had no regular keep-tower; but the "motte" or mound is surrounded by a circular wall. The mound may well be much earlier than the castle, and was perhaps the site of a stronghold in the British period. The existing wall, a mere ruin of crumbling red stones profusely mantled with ivy, is probably not earlier than Hen. I.'s time. The position of the Castle, on the first bridge over the Dart, and on the ancient line of route, rendered it of some importance. The mound commands a very interesting view of the windings of the river and of the rich surrounding country. The grounds around it are planted, and have been opened to the public by the 11th Duke of Somerset. The honour or barony of Totnes passed from *Judhael* to the *Novants*, *Cantilupes*, and *Zouches*, which last great house retained it until the attainder of *Lord Zouche*,

when Hen. VII. gave it to *Sir Rd. Edgcumbe*, from whose grandson it passed to *Lord Edw. Seymour. Leland*, when he visited the castle early in the 16th cent., found a "strong dungeon" and the castle wall maintained. The "logginges of the castle," he adds, "be clene in ruin."

The Church (ded. to St. Mary), a fine and stately building, was originally a Norm. structure of the 11th cent. It was rebuilt in the 13th; and, as it now stands, it belongs to the 15th cent. (An indulgence to all contributors to the work was granted by *Bp. Lacy* in 1432.) It had suffered greatly within and without, from both time and unsightly arrangements; and it has been gradually undergoing restoration, both external and internal, since 1866, from plans furnished by the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, and was reopened after its last restoration in 1889. The main arcade is lofty and well-proportioned; but the glory of the ch. are the stone canopied Screens (recently restd.) which separate the nave from the chancel and chancel aisles, and were erected in 38th Hen. VI. (1459–60). These are beautiful in design and execution, and (in stone work) are most rare in Devon. The nave has been restd.; galleries at the W. end and over the rood-screen have been removed; the tower arch, of fine proportions, has been opened; the arches and pillars repaired; and the carved stone pulpit also has been restd. An oak reredos has been erected by T. C. Kellock, Esq., in the chancel, which supersedes the inappropriate Corinthian altarpiece. There is a good S. porch, and a very fine internal rood-turret on the N. side of the chancel. The tower is fine and massive, and topped by crocketed pinnacles, which are less common here than farther west. There are figures in the niches, and a curious bust of *Bp. Lacy*. The buttresses on the S. side of the should be noticed. There are

monuments in the ch., but of little interest, save one on the S. side, 1555; and in the churchyard is a punning epitaph to Edward Luke, shoemaker, like the one already noticed at Lidford. The ch. was given by *Judhael of Totnes* to the Benedictine monastery at Angers; and he also founded here a priory in connection with that abbey. It stood on the N.E. side of the ch. *John Prince* (author of the "Worthies of Devon") was vicar of Totnes from 1676 to 1681.

In a room over the S. porch is the Parochial Library—a good collection of weighty volumes on divinity. Among them are the works of *S.S. Augustine, Ambrose, and Gregory*, and of "*the High and Mighty K. James*"; *the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, Birkhead's Protestant Evidence*, and *Walton's Polyglott*.

The stranger should be directed to the Public Walk below the bridge, whence the strs. set out for Dartmouth, and to a path along the banks of the mill-leat from the Seven Stars. The finest view of Totnes is to be obtained from the second lodge on the carriage drive to Sharpham.

In the neighbourhood of Totnes are Sharpham (Miss Durant); Fol laton (Stanley E. G. Cary, Esq., J.P.); Dartington (Arthur Champernowne, Esq.); Tristford (Mrs. Trist); and Broomborough (Mrs. Phillips). At Bowden (2 m. S.) are the remains of a chapel, consecrated in 1417. Bowden was the ancient seat of a family which took its name from the place; and afterwards of Sir Edward Giles.

The principal Excursions from Totnes are :

(a) The ruins of Berry Pomeroy Castle, situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. from Totnes, in a thick wood; to reach them the traveller will pursue the Torquay road for 1 m. and then take the road l. to the village of Berry Pomeroy (pop. 1,073, no inn). Here he will notice the fine church (restd. 1879) built by one of the Pomerroys, which lie the remains of *John*

*Prince*, who was vicar here for 42 years, and died 1723. It contains a good screen with the rood-loft projection and pulpit, 2 monuments, with effigies of Pomerroys (one dating 1475), and an elaborate monument to Lord Edw. Seymour, son of the "Protector" Duke of Somerset (died 1598), and his son, Sir Edw. Seymour (died 1613), with wife and children. The S. porch and the W. tower should be noticed. The ch. is mainly Perp. (circ. 1400?—the arms of *Bp. Stafford*, 1395–1419, occur in stained glass), but contains E. Eng. and Dec. portions. Beyond the village there are signs of the ruin in the neighbourhood. An ivy-mantled wall stretches in fragments across the fields, and an aged tree here and there remains as a memorial of the ancient deer-park. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. the visitor reaches the entrance of a wood, where the key of the castle must be obtained at the lodge. He is immediately received by noisy acclamations from an ancient rookery, and, having descended a winding road, comes suddenly upon the remains of the once stately mansion of the Seymours. This interesting ruin derives a peculiar charm from its retirement, and from the lofty trees which encompass and have penetrated its deserted halls and courts. But an imperfect idea is obtained of its size and romantic position on the approach, as the whole is so embedded in ivy, and screened by wood, that little more of it can be seen than the great gateway. The stranger should gain an opposite eminence by following the path to the rt. of the gateway, and ascending the hill above the quarry which he will observe on the opposite side of the valley. From that point he will command a small solitary glen, watered by a little rivulet, and thickly wooded, and will obtain an excellent view of the ruin rising among the trees. The interior of the castle displays the usual grass-grown courts, mossy walls, old chimneys, broken arches, and crumbling steps descending into so-called dun-

geons and underground passages. Trees are rooted in every nook and cranny, and ivy hangs the whole with verdurous festoons. The oldest part of the ruin is the great gateway sculptured with the arms of Pomeroy (a lion rampant, gules, within a border inverted, sable—but these are now concealed behind the ivy), and a circular tower, called St. Margaret's, connected with this gateway by a curtain wall. In this tower, according to tradition, *Lady Eleanor de Pomerai* was confined by her sister. This portion of the building dates from the early part of the 13th cent., and was perhaps the work of *Henry de Pomeroy*, one of the most powerful barons of the West during the reigns of John and Hen. III. The body of the building is the ruin of a sumptuous mansion begun later (see post). The original castle is said to have been erected by *Ralph de Pomeroy*, to whom the manor, with 58 others in Devon, and many in Cornwall, was given by the Conqueror. The Castle here became the Head of the Honour. The Pomerroys were wealthy and powerful. A fragment of their Norm. stronghold still remains in the Cinglais, not far from Falaise. (It is there called "Château Ganne"—Ganelon's Castle—a name given in Normandy to more than one such ruin, and commemorating the famous traitor of romance, who betrayed the Christian host,

"When Charlemagne with all his peerage fell  
By Fontarabia."

It is really the Château de la Pomeraye; and here no doubt was the original "pomeraie," or orchard, which gave name to the stronghold and to the family.) *Joel de Pomeroy* married a natural daughter of Hen. I., sister of Reginald, E. of Cornwall. *Ethelward de Pomeroy* (whose name seems to indicate that the Pomerroys had connected themselves with some old English house) was the restorer, temp. Hen. II., of Buckfast Abbey (see p. 183). *Henry de Pomeroy* fortified his castles of Berry

Pomeroy and of St. Michael's Mount in behalf of Prince John; and on Richard's return fled to the latter, where, says the tradition, he "caused himself to be let blood to death." (A local legend asserts that he remained at Berry Pomeroy, and that when the king's pursuivants arrived there to arrest him he mounted on horseback and leaped over the precipice toward the valley, killing himself by the fall.) His son was active on the side of Simon de Montfort, and the "Miracula Simonis" (App. to Rishanger's Chronicle, Camden Soc. ed.) record an appearance of the great Earl, after his death, to this *Henry de Pomeroy*. The Pomerroys resided in their castle here until the reign of Edw. VI., when *Sir Thomas Pomeroy* engaged deeply in the Devon rebellion of 1549. This Sir Thomas is described as a "symple gente," and his life was spared; he appears to have served with some distinction in France during the reign of Hen. VIII., and it was probably his military knowledge which led to his prominent position in this rebellion. His estate, however, suffered most severely; and, though he seems to have retained Berry Pomeroy for a time, it soon passed into the hands of *Lord Seymour of Sudeley*, brother of the "Protector" Duke of Somerset.

"This family of Seymour built at the N. and E. end of the quadrangle a magnificent structure, at the charges, as fame relates, of upwards of 20,000*l.*, but never brought it to perfection, as the W. side of the quadrangle was never begun. The apartments were very splendid, especially the dining-room, which was adorned, besides paint, with statues and figures cut in alabaster with elaborate art and labour; but the chimney-piece, of polished marble curiously engraven, was of great cost and value. The number of apartments of the whole may be collected hence, if report be true, that it was a good day's work for a servant but to open and shut the casements belonging to them. ¶

withstanding which, 'tis now demolished, and all this glory lieth in the dust."<sup>1</sup> According to a tradition, Berry Pomeroy was destroyed in the 18th cent. by lightning, traces of which are apparent. Its last occupant was *Sir Edward Seymour*, the famous leader of the country party, who lived here in great splendour in the reign of Jas. II., and whose pride knew no bounds. "I believe you are of the family of the Duke of Somerset," said William of Orange to him after his landing. "Pardon me," answered Sir Edward, "the Duke of Somerset is of my family." The ruins still belong, with the manor, to his descendants, and are in the possession of the present Duke of Somerset. Since the Conquest, therefore, the manor of Berry Pomeroy has been in the hands of but 2 families—the *Pomeroy*s and the *Seymours*. *Polypodium semilacerum* has been found in the woods.

(b) **Dartington**, seat of the Champernownes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Totnes, and rt. of the Ashburton road (to reach it follow the latter for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond the stat., and then take a lane rt., cross a stream, and continue through a wood and across some fields to another lane which leads to the house). Dartington was given by the Conqueror to the Norm. William de Falaise. No castle was ever erected here; but Dartington became the Head of a Barony or Honour. From that period it has successively belonged to the families of *Martyn*, *Audley*, *Vere*, *Holland*, and, for a short time, *Courtenay*. **Dartington House** is very interesting as comprising a part of the mansion of the Dukes of Exeter, and in particular the great hall and kitchen, the latter ruinous. The hall is a roofless building, 70 ft. in length by 40 in breadth, and has a huge old fireplace 16 ft. broad, and a porch with groined ceiling bearing the escutcheon of Holland, and the white hart chained, the badge of Rich. II.

(whose half-brother was *John Holland, Duke of Exeter*). The house was originally built in 2 quadrangles. The earliest part of the building remaining is the *old hall*, on the E. side of the quadrangle at the N.E. corner. This, with the gateway at its S. end, is of very plain work, early in the 14th cent., and has a good wooden roof. The N. and S. sides of the quadrangle are of the middle of the 14th cent. The former has 3 singular porches, looking like large buttresses; the 2 eastern ones have each a double inner doorway; all have rooms over them. There is one external staircase. At the end of the pile are some of the original windows, and on the W. side, which was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth and is inhabited by the owner (A. M. Champernowne, Esq.), a terraced garden, well laid out in the Italian style. The ancient Church of Dartington stood close to the Hall, and was of Perp. date. It was pulled down 1878, except the Dec. tower, and rebuilt in a more central part of the parish, near the high road between Totnes and Ashburton. The fine pulpit of the reign of Hen. VII., and a richly carved oak screen, have been removed from the old ch. to the new, but the ancient and interesting monuments of the Champernownes have gone, no one knows whither. A curious monument in plaster to the family of Sir Arthur Champernowne is now preserved in the old tower. (See p. 152 for some further notice of the Champernownes.) The scenery surrounding the Hall is varied and pleasing. The river sweeps through a wooded vale, and the old town of Totnes terminates the view. In the picturesque parsonage of Dartington were born (sons of the Ven. Archdeacon of Totnes) *Robert Hurrell Froude*, and the historian *James Anthony Froude*.

(c) The stranger may ramble from Totnes to **Buckfastleigh**, **Ashburton**, **Holne Chase**, and **Buckland** (see pp. 183–189). On the road from Totnes up the valley of the Dart he should

<sup>1</sup> *Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

notice the view from Staverton Bridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Dartington (on the hill l. is Bigadon, J. Fleming, Esq., J.P.), and the pretty picture formed by Austin's Bridge in connection with the ch. of Buckfastleigh. He should also turn off from the road at Cadaford Lane, before reaching Austin's Bridge. The summit of Cadover Hill is near the spot chosen by *Turner* for his view of Buckfast Abbey, once in the possession of Mr. Windus of Tottenham. The valley of the Dart, scattered over with fine trees, lies before the spectator:

"Meadows trim with daisies pied,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide."

Nor is any other feature of the great poet's description wanting. Steep hills close in the valley on either side, and on their slopes lie orchard, and farm, and tower, "bosomed high in tufted trees." Towards the centre of the picture rises Buckfast Abbey, round which the river winds; and, beyond that, the woods of Holne Chase and Buckland, all closed in by the long range of the Dartmoor hills, lifting their granite crests against the sky. Buckfastleigh and its neighbourhood are well known for quarries of black marble.

(d) Short excursions may be made to—

1. The old gateway and remains of the chapel of Cornworthy Priory (about 4 m. S.E. of Totnes, on the farm of Court Prior), an Augustinian nunnery founded in the 14th cent. by the *Zouches*, then lords of Totnes.

2. Little Hempston or Hempston Arundell (pop. 215, inn), 2 m. N.E. of Totnes; it is so called from its position on the "riveret" of the Hems. Here there is an interesting Perp. Church, rebuilt 1439, with a good screen, and some fine old glass in the N. chancel window. In the 3 window recesses of the S. aisle are 3 effigies—a Crusader (cross-legged), much defaced, perhaps Sir John Arundell (the Arundells were lords of this manor from Hen. I.'s time); a knight in plate armour; and a lady. The ch. was restd. in 1864. The old

parsonage (now a farmhouse) is a curious small house not later than the 14th cent., built round a square court. The hall, which remains perfect, is on the S. side, with buttresses at the W. end. From the corner of the hall a circular staircase ascends to the solar on the S. side of the court. It is exactly the priest's house of *Chaucer's* time.

3. Dean Prior and the Vale of Dean Burn (see p. 187), leaving Totnes by the road l. of the high-road to Plymouth (opposite the Castle), which joins the Plymouth road just short of (2 m.) Dun Cross. Here take a road to the rt. and ascend by steep lanes to the village of Battery (pop. 400, again a *Church House inn*), where a glorious prospect towards Dartmoor bursts upon the view. Dean Prior is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther N.W.

(e) 2 m. from Totnes, rt. of the Kingsbridge road, is

Harberton Church, one of the most interesting in the county, a fine Perp. ch., containing a stone pulpit (a very valuable example), gilt and coloured, its niches filled with figures of the Apostles. There is also a fine roodscreen, painted and gilt (restd. 1871). The S. porch is good. Near the village (pop. 1,278, another *Church House inn*) is an edge-tool manufactory. The next point of interest on this road is

6 m. Stanborough Camp, an irregular oval entrenchment, having a single vallum from 18 to 30 ft. high, with a fosse and an additional rampart on the S. Within the camp was a very large barrow or cairn of stones, which was opened in 1799, and a perfect kistvaen found within it. There are other barrows without the vallum, but the stones from all have been removed for road-making. Bones, charcoal, ashes, and a rude urn have been found in them. One hundred yards S. of the castle there are traces of an elliptical earthwork, at the end of which was a high upright stone (now gone) called the "

Man." The adjoining Hundred is called "Stanborough"—but this camp is in the Hundred of Coleridge.

About 2 m. E. is the village of Blackawton (pop. 588, inns) [*Blaighedun* = the hill-fort—the British name of the adjoining camp before it received its later name of Stanborough or Stonebarrow?], where the Church, partly E. Eng., has a fine buttressed tower. There is a rood-screen and parclose. The ch. itself was restd. in 1887, and the chancel in 1893.

(For other places of interest on this road, see Kingsbridge, p. 237.)

(f) The most pleasant excursion from Totnes, the descent of the river to Dartmouth. Strs. leave Totnes twice every day during the summer when the tide permits (N.B. the river is unsightly at low water), and make the voyage to Dartmouth, (12 m.) in 1½ hr. The river pursues a course among shelving hills and woods; but the great charm of the scenery lies in the vagaries of the stream, which is much deflected, and twists and doubles as if determined to push a passage where nature had denied one. Hence the river has the appearance of a string of lakes, an illusory effect well seen from a hill at Sharpham, whence no less than 10 distinct sheets of water are in view, each apparently isolated and land-locked. The voyager, having started from Totnes, glides swiftly with the stream, soon sweeping to the l. in full view of (rt.) Sharpham (Miss Durant), where the hills lie intermingled, as if to oppose a further progress, and the river begins its beautiful convolutions. The traveller has barely time for an admiring glance backward at the ch. tower of Totnes, before a sudden turn to the rt. displays one of the most striking reaches of the river, apparently closed at the farther end by the dense foliage of —ham Wood. The hills, how-  
on open on the l., and the

boat enters another glistening sheet of water, bounded on the rt. by a crescent of trees so grand in its proportions as to claim an interesting place in the traveller's reminiscences. It is further remarkable as containing one of the largest rookeries in the county, and as haunted by an echo, which the stranger must not fail to salute. Here is also a heronry, one of the few remaining in England. From this reach the voyager again turns to the rt., and then to the l., opening a long vista of the river, which expands at the end to a spacious basin, known as Galmp-ton Bay (Galmp-ton itself, at the head of the creek, with its small quay and air of homely repose, is worth a visit). In this reach will be observed on the l. the village of Stoke Gabriel, the woods of *Maisonette* (Adm. Dawkins, J.P.), and (also l.) *Sandridge* (Baroness De Virte, who on the death of Lord Cranstoun, in 1869, succeeded as life tenant of the Devon estates of Richard Barre, 2nd Lord Ashburton, d. 1823). At Sandridge was born *John Davis*, the navigator—the discoverer in 1585 of Davis' Straits, and killed on the coast of Malacca in 1605. At the edge of the rt. bank, nearly opposite Sandridge, the liveliest echo on the river will be found among some trees. In the next reach, which bends to the rt., the stream contracts, and lofty ridges bound it on each side; on the rt. is the picturesque village of *Dittisham* (pop. 625, inn), famous for damson plums. In the Church is a good stone pulpit and wooden screen, also some modern stained glass. A *ferry* plies from here to *Greenway Quay* on the other bank. L. are the woods of *Greenway* (T. B. Bolitho, Esq., M.P., J.P.), once a house of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, and the birthplace of *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*. At the narrowest part, in the middle of the stream, a rock called the *Anchor Stone* is visible at low water, and rises abruptly from a depth of more than 10 fath. It was on this rock, according to a local legend, that Raleigh smoked

his first *English* pipe. The voyager, having passed the Anchor Stone, feels the breeze of the sea, and, skirting the slopes of Mount Boone, memorable in the siege of Dartmouth, and passing H.M. training-ships for naval cadets, *Britannia* and *Hindostan*, in a few minutes reaches the haven for which he is bound—

**DARTMOUTH** ✘ (pop. 6,025). (See p. 165.)

After leaving Totnes, a short tunnel brings the train to

35½ m. **Brent Stat.** (for the branch line from here to Kingsbridge, see p. 234). **South Brent** ✘ is a small town (pop. 1,580) on the Avon, with the Dartmoor tors to N., and below that striking eminence **Brent Hill**. The town is a good centre both for the tourist and the angler, as the moor in the neighbourhood is interesting, and the fishing includes trout in the upper waters (free of charge), and salmon in the lower. It is also within easy reach of many of the meets of the Dartmoor foxhounds (W. Coryton, Esq., of Highlands, Ivybridge, M.F.H.) Here you should notice the wild river-bed at the bridge, and the old Church (restd. 1871), which has a tower of very early Norm. character, and some good flamboyant windows. The tower (at the W. end) was apparently the central tower of a Norm. ch., the rest of which may have been removed when the present ch. was built. This contains early portions, but is chiefly Perp. Brent, both manor and ch., belonged to the Abbey of Buckfast from a period before the Conquest; and the manor, after the Dissolution, was one of those which fell to the lot of *Sir William Petre*.

Brent Hill (1,017 ft.), lofty and pyramidal, is conspicuous in all this part of the country. It is not granite, but consists of horn-blendic trap. On the crest are the ruins (from below they look like a rock) of a windmill, built by the late Dr. Tripe, of Ashburton, circ. 1790.

The view from the hill is fine and wide—extending eastward as far as Haldon and S. over the South Hams, the most fertile tract in Devon, to the sea.

[The valley of the Avon, above Brent, is well worth the attention of the artist; and a very fine moorland walk or ride may be taken from this place—passing up the river to Shipley Bridge, and still ascending as far as its junction with the little stream of the Wallabrook. To the l. rises a lofty hill called Western Whittaborough (Whitebarrow) or Peter's Cross—from a cross, a boundary-stone marking the limits of Brent (Sir W. Petre's) Manor, which formerly stood on its summit. Here the river should be crossed, and the Wallabrook may be followed nearly to its source. Turning rt. Wallaford Down may then be gained, whence the descent may be made on Buckfastleigh, or the pedestrian may ascend the moor as far as Aume (Avon) Head, a truly desolate spot, but not without a grandeur of its own. The moor scenes throughout this route are wild and solitary; and from the higher points magnificent views are commanded. There are some fine points on the Avon at Zeal and Zeal Pool, a little below Shipley Bridge. (In "Bloody Pool," now a marshy swamp, which is near, some barbed spear-heads of bronze, long and leaf-shaped, were found about 1840.) Wallabrook and Wallaford indicate no doubt the lingering presence of the "Wealhas"—the Britons who haunted these moors and valleys, and perhaps staked out for tin, long after the English had established themselves in Damnonia. "Wealh" (the word is the present "Welsh," and signifies a "stranger"—one who was not English, see p. [14]) was the name given to the Britons by their conquerors. There are numerous hut-circles, the foundation of a large British settlement, much overgrown with heather, on the l. bank of the Avon, near its junction with t' Wallabrook. By this route t'

tourist will cross a rough path over the moor, called the **Abbot's Way**, which crosses the Avon under W. Whittaborough, and was no doubt used by the monks of Buckfast Abbey, who were considerable woolstaplers, to convey their wool to Tavistock.]

The line has here reached Dartmoor, and from this point it runs at a considerable elevation, skirting like a terrace the southern headlands of the high country, and affording one of the most beautiful rly. journeys in the kingdom. A viaduct carries it to

37 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Kingsbridge Road Stat.**, with the **Western Beacon** rising on the rt., and the rly. then crosses several deep and broad valleys, spanning them by viaducts of iron and timber on tall piers of masonry until a short but lofty **Viaduct** bears it in a curve across the romantic valley of the **Erme** to

41 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. **Ivy Bridge** (pop. 1,881). This market town, though not very picturesque in itself, is justly a favourite, being situated at the mouth of a romantic valley, in close proximity to Dartmoor. It derives its name from the **Ivy Bridge**, once embowered, as its name imports, and traversed by the high-road, but now somewhat denuded by winter floods, and left in its old age to preside over a barren company of rocks. This venerable structure is but a few yards in length, yet it stands in 4 parishes—Ugborough, Ermington, Harford, and Cornwood—each of which claims a fourth part of it. The chancel of **St. John's Church** (erected 1882) was decorated with marble altar and stall fittings in 1891, as a memorial to the late Lord Blachford.

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

These are the river **Erme** and its glen, the **viaduct** of the G.W. Rly., **British antiquities** on Dartmoor, and the twisted **spire** of Ermington Church (see p. 241).

The river **Erme**, rising on the hills near Fox Tor, flows through Ivy

Bridge, and falls into the sea at Bigbury Bay; it is at times a wild impetuous stream, which leaves its bed of granite and carries the wreck of the moor over the neighbouring fields. For about 2 m. above Ivy Bridge (as far as **Harford Bridge**) those who enjoy fine scenery should explore this river, which for some distance flows through a romantic solitary glen, filled with old woods and rocks, and just above Ivy Bridge spanned by a **Viaduct** of the G.W. Rly. This resembles at a distance a line of tall chimneys, and consists of a roadway, carried in a curve over 10 pairs of white granite pillars, each pair being 60 ft. apart, and the most elevated 115 ft. above the valley. Having reached **Harford Bridge**, where the scene is wild and pleasing, the stranger should ascend to **Harford Church**; its grey tower stands out well against the brown and purple moor that slopes almost to the churchyard wall. The ch., a small but ancient granite building, long sadly neglected, has been repaired and put in order. The carved **roof-ribs** and **wall-plates** deserve notice. The wall-plate on the N. side of the chancel has the inscription "IHS. helpe us. Amen. Walter Hele Pson, 1539. IHS. salus." There is a **brass** for **Thomas Williams, Speaker of Parlt.** 1562; he is in armour, and the inscription records that he "Now in heaven with mightie Jove doth raigne." In the S. aisle is a monumental **brass** for **John Prideaux of Stowford**, wife, 7 sons, and 3 dau. The 4th son, in a doctor's gown, became Reg. Prof. of Divinity at Oxford, Rector of Exeter College, and Bishop of Worcester (1641–50). He was an unflinching Royalist, and excommunicated all in his diocese who took up arms against the King. (For local anecdotes concerning him, see p. 241.) This brass was placed here by him. The tourist may look into the churchyard, noting the ages marked on the tombstones, and a granite monument, which will re-

mind him of a cromlech. The old mansion of the Williams family at Stowford has been pulled down; but the present house retains some fragments, the best of which, a crocketed and embattled chimney surmounting the roof of the kitchen, is probably coeval with "Speaker" Williams. On the hill above the village he may, however, find a sepulchre to which these old tombs are but memorials of our own time—a *kistvaen*, enclosed within a circle of 9 upright stones, still erect.

From Harford, if he finds a pleasure in rambling through rude and pathless wilds, he should trace the stream towards its source. On the rt. bank of the river is a so-called "sacred" circle, of which 19 stones are in position. From it a single row of stones, about 3 ft. distant from each other, extends N. for about 2 miles, leading in a direct line over the moor, crossing the river diagonally, and ascending the side of the opposite hill straight to the summit. Beyond is the huge flank of Sharptor (rt. 1½ m. from Harford), where, growing on the rocky slope, are some dwarf oak-trees and hawthorns, known as Files Wood, not so aged as those of Wistman's Wood (see p. 199), but, like them, remarkable for their small size, contorted limbs and trunks, and golden coats of moss. The scene is wild and solitary, and on the opposite side of the stream there is an abrupt and dreary hill, the haunt of a lazy echo, who renders her answers more impressive by the time she takes to frame them. The pedestrian should next visit a cairn, some 60 yards in circumference, on the top of Sharptor; and then proceed to Three Barrow Tor (the next hill to the N., and 1,522 ft. high), which is both crowned with a cairn and traversed by an ancient road or track-way, in places 16 ft. wide, which runs down the N. slope, towards the N.W. Just opposite Three Barrows, but on the other side of the river, is a beehive hut which is well

worth inspection; it is the most perfect on the moor. Farther up the river (3 m. from Sharptor) is Erme Pound, an apparently modern enclosure. Erme Head is nearly 1½ m. N., and Yealm Head 1½ m. S.W. of Erme Pound. Plym Head is about 1½ m. N.W. of Erme Head. On Brown Heath, near Erme Head, are 2 enclosures, in diameter about 150 yds., containing several hut circles. Connecting the enclosures is a stone avenue about 177 yds. long, with, at the N. end, a *kistvaen* enclosed in a circle of stones. The wanderer, as he returns, can ascend the Western Beacon (1,130 ft.), a lofty hill at the entrance of the valley. It commands a wonderful view, and is crested by barrows. Others may be observed disposed along the moor in a line to the N.E. The coast, from Portland in Dorset to the Lizard in Cornwall, is sometimes visible from this beacon; and the South Hams lie mapped out below it.

On Coryton (or Corrington or Corn-down) Ball, a hill about 3 m. N.E. of Harford ch., rising above the Avon, are the remains of a very remarkable monument, consisting of 7 or 8 parallel rows of stones, and extending for at least 100 yards. Many stones are missing, and of those which remain many are very small. Many have sunk to their tops in the peat earth, and some altogether. On Stalldon Moor, 2½ m. N.W. of Coryton Ball, is a circle of stones whence avenues stretch to Erme Pound, and terminate at a *kistvaen* in the direction of Erme Head. The length of the first portion which extends to the river bank at Erme Pound is 3,966 ft. after passing the river, and at a point about 200 ft. from the N.W. corner of the pound the line resumes its course and continues for 6,873 ft. to the *kistvaen*. Supposing therefore that these two portions belong to one and the same line, which can hardly be doubted, the entire length from circle to *kistvaen* is 10,839 ft.: probabl<sup>v</sup> th

largest known line in England.—*S. B. G.* About 100 yds. from the moor gate opening on Coryton Ball, and separating it from the cultivated lands through which a road leads to S. Brent, are some large stones which seem to have formed part of a cromlech. Two supporters are fallen; one stands erect (4 ft. high, 5 ft. wide). The impost is 11 ft. long; and the remains stand on the edge of a large cairn, which may have entombed it. This group of relics was first noticed by Mr. C. Spence Bate (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.* 1871), who remarks justly that the parallel rows of stone resemble, on a very small scale, the "Sarsen stones" at Ashdown in Berkshire.<sup>1</sup>

[The walk across Dartmoor from Ivy Bridge to Princetown (about 14 m.) may be strongly recommended. Proceed (as described on p. 97) to the trackway on Three Barrow Tor; thence turn down toward the Erme (noticing some curious hillocks of bog), and follow either the stream or an old *cart-track* which runs to the rt. of a series of upright stones on the E. of the stream to Erme Pound. The hut circles on the way will be remarked, since, from the absence of scattered surface granite, they readily catch the eye. Crossing Redlake, ascend the hill, passing the avenue of stones mentioned above, in a direction nearly due N. to Erme Head, a rock-strewn eminence. Then bear N.W. across a boggy watershed known as Cater's Beam (1,545 ft.) and past the Devonport Leat and a cottage on the other side of it to Nun's or Syward's Cross (see p. 204). (If the traveller wishes to take in Fox Tor (see p. 203) he should bear N.E. from Cater's Beam and then descend from the Tor due W. to Nun's Cross, giving a wide berth on the rt. to Fox Tor Mire, which lies on the N.W. of the Tor and is one

of the worst bogs on the moor.) From the Cross follow the low rampart of earth which runs up the hill and marks the boundary of the "forest" by Tor Royal (1,475 ft.) to Princetown. In fine weather the traveller will encounter no bogs on this route; he will pass many primitive remains, and will gain a very fair idea of the desolate grandeur of Dartmoor. The only difficulty will be in the 3 m. between Erme Head and Nun's Cross, as there are no very conspicuous landmarks, and the traces of the Abbot's Way which reappear soon after Erme Pound is past are too slight to be of much use as a guide.]

Two paper-mills are situated on the Erme at Ivy Bridge; and below them,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the hotel, is the entrance of a field-path, which accompanies the river to the pretty hamlet of Caton, passing the works of a lead-mine, the shaft of which is sunk to a depth of 25 fath. on the opposite side of the stream.

[From Caton a lane leads in about 1 m. to Ermington. From Ermington the pedestrian, if bound for the romantic shores of Bigbury Bay (see p. 239), can follow the stream through the park of Flete House (see pp. 238, 239). This mansion (Elizabethan, but with its principal fronts rebuilt by H. B. Mildmay, Esq., J.P.) was for many years the seat of the Heles, and after them of the Bultees, who trace their descent from the Crockers, one of the oldest Devon families:

"Crocker, Crewys, and Coppleston,  
When the Conqueror came, were all  
at home."

From the park the pedestrian can pass at low water along the shore of the estuary to Mothecombe (see p. 238); or, if likely to be met by the tide, turn to the rt. after passing Flete Ho. and proceed to Mothecombe by Holbeton. Holbeton (pop. 949, inn) has an interesting Church beautifully restd. in 1887 at the sole expense of Mr. Mildmay. The chancel

<sup>1</sup> See these figured in Fergusson's "Rude Stone Monuments," p. 123; and for some other remarks, the *Introd.* to this Hand-  
k., pp. [21], [22].

screen is a fine specimen of 15th cent. carving, the chancel is paved with coloured marble, and there is a magnificent marble altar. In the N. transept is a remarkable monument to the Hele family containing 23 figures. Note the graceful spire and Norm. font. One of the most beautiful of *Creswick's* pictures, that which gained the prize at the British Institute, was painted in the lane between Ivy Bridge and Caton.

[For Ugborough, 3 m. E. of Ivy Bridge, see p. 241.]

Adjoining Ivy Bridge is **Highland House** (W. Coryton, Esq., M.F.H.), long the residence of the late Wm. Cotton, Esq., well known for his labours on the Life of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and for his munificent donation of the "Cottonian Library" to Plymouth. Close by, at Woodlands, are the kennels of the Dartmoor foxhounds.

On the skirts of the moor near Ivy Bridge are **Blachford** (Lady Blachford), containing pictures. (The late Sir John Rogers succeeded to it on the death of his elder brother, Lord Blachford, in 1889); **Slade** (J.D. Pode, Esq., J.P.) ; and the old farmhouses of **Fardel** and **Cholwich Town**, the former anciently the seat of the family of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, the latter of that of *Cholwich*. *Raleigh's* father removed from Fardel to Hayes, near Budleigh Salterton, where the statesman was born. There are considerable remains of the old mansion at Fardel, including portions of the chapel. In the courtyard formerly stood an inscribed bilingual stone of the Roman-British period, which is now removed to the British Museum. It has on it, on one side "Fanoni Macquisini," and on the other "Sapanui," besides some Ogham characters on the edges. The tradition of the neighbourhood makes the inscription refer to treasure buried by *Raleigh* in an adjoining field; and the local rhyme runs—

"Between this stone and Fardel Hall  
Lies as much money as the devil can haul."  
This is one of the very few instances

in which an Ogham inscription has been found in Devon.

Leaving Ivy Bridge, the line runs along the hillsides high above the valleys, until another lofty Viaduct, giving a beautiful peep of Dartmoor with Blachford in the foreground, carries it across the river to Yealm to

43½ m. **Cornwood Stat.**

**Cornwood**, commonly called **Cross**, is a village on the Yealm, about 4 m. from its fountain-head (pop. 1,258). The Church has been beautifully restd. by the late Lord Blachford, and contains some curious old sedilia.

[There are lofty tors and antiquities in the moorland valley of this river. **Pen Beacon**, 2 m. N. of Cornwood, is 1,407 ft. high; **Shell Top**, or **Pensheil**, 1 m. N. of Pen Beacon, 1,546 ft. The view from the latter is very fine, with Plymouth, the Tamar, and the sea on the one hand, and on the other the rolling moor dotted with a score of tors. On the S.W. slope of Shell Top are numerous hut circles, and one enclosed village, the wall about which is nearly square, with rounded corners. There are 2 entrances, with remains of small huts (guard chambers?) adjoining the lower. On the S. side of the hill is a large cairn, with fragments of a stone avenue running from it. In the neighbourhood of these hills, on the bank of the river, about 1 m. from **Yealm Head**, are the foundations of an oblong building (21 ft. by 16 ft.), an old "blowing house." Near **Tolch Gate**, on Cholwich-town Moor, are remains of a stone avenue (partly destroyed by the rly. contractors), and a circle (some 5 ft. in diam.), of which 6 stones stand erect. The moorland walk from Cornwood, by Pen Beacon and Shell Top, to Sheepstor is a fine one. (From Sheepstor (see p. 225) the tourist may proceed to Horrabridge Stat. on the G.W. Rly.'s line from Plymouth to Tavistock or to Dousland or Yelverton Stats. on the Princetown branch.) There are antiquities also on **Trowlesworthy Tor** beyond Shell Top (see n. 229). Clo-

to Cornwood are Goodamoor (Major-Gen. Treby, J.P.); Delamore (Admiral Parker, J.P.); and Beechwood (the seat of Lord Seaton now occupied by Capt. Bainbridge, R.N.) 3 m. S.W. is the eminence of Hemerdon Ball, on which a large camp was formed when Napoleon was threatening the country with an invasion. In this neighbourhood, too, are the China-clay Works at Lee Moor (see p. 229), Small Hanger, and Morley. Hall, N. of Cornwood, was the residence of Col. Chudleigh, father of the notorious *Elis. C.*, afterwards Duchess of Kingston, the *Ælia Lælia Chudleigh* of Walpole. Awns and Dendles, a lovely glen on the Yealm (2 m. N.E. of Cornwood), should on no account be left unvisited.]

Immediately beyond Cornwood Stat., the rly. passes over the last Viaduct, commanding on the rt. one of the most charming views on the whole line, that of the woods and valley of Slade, with Delamore House, closed in by a great moorland hill. Then commences a long descent to

48 m. Plympton Stat., near which on the l. is the town and handsome Perp. pinnacled tower of

**PLYMPTON ST. MARY** (pop. 3,587). The only building deserving notice is the Church, a remarkably handsome structure of granite, with a fine Perp. tower, standing in a lawn-like churchyard. It was restd. (1860) in good taste by the then incumbent and parishioners. The exterior is beautifully tinted with lichens, and displays a profusion of fanciful ornament. The ch. contains Dec. and Perp. portions; the tower, 108 ft. high, is of the latter period. Observe the E. window, the granite piers in the nave, and the Strode monuments, dated respectively 1460 and 1637. This ch. was formerly attached to the great Priory of Plympton, which was founded by Bp. William Warewast (1107–1137) for Augustinian canons. There had been a collegiate ch. here, with a dean and secular

canons, before the Conquest. Plympton Priory received great benefactions from *Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon*, and others; and became at last the richest monastic establishment in the county, exceeding even the Benedictine monastery at Tavistock in its yearly revenue. This, at the Dissolution, was 912*l.* The seal displayed the Blessed Virgin with the Divine Infant seated on her lap, and bearing a hawk, hooded and belled, on her wrist—a mark of feudal dignity. Great part of the ground on which the town of Plymouth stands belonged to this monastery, and Plymouth itself owed much to the connection. (See p. 115.) Great personages arriving there were received and harboured at the Priory, the Black Prince among them. The existing Church of St. Mary stood isolated in what was the churchyard of the canons. It served doubtless as the parish ch. The great ch. of the Augustinians has altogether vanished. In it were buried the founder, Bp. Warewast, who, weary of the world and blind, retired here to die; his nephew, Robt. Warewast, also Bp. of Exeter; and some of the *Courtenays*. Of the monastic buildings there are more remains than is generally supposed. They stand behind the existing ch., near the stream of the Tory brook. The refectory, with its undercroft or cellar, remains nearly perfect. The undercroft is Norm., with a doorway, of which the caps, side-shafts, and outer arch-moulding are slightly enriched. This may well be part of Warewast's work. The dimensions are 61 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. Above this cellar (which is vaulted in stone) is the refectory, of E. Eng. date, with windows, roof, and fireplace. E. of the refectory is the kitchen, a detached building of the 15th cent. in a tolerably perfect state. The position of the Priory mill is indicated by a modern structure, on the site of the former. The orchard which adjoins is said to be the oldest in England, but the same is asserted of the orchard at Buckland Abbey, and the

matter is somewhat doubtful. Cider is supposed to have been introduced into Devon by the Cistercians. There is abundant evidence, however, that it was the ordinary drink of the labourers on the manor of Axmouth (at that time the property of *Benedictines*) as early as the year 1286. Fragments of the great ch. and of the cloisters are to be seen built into modern walls and hedges.

[1 m. S.E. of Plympton St. Mary is **Plympton St. Maurice** ♀ (pop. 1,139) or **Plympton Earl** (commemorative of its Norm. lords, the *Earls of Devon*), an old Stanney and borough town (under charter granted by *Baldwin de Redvers* in 1241, and confirmed by Edw. I. and later monarchs down to Will. and Mary), returned M.P.'s from the 23rd of Edw. I. to the time of the Reform Bill, among them *William Strode*, one of the "5 members" whom Chas. I. tried to seize. *Sir Joshua Reynolds* was born here July 16, 1723. It contains the ruin of a Castle built by *Richard de Redvers* (1st Earl of Devon), and surrendered by his son *Baldwin*, who built the keep (some fragments of which remain) to King Stephen (see the *Gesta Stephani*, which describes the valley of Plympton as one of the richest in the county). There was some skirmishing around it in the time of King John; and—to step at once over 4 centuries—it was the headquarters of Prince Maurice during the siege of Plymouth, 1643. In the following year it was taken by the Earl of Essex. The extensive site of the ancient building is encompassed by a moat, and now forms an agreeable promenade; a fragment of circular wall crowning a mound which commands a view of the town and of the neighbouring hills. The antiquary may speculate on a singular hollow, which runs through this wall, and may remind him of those in the Scottish "duns," or Pictish towers. Stukely describes a similar hollow in the wall of Exeter Castle.

Many of the houses in Plympton bear the stamp of age, and some project on arches like those of Totnes. **Plympton House**, a large mansion so called, was built by the Rt. Hon. George Treby in the reign of Q. Anne, and is now a Lunatic Asylum. The venerable Guildhall is marked on the front with the date 1696, and was formerly enriched with a portrait of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, by himself, now at Silverton. (See p. 34.) It was presented to the corporation by the artist on his being elected mayor of his native town (a circumstance, says Cotton, which he declared gave him more pleasure than any other honour he had received during his life), and was disgracefully sold by the Reformed Corporation to the 3rd Earl of Egremont for 150*l.* Mr. Alcock, vicar of Cornwood, addressed the painter in the following distich:

“Laudat Romanus Raphaelem, Gracca  
Apellem  
Plympton Reynolden jactat, utrique  
parem.”

But the new-made mayor would not allow the lines to be inscribed, as was desired, on the back of the portrait. *Sir Joshua* desired that it might be hung in a good situation, and the corporation told him that it had been placed between 2 old portraits, which acted as a foil, and set it off to advantage. It afterwards turned out that these old portraits had been painted by *Sir Joshua* himself before he went to Italy. The Grammar-School, of which his father was master, was erected about the year 1664, and restd. in 1870; it contains a portrait of *Sir Joshua*. It is a quaint old building with high roof, portico, and piazza, and well accords with the time-worn granite ch. and castle adjoining it. It was founded and endowed, 1658, by Sergt. Maynard, one of the trustees of estates left to charitable purposes by Elize Hele, Esq., of Fardel. The schoolroom, 63 ft. long, is lighted E. and W. by large Perp., and N and S. by square-headed window.

2 shields on the wall bear the arms of Maynard and Hele. Below is an arcade or cloister, with a long range of granite columns, the subject of one of Reynolds's earliest attempts at a perspective drawing. Besides Sir Joshua, James Northcote, R.A., Sir Charles Eastlake, and Benjamin Haydon, the painter, were educated at this school.

The house in which Sir Joshua was born closely adjoined the grammar-school. A new scheme for the management of the school was issued by the Charity Commissioners in 1868, appointing a body of working trustees. Under their superintendence the old master's house—a *locus sacer* in the eyes of all lovers of art—was removed, and a new one erected, at a right angle with the school, which displays the frontage of the latter, with its cloister and granite columns, to great advantage. The school itself is now flourishing and efficient; and it has been suggested that a very fitting memorial of Sir Joshua would be the appending to it of one or more exhibitions (not to be unconnected with art), which might be carried to either university. It may be hoped that some such design will be carried into effect.

The Church (restd. 1879) was originally a chapel appendant to the Priory of Plympton St. Mary. Originally ded. to St. Thomas of Canterbury, it was rebuilt in 1440, and Bp. Lacy in 1446 granted an indulgence to all true penitents who should assist in the erection of the tower of the parochial chapel or curacy of St. Thomas of Plympton. It was re-dedicated to St. Maurice in the reign of Hen. VIII.]

[In the neighbourhood of these 2 towns of Plympton are the seats of Chaddlewood (G.W.C. Soltau Symons, Esq., J.P.); Hemerdon House (Rev. G. L. Woolcombe); Newnham Park (Miss Strode); and Elfordleigh (Mrs. Stocks). The line of a Roman Road, the branch of the Icenhilde which passed Cornwall, is indicated by the

names of Darktree Lane and Ridgeway. The parish road which runs from the rly. stat. at Plympton to Plym Bridge, and thence to Tamar-ton, is part of the same ancient way.]

[The scenery at Plym Bridge ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Plympton St. Mary) is wooded and picturesque. Among the woods rt. is Boringdon, an ancient manor which has belonged to the Parkers (the family of which the Earl of Morley is head) since the time of Elizabeth; it was long their residence and gives a title to the earl's eldest son. (See p. 126.)]

Starting again from Plympton, the rly. leaves the hills for a broad flat valley, bounded l. by the woods of Saltram (Earl of Morley) (p. 126). It crosses the narrow head of the Laira Estuary, and runs along its margin. In the distance is seen the iron Laira Bridge of 5 arches (an early work of the late engineer, J. M. Rendell), and as this vanishes from the view the line enters a deep cutting, passes through a tunnel to the little stat. at Mutley,† and then in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. reaches the North Road stat. (joint stat. for G. W. Rly. and S. W. Rly.), and thence on to the Terminus at Millbay,

$52\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Exeter and  $246\frac{3}{4}$  m. from London. As the train rushes through the suburbs, the traveller will observe to the rt. the cemetery, with its two chapels for Churchmen and Dissenters.

**PLYMOUTH.**★ (Pop. 84,252.)

**STONEHOUSE.**★ (Pop. 15,398.)

**DEVONPORT.**★ (Pop., including Stoke, 54,848.)

These 3 maritime towns of the West, situated on the shore of a noble harbour, at a part of the Channel the most convenient for a war-station and for the purposes of commerce, and in a country rich both in minerals and agricultural produce, have long occupied a high place in public estimation, and are among the most thriving of all the towns in Great Britain. So rapid, indeed, has been their growth that the

3 are now joined together, as one grand focus of trade and naval and military preparation.

The 3 towns, chiefly consisting of military and naval establishments and their dependencies, have spread themselves around the Five Creeks of the sea forming the harbour.

**DEVONPORT** on the W., on the shore of Hamoaze, the estuary of the Tamar, contains the Dockyard and Steamyard of Keyham, the large Military Barracks and Mt. Wise, occupying the S. end of the promontory, united by a bridge with

**STONEHOUSE** in the centre, which includes the Royal Victualling Yard and the **Marine Barracks**, a huge edifice.

**PLYMOUTH** on the E. has the Hoe and the Citadel, on the shore of the Catwater, the estuary of the Plym; and behind to the N. the commercial and business town, chief civic buildings, churches, and best shops, also the Commercial Docks.

The chief points of interest for the visitor at Plymouth are—the Citadel; the Hoe; St. Andrew's Church and Charles' Church; a few old houses in the town; the Guildhall; the **Athenaeum**; and the Public Library. If the stranger first visits the Citadel, walking round the ramparts, he will obtain, besides a magnificent view, a clear notion of the position of the town and of its 2 harbours—Hamoaze and Catwater.

The Citadel occupies the E. end of the Hoe, and commands the entrance of the Catwater and Sutton Pool. The first defensive work at Plymouth seems to have been a castle at the entrance of Sutton Pool, built apparently by *Edmund Stafford, Bp. of Exeter* (1395–1419). It has entirely disappeared; but the site is partly marked by the Barbican quays adjoining the Pool. The frequent French attacks had rendered such a stronghold necessary; and the town, after its erection, was gradually walled toward the sea. In 1592 a fort was constructed on the Hoe. The present

Citadel was erected in the reign of Chas. II., not only as a defence to the town, but “as a check to the rebellious spirits of the neighbourhood”; and consists of 3 regular bastions, with 2 intermediate ones, and the necessary works and ravelins. The entrance is on the N. side by 2 sculptured gateways with drawbridges (and a sallyport), which admit the stranger to a spacious esplanade, adorned by a statue of Geo. II. in the costume of a Roman warrior. On the S. side is a lower fort built upon the rocks and intended to defend the Sound. The most interesting part of the citadel is the walk round the ramparts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long; from thence are obtained delightful and varied views, with a foreground of embrasures, massive walls, and cannon.

The Citadel was the most important fortification at Plymouth until in 1860 a Royal Commission recommended the erection of a chain of Forts enclosing the 3 towns, extending from Tregantle W. to Staddon E. These have been completed, and cover 14 m. The forts of Tregantle, Scarsden, etc., are constructed to defend the Dockyards from a land attack in the direction of Falmouth, or from a landing on the coast at any point to the W. The N.E. defences, from Saltash Bridge to Plympton—viz. Forts Ernesettle, Agaton, Knowles, Woodlands, Crown Hill, Bowden, Forder, Austin, Efford, and Laira—are protections from a land attack on the E. Forts Staddon and Stamford, on the heights E. of the Sound, complete the land defences. The new sea defences consist of the Breakwater fort (see p. 121), Picklecombe, and Bovisand; Drake's Island, and Garden Battery. Visitors are admitted to the forts by leave from the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, or from the Officer in command of the fort when occupied by troops.

Plymouth Hoe (*Sax.* high ground—a place for watching or observation) is justly celebrated as one

the most beautiful promenades in the kingdom. It consists of a high shoulder of rock, stretching from Mill Bay to the entrance of Sutton Pool, and constituting the sea-front of Plymouth. The view from it is unrivalled for variety. Mount Edgecumbe is seen W., and the long ridge of Staddon E. The Breakwater stretches in front. By aid of the map the spectator may hence distinguish the many interesting features of the Sound, and on a clear day may look for the Eddystone Lighthouse in the waste of waters to the S.W. Plymouth Hoe has some legendary and historic associations. It is mentioned in the "Faerie Queen" as the spot where, according to the legend, Corineus, the companion of Brutus of Troy, fought with the gigantic aborigines :

"The Western Hogh, besprinkled with the gore  
Of mighty Goëmot, whom in stout fray  
Corineus conquer'd."

*Spenser*, book ii. c. 10.

Corineus was the ancestor of all Cornishmen. Hoe (or St. Nicholas Island below it) was the *Iktis* of *Diodorus Siculus*, from which point of the English coast the *Armada* was first descried (the tradition runs that *Sir Francis Drake* and the other sea captains were playing bowls here when the news of the great fleet's approach was brought to them; see the brilliant picture in *Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"*). It was from the Hoe, too, that *Smeaton* watched the progress and the safety of his lighthouse on the Eddystone. "After a rough night at sea his sole thought was of his lighthouse. . . . There were still many who persisted in asserting that no building erected of stone could possibly stand upon the Eddystone; and again and again the engineer, in the dim grey of the morning, would come out and peer through his telescope at his deep-sea lamp-post. Sometimes he had to wait long, until he could see a tall white pillar of spray shoot up into the air. Thank

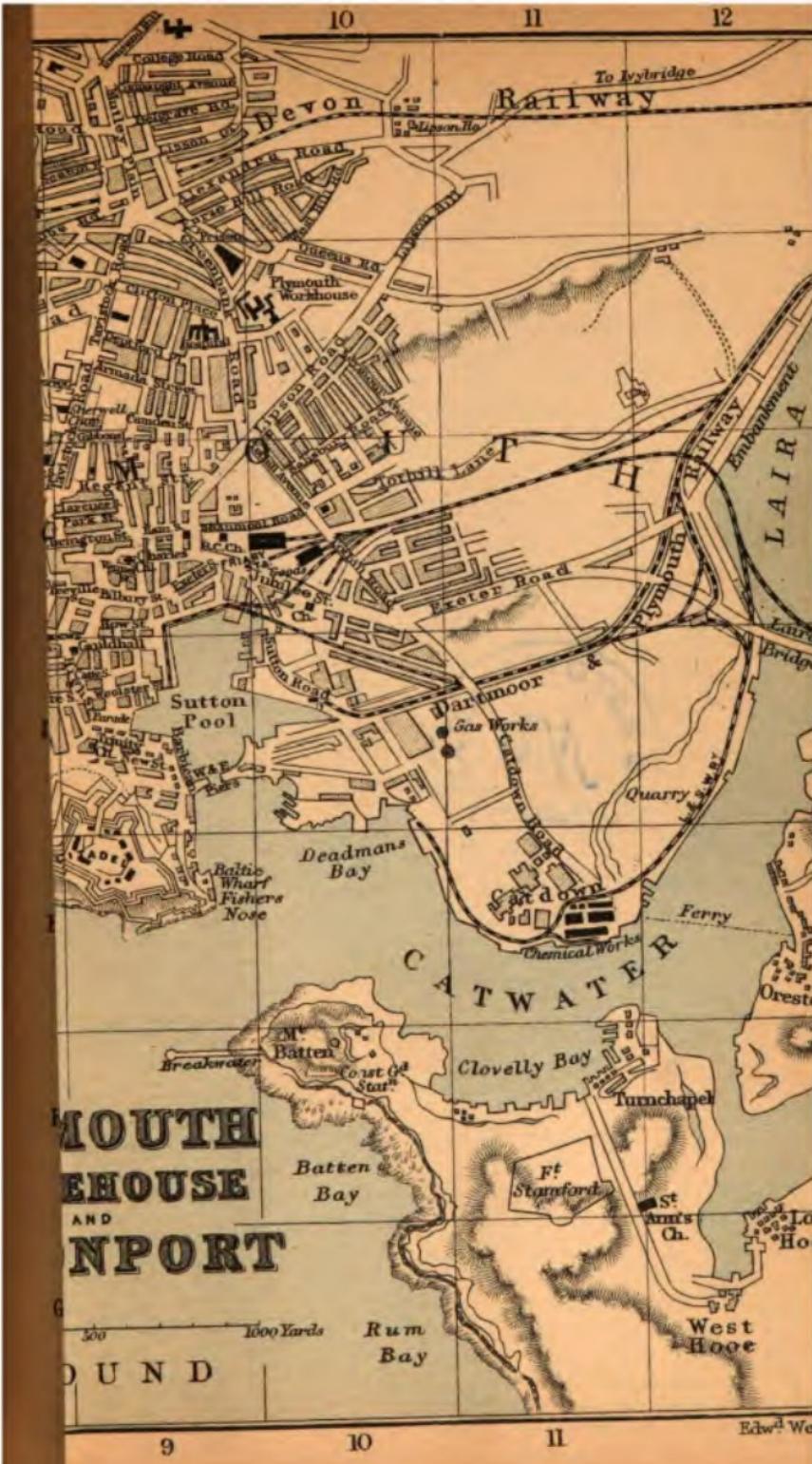
l! it was still safe. Then, as

the light grew, he could discern his building, temporary house and all, standing firm amidst the waters; and, thus far satisfied, he could proceed to his workshops, his mind relieved for the day."<sup>1</sup> This interesting tower has been replaced by another, and is now rebuilt at the E. end of the Hoe upon the site of the old Trinity day mark. (See p. 129.) On the other side of the promenade is the Armada Memorial, which was unveiled by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Oct. 21, 1890, and near it is a fine statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, by the late *Sir E. Boehm, R.A.*

#### PLYMOUTH CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*St. Andrew's Church* stands at the corner of Bedford St. It was rebuilt, like most of the Devon churches, during the Perp. period, and no part of the present structure is older than 1430. The fine tower was built about 1460, by "one Thomas Yoggie, a merchant of Plymouthe." The nave and aisles are low, and extend to the E. end, producing the usual West-country triple chancel, and giving a just idea of the church's great size. The ch. was thoroughly restd. in 1875 under the direction of the late *Sir G. G. Scott*, and contains some good modern work. It has a good peal of bells and pretty chimes. Into this ch., during service, the news was brought of the return of *Sir Francis Drake* from his voyage round the world, when all the congregation hastened to the pier to welcome him. Here Chas. II. touched for the king's evil; and here *Dr. Johnson* in 1762 listened to a sermon written expressly for his edification by *Dr. Zachary Mudge*. *Chantrey's* fine bust of this vicar of St. Andrew's is at the end of the S. aisle. The bust was taken from a portrait by *Reynolds*. The body of *Admiral Blake* (who died as he was entering Plymouth Sound, Aug. 17, 1657) was embalmed at Plymouth, and his

<sup>1</sup> See Smiles' *Lives of the Engineers*.





heart lies buried in this ch. "by the Mayor's seat doore." Among other monuments, remark those of Sir John Skelton, Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, 1672 ; Dr. Woolcombe (d. 1822), by *Westmacott* ; Mrs. Rosdew, by *Chantrey* ; and a tablet in the S. aisle for Charles Mathews the comedian, who died at Plymouth in 1835.

**Charles' Church** is said to have been begun in 1641. *Westcote*, however, who died in 1637, mentions a "fair, large, spacious ch., which some time appertained to the priory of Plympton." Nor is the date usually assigned to its erection easily reconcilable with its excellent Gothic work. Is it not possible that the old priory ch. (which is known to have stood in this quarter), having after the Dissolution fallen into decay, was repaired about the middle of the 17th cent., the old Gothic work being retained and the walls faced with the Plymouth limestone which we now see, and consecrated by *Bp. Seth Ward* in the name of King Charles, "the Martyr" in 1664 ?

The 3 E. windows are Dec., the others and the arcades Perp. Remark the light and elegant spire. In 1889 the N. and S. galleries were taken down and the ch. restd.

The R. C. "pro-Cathedral" (opened for public worship 1858, consecrated 1880) in Cecil St. makes, with its surrounding buildings, a picturesque group. It is of E. Eng. character, from the designs of *Hanson*, of Clifton. The tower and spire are 205 ft. in height ; the stained W. window commemorates Bishop Vaughan's 25th year of consecration. The Independents have built a large and striking chapel, called *Sherwell Chapel*, in the Tavistock Rd. Out of the town, on the brow of Townsend Hill, is the **Western College** (Independent), designed by *Hine*, and very good.

Of ancient buildings in Plymouth, besides the churches, there are few relics. There is a fine double-gabled Elizabethan house in *Notte St.*, with a projecting canopy over the lower

windows, and several in the adjoining St. Andrew's St., and in New St. and Higher St.

Grouping with St. Andrew's Ch. is the **Guildhall**, the finest modern building in Plymouth, designed by *Norman and Hine*, and opened by the Prince of Wales in 1874. It is laid out in 2 blocks. In the S. are the Guildhall and Police Courts ; in the N. the Council Chamber and Municipal Offices. The great tower at the S.W. corner is nearly 200 ft. high. The hall, which is the largest in the west of England, consists of a nave 146 ft. long and 58 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, with aisles. The stained-glass windows represent subjects from local history. They are by *Heaton and Butler*, and *Fouracre and Watson*. The 2 finest are those known as the "Siege Window" by the latter, and the "Armada Window" by the former firm. The "Siege Window" was the result of a subscription made for the purpose by the descendants of both parties engaged in the siege of Plymouth during the great rebellion. On the pinnacle of the central range of offices is a statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, by a local artist.

The fine large organ was built by *Willis*, at a cost of about 2,500L.

There are a few pictures worth notice, including a portrait of Geo. IV. when Regent, by *Hoppner*, and a half-length of *Sir Francis Drake*, in black, with a large ruff, and a medallion bearing the profile of Elizabeth. It is dated 1594—æstat. 53—the year before his death. There is a poetical inscription, part of which runs—

"Great Drake, whose shippe about the world's  
wide waste  
In three years did a golden girdle cast :  
Who with fresh streams refresh this towne  
that first,  
Though kist with waters, yet did pine for  
thirst ;  
Who both a Pilot and a Magistrate  
Steered in his turne the Shippe of Ply-  
mouth's state."

The allusions are to the leat of water which Drake introduced (see p. 107) and to his year of mayoralty (1582).

when he set up a compass on the Hoe.

Three maces belonging to the borough date from the reign of Queen Anne. The "Union Cup," of silver gilt, is dated 1535, and was the gift of John White, of London, haberdasher, to the mayor and his brethren, "to drink crosse one to the other at their feastes and meetynges." *Hawkins*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh* may have "drunk crosse" from this cup.

The Old Guildhall, Whimple St., in which *Canning* on receiving the freedom of the town, delivered one of his most famous speeches—that in which he so vividly paints the rising into life and action of a man-of-war at rest in Plymouth Sound—has been altered and adapted for the purposes of a Free Library, for which it is now used.

The Royal Hotel in Lockyer St., part of a huge structure, with 2 porticoes, classical and "Ionic," was erected by the corporation, 1811–18, at a cost of 60,000*l.* It comprises an inn, a theatre, and assembly-rooms, and is situated in a good position at the end of George St., and conveniently near the rly. and the Hoe.

The Clock Tower, in the open space in George St., near the Royal Hotel, was built by the corporation in 1862. The clock was the gift of Mr. W. Derry.

The *Athenæum* (close to the Royal Hotel) was built in 1818–19 by the members of the *Plymouth Institution*. The style is Doric. It has a valuable library and museum, casts from the Elgin Marbles, and some pictures. The hall of the building is generally used as a lecture-room, but occasionally for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture by native artists. In the museum are roots of a tree which were found in a bog on Dartmoor. The *Nat. Hist. Soc.* in Union St. has been incorporated with the *Athenæum*; and their *Museum* contains some collections (especially one of the local fish) of est. Here too have been deposited Mr. C. Spence Bate the very

remarkable antiquities of bronze discovered in an ancient cemetery at Oreston. (See p. 125.) They consist of fibulæ, small knives, bracelets, fragments of pottery, and (most noticeable) a bronze mirror, with engraved scrolls on the back—a specimen of the utmost rarity, since only 3 of similar character are known.<sup>1</sup> The mirrors remind us of those which appear on the mysterious sculptured stones in Scotland.

The Proprietary and Cottonian Library (Cornwall St.) now contains the Cottonian collection of books and MSS., prints and drawings, paintings, bronzes, and other works of art. These were presented to the town in 1852, by the late Wm. Cotton, Esq., of Highland House, Ivy Bridge. The drawings include nearly 300 original sketches by old Italian, French, Dutch, and other masters. Among the paintings are 3 portraits by *Reynolds*, respectively of himself, his father, and his youngest sister *Frances*. The Cottonian collections are open free every Mon.; on other days by application to the Librarian.

Plymouth possesses the oldest Mechanics' Institute in the country, established in 1825. The present building (*A. Norman*, architect) was completed in 1852, with its lecture-hall capable of holding 1,000 persons. Its library, with which the Civil and Military Library, formerly in Ker St., has been amalgamated, contains over 10,000 vols.

Plymouth and Devonport are supplied with excellent water by leats or streams, conveyed by artificial channels from Dartmoor. The Plymouth leat winds along the hills, at a gentle inclination, a course of about 17 m., and flows into a reservoir in the N. suburb, from which it is distributed. The inhabitants long supposed that they owed this important benefit to the munificence of *Sir Francis Drake*. This, however, was an error; but, although the work was not undertaken at his expense,

<sup>1</sup> Described by Mr. Spence Bate in the *Archæologia*, vol. xl, where they are figured.

it was mainly through his exertions that it was carried out (1591). Recent investigations have shown that, during the time *Sir Francis Drake* was Member for Bossiney (Cornwall), an Act was introduced to enable the corporation to construct the leat, and *Sir Francis* was one of the members of a Select Committee in connection with it, to which Mr. Edgcumbe, M.P. for Liskeard, and others, also belonged. The Royal assent was given to the Bill, March 29, 1585. That *Sir Francis* undertook the conduct of the work is certain, and also that he received 200*l.* *for carrying it out, and an additional 100*l.* to pay compensation for land—in modern currency about 1,500*l.** The completion of the work was attended with public rejoicings, and the stream, on its arrival, welcomed by the firing of cannon; the mayor and members of the corporation, attired in full dress, going out to meet it, and accompanying it in procession as it flowed into the town. The country-people, however, give another version of its first introduction; for they say that the inhabitants, or rather the laundresses, being sorely distressed for water, *Sir Francis Drake* called for his horse, and, riding into Dartmoor, searched about until he had found a very fine spring, when he bewitched it with magical words, and, starting away on the gallop, the stream followed his horse's heels into the town. Plymouth leat is derived from the river Meavy, about a mile above Sheepstor bridge; that of Devonport from springs N. of Princetown. Reservoirs have also been constructed at Knackersknowle and on Hartley Hill, which is laid out as a public pleasure-ground. The source of the Plymouth leat is annually visited by the mayor and corporation, who there drink in water "to the pious memory of Sir Francis Drake," and then in wine, "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine." An enormous reservoir is in process of construction by damming the Meavy, which when finished will

be over 1 m. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, and at the bottom end 75 ft. deep, completely burying Sheepstor bridge.

**Sutton Pool**, the harbour of Plymouth, is the property of the Duchy of Cornwall, but leased to a company. The entrance is 90 ft. wide, between piers called the **Barbican**.

**Mill Bay**, on the W. of Plymouth Hoe, is a larger harbour than Sutton Pool, and so deep that vessels of 3,000 tons may lie close to the pier at low water. The Plymouth **Great Western Dock Company** purchased both pier and harbour, and constructed from the designs of the late *J. K. Brunel*, at the head of the bay, the **Great Western Docks**, of which the basin has an area of 14 acres and a depth of 22 ft., and iron gates 80 ft. in width. These docks are connected with the G.W. Rly.'s stat., and are now the property of that rly. company.

**STONEHOUSE** derives its name from a house "of stone, built by one Joel," who held the manor in the reign of Hen. III. From the Stonehouse family it passed through the Durnford family to that of Edgecumbe. It contains those important Government establishments, the **Victualling Yard**, the **Naval Hospital**, and the **Marine Barracks**.

The Royal William Victualling Yard, designed by the late *Sir John Rennie*, occupies a tongue of land between the Sound and Hamoaze, and was completed in 1835 at a cost of 1,500,000*l.* It extends over 14 acres, 6 of which were recovered from the sea, and consists of a quadrangular pile of buildings, and of spacious quays or terraces, fronted by a seawall 1,500 ft. in length. The entrance from Stonehouse is by a bold and sculptured **Archway**, surmounted by a statue of Will. IV. On the adjoining hill is a stone reservoir, supplied with water from the Plymouth leat, and calculated to contain 6,000 tons. (To provide against the failure of the leat, a second reservoir has been excavated at Long Room, in its vicinity; and a third at Bovisai

opposite the eastern end of the Breakwater.) The building presents a triple frontage, of which the most imposing is that facing Mount Wise. This consists of a central pile, surmounted by a clock-tower, and of 2 detached wings; the entire range of buildings being constructed of granite and limestone, and roofed with a framework of iron. The rt. wing of this frontage is appropriated to the corn and baking department, the l. to the cooperage, and the central part to the purposes of a general storehouse. The abundance of the articles here in waiting for consumers is very great, but not so large as formerly, owing to reductions of the establishment. The buildings opposite Mt. Edgecumbe are called the Clarence Stores; and on this side, at Devil's Point (Devil is said to be a corruption of *Duval*, the name of a Huguenot refugee who settled on the spot), are the Government stairs, Coastguard Stat., and Battery of the R.N. Reserve. From this Point a pleasing view is obtained over Drake's Island, Mt. Edgecumbe, and up Hamoaze.

With respect to the interior, it is impossible to enumerate all its wonderful contents. Steam is used in every department. It does the work of 1,000 bakers, and exhibits wonderfully rapid and delicate manipulation. The following departments may be mentioned as most deserving of notice: The **Bakehouse**, in which powerful engines grind the corn, knead the dough, and spread it ready to be cut into biscuits, and where a sack of flour is prepared for removal to the oven in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  min.—The **Cooperage**, in which casks and water-tanks are constructed, and kept by thousands in readiness to be shipped.—The **Stores** of provisions, bedding, clothes, books, etc., where the stranger will acquire definite notions with regard to the expense of supporting a large body of men.—The **Slaughterhouse**, so contrived that the *coup de grâce* may on an emergency be given

ice to 70 or 80 head of cattle, but *l'uch* 12 bullocks per diem is the

average number sacrificed on the 4 days of the week to which the business is limited. Contiguous to the slaughter-house are the **Weighing-house**, the **Beef-house**, and a **Vegetable-store**. The W. part of the yard has been given up to the *Naval Ordnance Department*, and contains repairing shops, armoury (including about 500 machine guns), and every conceivable kind of ordnance stores. The **Quays** are furnished with cranes of enormous power. Near the Victualling Yard is the headland of **Western King**, on which is a redoubt. A gravel walk with seats, commanding views over the Sound, Drake's Island, Mt. Edgecumbe, and Hamoaze, leads from the principal entrance of the Victualling Yard round the little bay by this fort to the Devil's Point. At the E. end of this walk is the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe's **Winter Villa**—a large house, with arrangements for securing a southern "climate" for invalids, and near it another fort at **Eastern King Point**. (A pleasant way to reach the Dockyards is to take a boat from Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse, to Queen's Steps, Mt. Wise. Or the *ferry* may be taken from the Hard to Cremill, for Mount Edgecumbe (see p. 121).

The **Royal Naval Hospital** is a large building, conspicuous in the N. of Stonehouse, and occupies an area of 24 acres. It dates from the French war (1762), and can accommodate nearly 1,000 patients.

The **Royal Marine Barracks** are situated in Durnford St., Stonehouse, and, originally built in 1784, have been much enlarged. They are now capable of accommodating 1,500 men. The mess-room is one of the finest in England, and contains a good portrait of Will. IV. The celebrated band of this division plays every Sat. afternoon on the Plymouth Hoe, but in the Plymouth Guildhall during winter, and occasionally in the mess-room. Visitors and friends are admitted by tickets from the officers.

3 great towns. The principal part of it is of recent growth, but the heart of the place dates from the reign of Will. III., when the dockyard was first established. The town is situated within the old parish of Stoke Damerel, the ch. of which is near the military hospital (see p. 114); and before the formation of the dockyard there were hardly 20 houses in the parish, the most important being a "fair mansion" built by the lord of the manor, Sir Thomas Wise, about the year 1620, on the eminence still known as Mt. Wise. The importance of Hamoaze as a harbour had been recognised by Raleigh; and when Chas. II. visited Plymouth in 1677 it was with the object of either improving 2 small repairing-yards which then existed in Catwater, or of forming a new yard in Hamoaze. This was not done, however, until after the accession of Will. III.; and the new establishment was long regarded with great jealousy and dislike by the inhabitants of Plymouth. "Devonport is the youngest but one of the great naval arsenals of this country. Woolwich, the oldest (closed 1869), was of some extent in 1509; and Deptford (also closed 1869) was established in 1513; Portsmouth originated not long subsequently, also in the reign of Hen. VIII.; Chatham under Elizabeth, in 1558; next came Sheerness in the time of Chas. II.; then Devonport; and finally Pembroke—established at Milford Haven in 1790, and removed to its present position in 1810."<sup>1</sup> The dockyard alone now covers more than 70 acres, and the Government establishments connected with the town occupy in all about 350 acres. The town of course grew up in connection with the dockyard, and at the back of it. Until 1820 it was known as "Dock," or "Plymouth Dock," but in that year the name of the town was changed to Devonport by Royal charter. It should be remarked, however, that the

dockyard itself was called "Plymouth Yard" until 1843; in which year the Queen visited the town, and granted a request that the yard should thenceforth be known by its proper name. From the middle of last cent., Devonport has steadily increased in importance and extent; and whereas the rateable value of the parish in 1750 did not reach 4,000*l.*, in 1891 it was 110,302*l.* The supply of water for the growing population was at first a difficulty. The corporation of Plymouth refused to grant aid from their leat. So important was a good rainfall in those early days, that the saying arose: "A Plymouth rain is a Dock fair." It was not until 1795 that a leat, bringing water from Dartmoor (derived from the Blackbrook, an affluent of the Dart), was cut for the separate supply of Devonport. Devonport did not return members to Parliament until after the Reform Act of 1832.

The Dockyard is of course the most interesting object in Devonport; Keyham Yard may be regarded as part of it. Other places and buildings to be noticed are Mt. Wise, the Town Hall, and the Public Free Library.

#### DOCKYARD.

For visitors the hours of admittance are at 10, 11 A.M., 2, 3, and 4 P.M.; the yard is closed from 12 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1, except on Sat., when the whole of the naval establishments are closed at noon in summer, and 12.45 in winter.

These extensive yards embody every facility for the building and fitting out of modern war-ships, and employ nearly 5,000 hands, the wages paid annually to artificers at Devonport and Keyham amounting to 330,000*l.*

The 2 yards, with the Gun Wharf which divides them, cover an extent of ground along the shore of Hamoaze of about 170 acres.

The Admiralty have purchased \*

<sup>1</sup> See Worth's *History of Devonport*.

whole of the land from Keyham to Weston Mill Lake, and plans have been prepared and are about to be put into execution, which will place Devonport in the highest rank as a naval station. The project includes the construction of a magnificent basin of 36 acres, with a tidal basin of 8 acres, together with 2 docks, 700 ft. long, one 500 ft. long, and a lock entrance 700 ft. long, which can be utilised as a dock on emergency; this docking accommodation is unequalled in any similar establishment in the world.

The yards have a frontage to the Hamoaze of 1,800 yds. of wharf wall constructed of masonry, and on all other sides are bounded by very high walls.

All British subjects are permitted by the regulations to make a tour of the establishments under the guidance of a policeman; all foreigners must obtain a permit from the Lords of the Admiralty.

The entrance and approach to the working parts of the yard are picturesque; on the rt. are the Police-Offices, after which the visitor passes the Chapel and the Muster and Pay-Offices. The muster-room is in the rear of the pay-office: here the men take up and put down their tickets as a check on entering and leaving the yard; in the iron shed under the pay-office they are paid weekly.

The wages amount to over 6,000*l.* per week, yet the arrangements are so complete that each man is paid individually, and the whole process is effected in less than 20 min. The Admiral Superintendent and several of the principal officers are present during the payment. After passing these buildings the tour is continued to the l., down a paved avenue along the front of the Terrace (the residences of the dockyard authorities), to a flight of steps which lead at once into the working parts of the yard. The visitor will there find himself surrounded by works of great magnitude, and machinery of marvellous ingenuity.

#### Principal objects of the Dockyard.

The North Dock (No. 4) was excavated from the solid rock in 1789, for the reception of vessels with their masts standing; its dimensions are—length 263 ft. 4 in., width of entrance 64 ft. 8 in., depth over sill at high water 20 ft. Geo. III. visited the yard while this dock was in progress, and, “observing that the planned dimensions had been exceeded, asked the reason why. The reply was, that the dock had been designed to take the longest vessels then in the English fleet—the *Queen Charlotte* and *Royal George*; but that, as the French were building at Toulon a much larger ship than either, the dock had been altered for her reception. Oddly enough, this impudent bit of brag was justified by the result, that very ship, the *Commerce de Marseille*, 120 guns, and 2,747 tons, being the first that entered the dock in question.”<sup>1</sup>

A dock of this character is now seldom used except for gunboats, and other small craft of a modern fleet.

Next is No. 3 Dock, the most recent in Devonport yard, built in 1877–80; it is 416 ft. 6 in. long, and 94 ft. wide at the entrance; it is built entirely of Cornish granite, and has an arcade of the same material on each side for the purpose of enabling cranes to plumb various parts of the ships when in dock. The method of closing this dock should also be noticed; it is effected by a ship-shaped caisson which is floated into a groove and ballasted with water. (Nos. 1 and 2 docks are closed by gates.) On the S. side of it is No. 2 Dock, 415 ft. 6 in. long, and 73 ft. wide at its entrance, and constructed on the site of the double dock (built in 1717 and 1773).

Some idea of the difference between the requirements now and 100 years ago may be gathered from the fact that the new dock is longer than the united length of the two former docks, each of which had accommodated line-of-battle ships, and there

<sup>1</sup> See Worth's *History of Devonport*.

are now many ships in the navy which cannot be docked in No. 2.

The building surmounted by the picturesque Clock Tower is devoted to manufacturing joiners' fittings for the cabins etc. of ships.

Beyond No. 2 Dock are the Basin (with a circumference of 355 yds., and a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fath.), and the Basin Dock.

The Basin was reconstructed in 1854, and is used for fitting etc. small vessels. Here also are steam kilns, in which planks to be curved are steam-boiled; and on the south side of the Basin Dock massive buildings in masonry will be observed; these are filled with stores of every description for the equipment of warships. Next the visitor will observe the Camber,<sup>1</sup> 60 ft. wide and 300 yds. long, which is used for the purpose of discharging stores of all description from small craft; this work is expedited by hydraulic cranes of various powers made by Armstrong & Co. At the end of it is an incline, on which boats are hauled up for repair; and at the higher end is a large Boat-shed over a pond, in which boats of all sizes are stored and repaired, being lifted from the water into the store through a trapdoor in the floor, and carried to their allotted berths by travelling cranes. Here may be seen the application of the latest apparatus for safely and quickly lowering them from a ship's side.

On the S. side of the Camber are the Smitheries, which have recently been reconstructed; these buildings contain every facility for forging and otherwise manipulating iron and steel for shipbuilding purposes.

The Saw-mills should next be visited, where the latest machinery for converting and planing wood may be inspected.

Farther S. are the Inner and Outer Mast Ponds connected by a tunnel, having the Mast House between them.

<sup>1</sup> Camber is the techn. name for "a small Tidal Basin in the Royal Yards for the convenience of loading and discharging timber." To camber is "to curve ship's planks" (see Smyth and Belcher's *Sailor's Word-book*).

When warships were fully rigged, with wooden masts and yards, these ponds and buildings were a very busy centre, but since the introduction of iron and steel masts into the construction of warships, it is rather in the smitheries and fitting shops than the mast houses where the visitor must look for the preparation of the colossal masts, yards, and fighting tops which form such imposing features of the modern ships. On either side of the outer pond are 5 Building Slips protected from the weather by enormous sheds; these should be inspected, as ships are always in progress in some of them, and the whole of the machinery essential to work and shape the iron and steel can be seen at the head of these structures. Here the visitor may see the means in operation by which plate or bar iron and steel are sheared, drilled, punched, and planed.

Flanking the machinery shops last referred to is the Electrical Shop, where many ingenious appliances are at work for manufacturing electrical lighting plant. Here the dynamos are tested, and much of the most modern machinery employed in measuring and verifying electrical currents may be seen in operation.

In the S.E. corner of the dockyard is King's Hill, an oasis in this hard-featured scene, and preserved from being levelled like the rest of the ground around it at the wish of Geo. III. when he visited Devonport.

The round may be finished by a visit to the Rope Houses immediately E. of the Mast Pond—2 buildings each 1,200 ft. long, where hemp ropes of nearly every description are made. The yarn is spun by machinery which has been erected at a great cost. There are about 230 spindles (driven by a powerful engine) at work, the whole of which are attended by girls, men only now being employed for laying up the yarn into cables and ropes.

This spinning of yarn lines and twine affords employment to about 68 girls. They are placed in charge of

a matron, and every girl before proceeding to work divests herself of superfluous garments (for fear of accidents), appearing in a uniform consisting of a brown-holland gown and cap. The classes in which they are serving (and by which their pay is regulated) are indicated on the sleeve of the gown by red stripes. A dining-room and lavatory are provided.

Admission is *not* given to this property except by permission of the Admiral Superintendent; but this should be obtained if possible, as at present this is one of the most interesting portions of the yard.

Other objects of interest are the **Engineer** and **Millwright Department**. Here again are lathes and other machines for manipulating iron. Among those for cutting wood are circular and segment saws, turning lathes, and an instrument for cutting trenails. The machinery here, however, has been much diminished since so much of the engineer's work has been done at Keyham Yard.

The **Mould Loft**, where the lines of the ships are laid down, and where all the templates used in forming the complicated curves of ships are drawn, is an object of interest, but this can only be seen by express permission.

N. of the Dockyard is the **Gun Wharf** (begun 1718, finished about 1725; *Sir John Vanburgh* was the architect). This (entered from Queen Street) is a dépôt for munitions of war. Implements of war are here grouped in formidable array, and a large store of small-arms is artistically arranged in the **Armoury**; the naval ordnance dépôt was erected in 1892. This wharf, which now occupies nearly 21 acres, has been enlarged, the old trench of some fortifications to the N. being turned into a **Camber**, and a new factory finished in 1867. The wharf also contains **Second Camber, Boat-slip and Boat-e** and a **Carriage Department**.

**Keyham Yard** is so easily connected with Devonport Yard by *railway* that it may be considered an integral part of it, though it is separated from it by the Gun wharf, **Ferry Road** (whence the *stm. ferry* runs to Torpoint), and part of **Morice Town**. The 2 establishments are connected by a tunnel over  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, which was constructed at great cost.

The railways above referred to intersect various parts of both yards, and are connected with the G. W and L. & S. W. Rly. Companies, so that coals and stores generally can be delivered as required with great rapidity. Keyham Yard is devoted entirely to fitting out ships after they are launched, and in repairing and refitting them for recommission. No ships are built at Keyham; on the other hand, the men at Devonport yard are largely engaged in shipbuilding.

The arrangement and character of the buildings at Keyham are very complete: they are substantially built, and are well suited to modern requirements. The yard, established by the late *Lord Auckland* when First Lord of the Admiralty in 1846, extends over more than 70 acres, to which will eventually be added about 80 acres more (see *ante*), and contains a fine **Factory**, where the machinery and boilers are manufactured and placed in the hulls of ships after they have been launched from the Sister yard; here also the rigging and final finishing is carried out before ships are sent to sea in commission.

Entering at the S.E. corner from William Street, we find 3 **Docks** (**South, Middle, and Queen's**), 116, 101, and 137 yds. long respectively, all constructed of Cornish granite. N. of these Docks is the large **Quadrangle**, 260 yds. long by 118 yds. wide, on the E. of which are the **Erecting and Fitting Shops, Iron Foundry, and Millwrights' Shop**, and on the N. the **Boiler Shop**, all erected from 1855 to 1857. On the W. are extensive **Storehouses** built at the same period.

Facing the Hamoaze are the N. Basin, 294 yds. by 149 yds., and the S. Basin, with a measurement all round of 794 yds. The 2 basins are connected, and the S. one communicates with Hamoaze by means of a Lock at its S.W. corner. The sides of the basins and docks are furnished with steam and hydraulic cranes of immense power for lifting boilers and other heavy weights into and out of ships, and hydraulic capstans for facilitating the docking and undocking of ships. The N. Basin is also provided with one 80-ton and one 40-ton shears, also 40, 30, and 12-ton cranes.

The factory is well supplied with machinery of the best description, which is being added to year by year as improvements in mechanical science occur. "Thor," the great steam-hammer, deserves special attention. Outside the N.W. corner of the N. Basin is a **Boat Basin**.

At the N. end of the yard is the **R.N. Engineers' Students' College**, which contains a gymnasium, laboratory, etc.; it is here that the engineers of the Royal Navy are trained and educated. This fine establishment was built in 1879, and is about to be considerably extended.

Still farther to the N., near the boundary of the property acquired by the Admiralty, are the new **Naval Barracks**, a very fine collection of buildings capable of accommodating 1,000 men.

The visitor should pass to the sea-wall and observe the **Torpedo Schoolship** *Defiance*, the *Indus* Flagship of the Admiral Superintendent, and the **Training ships** *Impregnable* and *Lion*; the latter is really 2 ships, one being the old *Implacable*; this ship has a peculiar history, and is, next to the *Victory*, probably the most interesting ship afloat. She was originally named the *Duguay Trouin* 74, and formed part of the fleet under Admiral Dumanoir, who was engaged in 1805 by Admiral Sir John Richard Strachan. This and 3 other ships were captured; her name was changed to *Implacable*, as the British sailors rendered her original

name as "Dagger Truant." She is the only survivor of the battle-ships captured in the war of that period.

At the foot of St. John's Lake, on the opposite shore, lies the **Gunnery Ship Cambridge**, from which daily practice is carried on. [A trip to these ships will repay, and admission is freely given any day except Sat. For  $\frac{1}{2}$  hourly strs. from North Corner (of dockyard) to Saltash, passing the ships in reserve (the Admiralty has laid down moorings for 3 miles from the Dockyards to the Lynher), see *Index and Directory*. The return can be made by rail.]

The dockyard has witnessed numerous disasters. The *Amphion* (Sept. 22, 1796) took fire and blew up, killing about 200 persons. She was lying alongside the sheer hulk refitting.

A fire in the dockyard (July 1761) broke out in 5 different places at once, and destroyed property to the value of nearly 50,000*l.*

The notorious "*Jack the Painter*" set fire to the rope-house in 1778.

The greatest destruction, however, by fire occurred Sept. 27, 1840, when 2 men-of-war, the *Talavera* and the *Imogene*, were burned, the *Minden* was greatly injured, and a "fine collection of naval and other relics, including the figure-heads and other remains of many of our most famous vessels—the favourite ships of *Boscawen*, *Rodney*, *Duncan*, and other naval heroes"—were entirely destroyed.'

The next object within the limits of the town most worthy the attention of the stranger is

**Mount Wise.** On the summit is a **Redoubt** and a **Semaphore**, which communicates with the guard-ship by signboards, and with the Admiralty by electricity; and the stranger will generally have the opportunity of beholding its pictorial language hung forth and shifted for the direction of some bark in the offing. This telegraph was the last of a chain of 32 stats. constructed about 1810

<sup>1</sup> See Worth's *History of Devonport*.

between London and Devonport. It is said that by this means a message has been sent to London and an answer received in a quarter of an hour. On Mount Wise (which with its beautiful view forms an excellent promenade) are **Government House**, the residence of the general commanding the western district, and the **Port Admiral's House**, and between the two the **Parade**, where the "trooping of colours" takes place and the Devonport garrison is exercised; though the reviews are now usually held in the **Brickfields** opposite **Raglan Barracks**. The fortifications in front of the Raglan Barracks have recently been levelled and the "Brick-fields" extended. At the S.W. end of the parade is a large brazen cannon, taken from the Turks at the *Dardanelles* by Sir John Duckworth. The bronze statue of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton was erected in 1866. Below, by the waterside, are the **Royal Clarence Baths**, by which a pleasant walk leads round the base of the hill by Stonehouse Pool. Mt. Wise bristles with cannon commanding the entrance of Hamoaze; the fortifications on it having been strengthened and improved when the chain of forts was constructed enclosing the 3 towns.

The **Barracks** at the back of the lines, a very extensive series of buildings, called the **Raglan Barracks**, are rt. as you approach Devonport from Stonehouse. The entrance gateway was designed by the late Capt. Fowke, R.E., who planned the Exhibition building at Kensington in 1862. The barracks, which will accommodate 2 complete battalions, are fitted up with most of the modern improvements for soldiers' comforts. The parade-ground is extensive. There is a gymnasium for the use of officers and men. There are also **Artillery Barracks** in the N. of the town, and others near Mt. Wise.

The **Town Hall**, in Ker St., finished in 1821, is a good classic building, and contains portraits of Geo. I., II.,

III., Wm. IV. (by *Drake*), Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort (by *Lane*, after *Winterhalter*), Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Sir Edward Codrington (by *Pattieson*), and the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., lord of the manor, by whom the ground for the hall was given. There are also here an historical picture by *Opie*, and a good cabinet of minerals, presented by Sir J. St. Aubyn.

The **Free Public Library** in Duke St. (opened 1882) has some 12,000 volumes, and a **Museum**, containing minerals, presented by Lord St. Levan.

The **Devonport Column**, a Doric pillar of granite 125 ft. high (*Foulston*, architect), was erected at a cost of 2,750*l.*, to commemorate the change of name from Dock to Devonport. There is a very fine view from the top.

The **Devonport Park**, formed 1858 out of the N.E. glacis of the fortifications, commands fine views. In it is a fountain designed as a memorial of Sir Charles Napier. At its W. end stands the **Royal Albert Hospital**, which holds a high place among provincial hospitals for efficiency and the completeness of its arrangements. It was begun in 1861 (*A. Norman*, architect), and cost 30,000*l.* without its fittings.

The **Military Hospital**, overlooking Stonehouse Lake, erected in 1797, consists of 4 detached blocks connected by a colonnade of 41 arches.

The **Churches** in Devonport are of no great interest. **Stoke Ch.** is the most ancient, and the mother ch. of the town; but it contains nothing noticeable. The register records the marriage of *Bamfylde Moore Carew*, the famous King of the Beggars. The churches of St. Stephen and of St. James (Morice Town), St. Paul and St. Mary (taken out of Stoke Damerel and formed into eccles. parishes by Order in Council, Sept. 1846), were all designed by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn. Besides these and St. Aubyn's and St. John's churches (Devonport) and St. Michael's (Stoke)

there are the Garrison Ch., exclusively for the use of the troops, a plain edifice in George Sq., and the Dockyard Chapel.

The most agreeable and fashionable residences are in Higher Stoke, and the stranger should make a point of visiting the summit of Stoke Hill and Mount Pleasant, Blockhouse Road, the view from which embraces every object of interest in the surrounding country.

### HISTORY.

Plymouth is the first-born of this sisterhood of towns. There was a Roman station (Tamara) in the neighbourhood (probably at King's Tamerton, where there are some remains of ancient earthworks), and it is probable that the harbour of Plymouth was frequented at an early period by tin traders; so at least the cemetery discovered above Oreton seems to indicate (see p. 125). But there are no traces of early settlement on the actual site of Plymouth; and the British road, adopted by the Romans, which ran from Exeter to the Tamar, passed considerably at the back of the Sound. The more ancient town of Plympton was on this road (see p. 100), and the Augustinian Priory of Plympton was the "nursing mother" of Plymouth. Three small fishing hamlets, known as Sutton (south-town) Prior and 2 "King's Suttons," existed at the time of the Domesday Survey, where the more ancient part of Plymouth now stands. The "King's Suttons" were afterwards distinguished as Sutton Ralf and Sutton Valletort, from the families to whom they were granted. They were of less importance, however, than Sutton Prior, which belonged to the Plympton Priory, and which was also known as "Sutton juxta Plym-mouthe." (The name is perpetuated in Sutton-on-Plym, a parish formed in 1844 from that of King Charles the Martyr.) From the fisheries here, carefully watched over

and encouraged by the priory, have been gradually developed all the commerce, wealth, and importance of Plymouth—a name which at last (but not completely until 1439, when the town was incorporated by Act of Parliament) altogether superseded that of Sutton. The most ancient harbour, on the west side of which lies the oldest part of the town, is still known as Sutton Pool. The Catwater (the estuary of the Plym) and Hamoaze (that of the Tamar) were the general roadsteads until the Breakwater rendered the Sound a secure anchorage; and commercial ships still lie in Catwater.

The earliest historical fact connected with the harbour is the assembling there in 1287 of a fleet of 325 ships, under the command of the Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edw. I., which sailed for Guienne. Less than a cent. later the town had become important enough to attract the attention of the French, who in 1339 landed here, and did great damage. They were repulsed by the men of Devon under their Earl, *Hugh Courtenay*. In 1346 Plymouth furnished men and ships for the siege of Calais. After another unsuccessful attempt in 1350, the French managed to burn a part of the town in 1377. In 1400 a French fleet under James de Bourbon plundered and did much mischief; and in 1403 the Sieur du Chastel, Lord of Brittany, attacked Plymouth with a mingled force of Normans and Bretons, and burned upwards of 600 houses. The spot where he landed was afterwards known as "Breton Side," and the name was only changed to "Exeter Street" in 1871.

The harbour of Plymouth lay especially open to attacks from the opposite coast of Britanny; but it was an excellent point of departure for expeditions to Guienne during the French wars of the 14th cent. In 1355 the Black Prince sailed from Plymouth for the campaign which ended with the battle of Poitiers. He was detained here by contrary

winds for more than a month, and was hospitably entertained by the Prior at Plympton. He granted at this time to one of his followers, who had been active in the wars and had lost an eye in battle, the revenues of the ferry at Saltash. He landed here in 1370, when he left Aquitaine for the last time, and returned broken in health, with his wife and his remaining son, Richard of Bordeaux, afterwards Rich. II. After resting for some time at the Priory, he was conveyed to London in a litter, survived until 1376, but never again took part in public affairs.

In 1470, the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edw. IV., landed, according to some authorities, at Plymouth; and Margaret of Anjou, with her son Edward, landed here in the following year, to be soon totally defeated at Tewkesbury. In 1501 (Oct. 2) the Princess Catherine of Arragon arrived here, and was lodged by "one Painter, a rich marchaunt," who, as Leland tells us, had "made a goodly house toward the haven," known as Palace Court, and only recently pulled down.

The importance of Plymouth as a harbour increased enormously after the discovery of America. The Hawkinses—(William, "a man for his wisdom and skill in sea causes much esteemed of King Hen. VIII.", the pioneer of English adventure in the South Seas, and his son John, the "Achines" noticed with so much dread in the memorials and despatches of Philip II., whose beard he so often singed—see Froude's Hist.)—Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, Grenville, Davies, Frobisher, and Cavendish, with many another adventurer to the "new found world," frequently sailed from here. In July, 1588, the English fleet lay in Cattewater, awaiting the approach of the Armada; and it was to the captains assembled on the "Hoe" that the news of its appearance, says tradition, was first brought. Plymouth's continent to the English fleet was larger

than that of any other port except London—7 ships and 1 fly-boat. The great expedition against Cadiz, of 150 ships, commanded by Howard and Essex, sailed from Plymouth in June, 1596; and the streets of the place are described as "full of the bravery and splendid apparel" of the knights and adventurers who joined it. A plentiful crop of "Knights of Cales" (Cadiz) sprang up after the taking of the place; and the last, Sir Robert Dudley, was knighted, after the return of the ships, in the streets of Plymouth, "as the Lords General came from the sermon."

The *Mayflower*, conveying the "Pilgrim Fathers," sailed from Plymouth, Sept. 6, 1620. The ship had put into Plymouth after her companion, the *Speedwell*, had left her off Dartmouth. The Separatists, to give them their proper name, 100 souls in all, were "kindly entertained and courteously used by divers friends there dwelling." Accordingly, when they planted the earliest settlement on the coast of New England, they, out of gratitude for the hospitality which they had received at the last port in old England, confirmed the name which Prince Charles had already given to the little harbour marked on the map of the American coast, which Capt. John Smith, who had been on the coast in 1614, had submitted to the Prince for the purpose of giving English names to the points, bays, hills, etc., instead of the native names given to them by himself. A charter had been granted by King Jas. in 1606, giving the exclusive right of settling Virginia to 2 companies of merchants, the "London" and the "Plymouth" Company. The Plymouth Company first attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec. They obtained a new charter in 1620; and the first settlements in Maine (1622), Massachusetts (1628), and Portland (1631) were established by the "Council of Plymouth," as the company was called after obtaining the 2nd charter. This was surrendered in 1685. "Thus,"

says Worth, "the first attempts to settle what is now the great republic of the West were made by Devonshire men sailing out of Plymouth Sound." Of these emigrants one person, William Butten, a servant, died on the passage, and Stephen Hopkins and his wife Elizabeth had a son born at sea who was named "Oceanus." *Fifty-one*, including their Governor, John Carver, died the first season after their arrival. A list of their names was preserved by the second Governor, Wm. Bradford, who survived until 1657.

Chas. I. visited Plymouth in 1625, and was magnificently entertained ; but the town of Plymouth was strongly Parliamentarian. It underwent 2 distinct sieges (Sept. to Dec. 1643, first by *Col. Digby* and then by *Prince Maurice*, fresh from the capture of Dartmouth, and again April to Sept. 1644, by *Sir Richard Grenville*). It also underwent a blockade from Sept. 1644 till Jan. 1646. King Charles himself was present during this blockade with *Prince Maurice*, after the surrender of the army in Cornwall, and occupied *Widey Court* (see p. 127). The blockade was finally raised on Jan. 10, 1646, after having cost the town a loss of nearly 8,000 lives, when *Fairfax* and *Cromwell* advanced from Totnes, and the hopes of the Royalists in the West were finally quenched. The town was well walled and defended by advanced redoubts, some of which are still traceable. In 1652 the engagement between *De Ruyter* and *Sir George Ayscough* was watched from the Hoe. Chas. II. visited the town more than once, partly to watch the progress of the new citadel. The corporation records tell us that King Chas., on his visit in 1670, received 150 pieces of gold, besides a "purse to put it in," which cost 5s. 6d. In 1676 he came again with his brother James, and "touched for the evil" in St. Andrew's Ch., where a state canopy and throne were erected. The fleet which brought William of Orange to this country wintered

here (1688-89). Since the establishment of the Dockyard, and especially during the French wars of the last and early in the present centuries, the harbour has been the resort of English fleets and men-of-war innumerable. *Capt. Cook* sailed from Plymouth in 1768, and again in 1772 ; and the names of *Benbow*, *Boscawen*, *Rodney*, *Howe*, *Jervis*, *Collingwood*, and *Nelson* are closely connected with Hamoaze and the Catwater. In 1815 *Napoleon* remained for some days in the Sound on board the *Bellerophon* ; and a portrait of the Emperor was then painted by *Sir C. L. Eastlake*. This is now at Heanton Satchville (see p. 261).

Of Plymouth celebrities, besides the *Hawkinses* already mentioned (*Sir John*, 1520-95, was rear-admiral in the fleet against the Armada), the following should be recorded : *Joseph Glanville*, author of "*Sadducismus Triumphatus*," born 1636. He became rector of Bath, and chaplain to Chas. II. *Jacob Bryant*, the mythologist, born early in the 18th cent. ; *Dr. Zachary Mudge*, born 1694 ; *Dr. Hawker*, vicar of Charles Ch. 1784 ; *Carrington*, the poet of "*Dartmoor*," whose life was chiefly spent in Devonport, born 1777 ; *Dr. Bidlake*, Bampton Lecturer, and author of some poems, born 1751 ; *Dr. Kitto*, born 1801, the son of a mason ; *William Elford Leach*, the naturalist, born 1790 ; *Sir William Snow Harris*, born 1791 ; *John Prideaux*, chemist, born 1787 ; *James Northcote*, the painter, born 1746, died 1831 ; *A. B. Johns*, a landscape artist of great excellence, born 1776, died 1858 ; *Samuel Prout*, the water-colour artist, "trained," says Ruskin, "among the rough rocks and simple cottages of Cornwall," born 1783, died 1852 ; *B. R. Haydon*, the painter, born 1786, died 1846 ; *Sir Charles Lock Eastlake*, P.R.A., born 1793, died 1866. Besides these, Plymouth may almost claim *Samuel Cook*, an admirable artist in water-colours, as a native, for though born at Camelfor-

1806, his artist life was passed in Plymouth, where he died in 1860.

As the "Borough of Sutton," Plymouth first sent representatives to Parliament in the reign of Edw. I.; with, however, an intermission between that time and the reign of Hen. VI. Its most distinguished "members" have been *Sir John Hawkins*, *Sir Humphry Gilbert*, and *Sir Francis Drake*. The arrest of *George Ferrers*, who represented the town in 1542, occasioned the passing of the statute which still prevents the arrest of members of Parliament.

The port of Plymouth is the 8th in the kingdom in population, and about the 6th in trade. The first true porcelain made in this country was manufactured at Plymouth under the direction of *William Cookworthy*, who is said to have found his china-clay among the refuse-heaps of a mine near Helston. He established his pottery at Coxsidge, Plymouth, about 1760. *Bone*, the enamelist, learnt his art there. The manufacture was removed to Bristol in 1780. Specimens of Plymouth china are much valued. The distinctive mark is that which in astronomy denotes Jupiter.

**Excursions :—(a) The Sound.** (*Boats* may be hired at the landing-place under the Hoe; charge to the Breakwater (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.), 2s. 1 to 3 persons.) This magnificent roadstead, so well known as a stat. for our navy, has been often described as the most beautiful bay on the English coast; and the stranger entering it from the Channel on a sunny serene day will probably acknowledge that there are grounds for the eulogy. Here "the land," says *Ridson*, "shrinketh back to give way for the ocean's entertainment of Tamar, which cometh galloping to meet her, almost from the Severn Sea." The shores rise in hills of from 100 to 400 ft. in height, varied by woods and villages, and margined with rocks. On the N. are the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, with some inner bays and creeks, and the fine

harbours of Hamoaze and Catwater; and the eye ranges from those busy scenes and watery vistas over hill and dale to the heights of Dartmoor. The Sound is about 3 m. in width and the same in length, and covers at high water an area of 4,500 acres. At its mouth it is bounded by Penlee Point (W.) and Wembury Point and the shaggy Mewstone (E.); or, farther seaward, by the Rame Head (W.) and Stoke Point (E.); the distance between the 2 last-mentioned headlands being  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. It receives the tribute of 2 rivers, the Tamar and Plym; the estuary of the first forming the harbour of Hamoaze, and that of the other the Catwater; both of these estuaries branching into a watery labyrinth of creeks and inlets. The Isle of St. Nicholas, or Drake's Island, a bold pyramidal rock, strongly fortified and garrisoned, stands at the entrance of Hamoaze. (Here the republican General Lambert ended his days a prisoner (1688), having been confined on the island since 1667. He was brought to this place from Guernsey; and amused himself by painting flowers, and by working problems in algebra. A fellow-prisoner with him, for a short time, was James Harington, author of the once well-known "*Oceana*.") The Mewstone gives a finish to the eastern horn of the bay. The most striking feature, however, in a general view of the Sound is the park of Mount Edgcumbe, the seat of the noble family of that name, which, comprising the lofty hills on the western shore, presents a varied expanse of foliage, broken by tall red-stemmed pine-trees descending to the water's edge.

As a roadstead, Plymouth Sound was long found inconvenient, from its exposure to southerly gales; but this is now remedied by the erection of an outlying barrier, which, breaking the force of the waves as they are driven in from the Channel, converts the entire Sound into a harbour. This outlying barrier is the well-known

(b) **Breakwater**, a work which originated in the suggestion of our great Admiral, *Earl St. Vincent*. It dates its rise from 1806, when *Earl Grey* was First Lord of the Admiralty. *Mr. John Rennie*, being then instructed to survey the Sound, and report upon the best means of rendering it a secure anchorage, advised that a detached mole should be formed at the mouth of the Sound, where nature pointed out the site for such an erection by a string of shoals called the Panther, Tinker, Shovel, and St. Carlos Rocks, on each side of which the channel was deep, and sufficiently wide to afford a safe passage for vessels. As to the mode of construction, he proposed that *rubble*, or rough angular blocks of stone, from 2 to 10 tons weight and upwards, mixed with smaller materials, should be cast into the sea, when the waves would arrange them in the shape best calculated to resist the action of the breakers. The mole was to consist of 3 arms, or *kants*, inclining towards each other at an angle of  $120^{\circ}$ ; thus giving the structure a curved form, which it was considered would prevent the too great accumulation of the waves on the outside, and offer the least impediment to the current. The total length was to be 1,700 yds., and the whole was to be raised to the level of half-tide. The estimated cost was 1,055,200*l.*, and the quantity of stone required 2,000,000 tons. It was suggested also that a subsidiary pier should be thrown out from the shore. *Rennie's* proposal, however, lay dormant for several years, and other plans were, in the interim, offered to the Admiralty. Valid objections were, however, found to all these, and it was finally determined to adopt *Rennie's* plan, and he received the order for carrying it into execution in June, 1811. A lease of 25 acres of limestone, at Oreston on the Catwater, was purchased for 10,000*l.* of the Duke of Bedford; and in March, 1812, operations commenced by opening the quarries, laying rails, build-

ing wharves, and making other preparations for the transport of the stone. The flotilla to be engaged in this work consisted of 10 vessels, each of 80 tons, provided with a line of rails on the deck and in the hold, and of 45 sloops of smaller size. On Aug. 12 the first and centre stone was laid on the Shovel Rock; and on March 30 of the following year the work made its appearance above the level of low-water spring tides, 43,789 tons of stone having been deposited. By Aug. following it had advanced so far that labourers could be employed upon it; and in March 1814 it stood the trial of a storm, and resisted successfully the heavy southerly seas, a large French 3-decker riding out the gale in safety under its lee. In this year the original plan was modified, and it was determined to raise the structure to the level of 2 ft. above high-water mark spring tides. In 1816 the largest annual amount of stone was deposited, viz. 332,407 tons. In the winter of the following year a furious hurricane displaced 200 yds. of the upper rubble, removing it from the sea-slope to the northern side. The effect, however, was to increase the stability of the work, the waves having thus formed their own slope, or the angle of repose at which the blocks would lie undisturbed by storms. It is to be remarked that this action of the waves was exerted only from the level of low-water upwards. The original slope had been 3 ft. horiz. to 1 perp., and it was now flattened to 5 to 1, or  $11^{\circ}$ , an alteration recommended by *Rennie* when it was resolved to raise the height of the structure. Upon this occasion the *Jasper* sloop-of-war and *Telegraph* schooner, which had anchored outside the protection of the Breakwater, were driven ashore and wrecked with a melancholy loss of life.

In 1821 *Rennie* died, and the Admiralty consulted his son *Sir John Rennie* and 3 other engineers upon the best mode of completing the work—who advised that the sea and

land slopes should be respectively at angles of  $11^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ}$ ; that the sea-slope should be strengthened by dovetailed courses of granite, and the top paved, reduced in width, curved, and its central line removed 36 ft. farther inland. Upon the plan thus amended the work was carried on; but such difficulties were experienced in its progress towards the west, where the water was deep and the roll of the sea more impetuous, that *Sir John Rennie* proposed that a foreshore, or platform of rubble, should be raised in advance of the sea-slope to the level of 2 ft. above low-water mark; this foreshore to be 50 ft. wide at the western end, and to decrease to 30 ft. at its eastern termination. To this the Admiralty acceded, and the foreshore has proved a complete protection, tripping up the heavy seas before they can reach the slope. The plan of the western arm was also at this time amended. Its head was to be circular, and of solid dovetailed masonry; and in the heart of the pile was to be rooted the base of a lighthouse, to consist of an inverted arch filled with solid courses, and resting on masonry equally compact. In 1838 this foundation had been nearly completed when the work was delayed by a severe storm, which lifted blocks of 12 and 14 tons weight from the seaside to the land-slope. Finally, this important arm, after being additionally strengthened, was completed in 1840. The lighthouse, designed by *Walker and Burges*, the engineers of the Trinity House, was finished 1844. It consists of a circular tower, 126 ft. in height from the base of the breakwater, 71 ft. above high-water mark, and 18 ft. diam. It is constructed of white granite of Luxulion in Cornwall. The floors are of stone and arched, but differ from those of the Eddy-stone in forming at their outer ends a part of the wall. By this mode of construction there is no lateral pressure, and some other advantages obtained. It is divided into 5

storeys, the highest of which is the lantern with a floor of polished slate. The light is on the dioptric or French principle, having a range of 8 m.; an auxiliary, a large bell, suspended on the outside, is tolled by clockwork during foggy weather. The E. end of the breakwater is constructed with a circular head, and of solid masonry, like the W., and supports a pyramidal beacon (begun and finished 1845) of beautiful white granite, 25 ft. in height from the top of the breakwater, and of 20 ft. diam. at its base. It is divided into 12 steps, and crowned by a pole of African oak 17 ft. high, supporting a hollow globe of gun-metal, in which the shipwrecked mariner may take refuge.

The efficacy of Plymouth Breakwater in resisting storms has been fully demonstrated, and the thick coating of seaweed which now covers the rubble shows the perfect repose of its angular stones. The depth of water in which the structure has been raised varies from 18 to 45 ft.; the quantity of rubble deposited up to June 1847 amounted to 3,620,444 tons, and at that time it was presumed that 50,000 tons more would be required. The total cost on the completion of the work has been estimated at 1,500,000*l.* A comparison has been frequently instituted between the Plymouth Breakwater and the sister work of our neighbours at Cherbourg; the latter is, however, more than twice as long,<sup>1</sup> and the sections of the structures are dissimilar. The construction of the French work has, moreover, been attended by very melancholy casualties, which have been attributed by our engineers to the small size of the rubble employed.

#### A casemated fort for 10 heavy

<sup>1</sup> Digue :

Length	Breadth	Height
4,111 yds.	90 yds.	(to top of parapet) 75 ft.

#### Breakwater (including the 2 arms) :

1,700 yds. (at base)	(to top of breakwater) 50 ft.
120 yds.	

guns has been constructed of blocks of concrete and granite, just inside the breakwater, in connection with the defences of Plymouth. The laying of the foundation was a work of extreme difficulty, and the labour of months was swept away by a storm on Aug. 25, 1862. The fort is one of the strongest in the world. The iron casemates constitute an oval ring of 3 5-in. laminations, in all 15 in. thick, of rolled metal. The face only is of armour-plates, the other 2 layers are of narrow bars or planks, crossed, so that the whole structure is ruled throughout by numberless joints and intersections. The fort is oval, 143 ft. 6 in. by 113 ft. 6 in. Its walls are about 12 ft. high. The basement is faced with granite, rising more than 16 ft. out of the water at high springs.

After visiting the breakwater you should land at **Bovisand**, the watering-place of Her Majesty's ships at anchor in the Sound. Here is a granite battery, mounting heavy guns on revolving platforms; and, at a distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the shore, a reservoir capable of containing 12,000 tuns of water, which is tapped at the surface by an ingenious contrivance, and conveyed through iron pipes to the Pier at Staddon Point—another work by the late **John Rennie**. The hideous wall along the adjacent **Staddon Heights** marks the Govt. Rifle Range, where in summer the garrison practise. On the summit of the hill is one of the strongest detached Forts in the land defences of Plymouth. It is a pleasant walk, commanding very fine views, along these heights (near **Radford**, Thos. Bulteel, Esq., J.P., for many years the seat of the Harris family) to **Mount Batten** at the mouth of the Catwater, where is a picturesque old tower (the scene of repeated skirmishes during the sieges of Plymouth by the Royalists), the doorway of which is so high above the ground that it has to be entered by a ladder. From **Mount Batten**, where there is a small breakwater,

you can return to Plymouth by boat, or continue the walk along Catwater to Turnchapel (1 m.) and there catch the *stm. ferry* which plies every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. between Barbican and **Oreston**, and include the latter in this excursion. (See p. 125.)

(c) **Mount Edgcumbe** (Earl of Mount Edgcumbe) occupies the Cornish shore of the Sound, and for the splendour of its prospects, for the variety of its surface, for its groves and tasteful gardens, has been long the boast of both Devon and Cornwall, and is, indeed, one of the most interesting spots in England. The Countess of Ossory observed that "Mount Edgcumbe has the beauties of all other places added to peculiar beauties of its own." So, too, must have thought the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, if it be true that he had fixed on this spot as his share of the "loot" which was to fall to the victorious Spanish Armada. By the liberality of its owner, the park is open to the public every *Wed.* during the summer; and the stranger, by applying at the Manor Office, E. Stonehouse, Emma Place, can procure admittance on other days, but he must be then accompanied by a guide, to whom a small fee is payable. (The *ferry* runs from the **Admiral's Hard**, Stonehouse, at every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., and also from **Mutton Cove**, Devonport, to **Cremill**; near the landing-place is a comfortable inn, the Mt. Edgcumbe Arms.) Those who are not able to walk may send over a carriage beforehand by *ferry*; but persons on horseback, or in a carriage, can only enter at the higher lodge—others are admitted at the gate close to the landing-place. The house (which is not shown to the public) is a castellated building, erected by Sir Rich. Edgcumbe, in the reign of Queen Mary, with a hall which, says **Fuller**, "yieldeth a stately sound as one entereth it." The E. front commands a view of the sea through a vista of trees, and the rooms contain several family portraits—by **Lely**, the

Earl of Sandwich, killed in the action of Sole Bay; his countess; his dau. Lady Anne, and her husband Sir Rich. E.—by *Reynolds*, the Hon. Rich. E.; George, the 1st Lord E., and his wife; Capt. E.; and Rich. Lord E., painted when the artist was a boy at Plympton. There are full-lengths of Chas. II., Jas. II., Prince Rupert, and Will. III.; heads of Chas. I. and the Duke of Monmouth, and a small collection by Dutch and Italian masters. Among the former are some *Vanderveldes* said to have been painted by the artist at Mount Edgcumbe. Such has always been the tradition; and as one of the pictures, the "Royal Charles," was painted to the order of Sir Rich. Edgcumbe, it may very possibly be true. The subjects of the other *Vanderveldes* are Dutch ships and boats. All seem to be by *Esaias (the elder) Vandervelde* (1590–1630).

But the Park and Pleasure-ground are the principal attraction, and in these the visitor should direct his attention to the following objects: The Italian Garden (which with the other gardens can only be seen by special order) with its delightful terrace, orangery, and conservatory, and its walks converging to a point at a marble fountain; the French Garden, with its basin and jet-d'eau, prim parterres, and octagon room opening into conservatories; the English Garden, with its pavilion and noble trees, including the red cedar (the largest in England) and cork-tree, and exemplifying rather the picturesque and irregular grouping of nature than the more formal skill of the gardener. Some Roman remains and fragments of sculpture are picturesquely arranged in the Fernery. Keeping along the shore from the gardens, the visitor will pass the following points in the order given: The Blockhouse, an old fort on the shore of Barnpool, dating

the reign of Eliz.; Thom-  
sat; the Temple of Milton;  
& Amphitheatre, a very fine

recess in the woods—(high above is the White Seat, near the summit of the park, an alcove commanding a rare prospect);—a stone seat on the edge of a precipice overlooking the Sound, near a couple of stone pines, with a view which reminds one of the Mediterranean; the Zigzag Walks, leading down the cliffs among rocks and woods, and affording delicious glimpses of the surrounding scenery; Redding Point, where an unbounded expanse of ocean bursts upon the sight; Picklecombe, a secluded dell, with the new fort; and, lastly, the Valley of Hoe Lake, and the Keeper's Lodge, hung with trophies of the chase. The stranger should also make an excursion by boat skirting the shore of the park for a view of the rocks. He can extend it to Cawsand, walk thence to the Rame Head, and indulge himself with a prospect over Whitesand Bay and a long range of the Cornish coast. (See *Hdk. for Cornwall.*) He will find a boat on Cremill beach, where, according to the story, *Reynolds* painted his first portrait on an old sail, and with the materials of a shipwright.

On the side of the hill above Cawsand is another modern Fort, completely commanding the western entrance to Plymouth and Devonport.

From the ground near Maker Church (and more especially from the ch. tower itself), which lies at the W. end of the park, the views are very wide and magnificent. The 3 towns are in front, a vast expanse of sea beyond S., and landward rise the heights of Dartmoor. Brent Tor, near Tavistock, is visible, and the rounded mass of Hingston Down on the rt. bank of the Tamar.

Drake's or St. Nicholas' Island is another good point for a view of the Sound. It was once crowned by a chapel ded. to St. Michael, but has long been a fortress, and one of the principal defences of Devonport. It has been re-fortified in connection with the line of forts. A ledge of

rocks, called the **Bridge**, connects the island with the shore of Mount Edgecumbe.

(d) The Tamar—**Saltash Bridge**; **Cothele**; **Morwell Rocks**.

This beautiful river rises in the parish of Welcombe, on the extreme border of the county near the shore of the Bristol Channel, 59 m. from the sea into which it ultimately falls. A trip by water to the **Weirhead** (22 m. from the Sound) should be an object with every visitor to this neighbourhood. (For *strs.* to Saltash and Calstock—the Calstock str. sometimes extends her voyage to Morwellham—and *excurs. strs.* to Weirhead, see *Index and Directory*; but those who have time for the full enjoyment of the excursion, and do not mind the expense, will do well to charter a boat for the day.) Upon leaving Devonport you launch at once into **Hamoaze**, the celebrated anchorage of her Majesty's ships "in ordinary," extending from Mount Edgecumbe to Saltash, a distance of nearly 4 m. The rt. bank on the *left* hand in ascending here offers in succession the creeks of **Millbrook** and **St. John's Lake**, **Torpoint**, the woods of **Gravesend** and **Thanckes**, once the seat of Lord Graves and now a military college, and of **Antony House** (see p. 124), and the St. Germans or Lynher river. The l. bank, the **Victualling-yard**, **Dockyard**, **Morce Town** or **New Passage**, **Keyham Steamyard**, and an inlet reaching to Tamerton. The wonderful tubes of the **Albert Bridge**, Brunel's great work, then span the river at a height of 170 ft. above the surface, and Saltash greets you.<sup>1</sup> The view is extremely picturesque with H.M.S. **Mount Edgcumbe** in the foreground—a pretty though obsolete vessel now used as an industrial school. The old crazy houses, with their balconies and balustrades, rise one above the other from a steep slope; and the

place is often invested by an atmosphere so clear and bright as to remind the traveller of the sunny south. Opposite, on the Devon side, stands **St. Budeaux Ch.** (see p. 127). (To visit the bridge apply to the stat. master at Saltash; and the traveller is urged, if time permits, to ascend the hill from Saltash Pier and, following the main street, turn rt. to **St. Stephen's Mount**; from which there is a beautiful view over the Tamar to Dartmoor.) Above Saltash the river, if it is not rather sea than river up to here, expands so considerably as to assume the appearance of a lake; and here, on the l. bank, the Tavy joins the stream amid the woods of **Warleigh** (Mrs. Radcliffe), and a distant view of Dartmoor—particularly of Mis Tor—enhances the beauty of the neighbouring shore. On the rt. bank is the ch. of **Landulph**, standing at the mouth of a creek, which is overhung by the trees of Moditonham, a house in which the Commissioners of the Prince of Orange treated with the Earl of Bath for the surrender of the castles of Pendennis and Plymouth. The voyager now reaches a sharp turn of the river, and, upon rounding the corner at the village of **Hall's Hole** (famous for cherries), suddenly beholds **Pentillie Castle** (W. Coryton, Esq., M.F.H.) and its crescent of wooded hills. Through scenery of this description the boat glides onward, passing the village of **Beer Alston** (see p. 223), once a borough, disfranchised by the Reform Bill—to **Cothele**, pron. Cot-heel (Celt. *Coed hel*—the high wood), where it will be necessary to disembark and proceed on foot to the old mansion of the lords of Mount Edgecumbe. The house, which is generally shown to visitors (but to make sure inquire at the Manor Office, Emma Place, Stonehouse), and its contents, especially the hall with its old armour, are both interesting. It stands high and surrounded by woods, which suffer much from the blizzard of Mar 1891. Beyond Cothele Quay sta

<sup>1</sup> For this and other places on the rt. bank mentioned but not described in this excurs. see *Hold. for Cornwall*.

the Chapel, built by one Richard Edgcumbe in gratitude for his deliverance from *Crookback's* followers, who pursued him so hotly that he only escaped by throwing his cap into the river; his pursuers caught sight of it, and, thinking that he had drowned himself, gave up the chase. The fugitive escaped to Brittany and lived to be knighted on *Bosworth Field*.<sup>1</sup> The river-scene is delightful: the limpid water is margined by rocks, and clearly reflects the verdure overhead; while, at a bend of the stream, the wood recedes into the glen of *Danescombe*, so called from a tradition that the Danes landed in it previous to their defeat on *Hingston Down* by *Egbert*, in the year 835. Above Cothele is the village of *Calstock*, famous for its strawberries and cherries, of which quantities are sent to London. As the river winds greatly here (it is 4 m. by water from the Quay to the Church at Calstock, which by land are scarcely 1 m. apart), the traveller is advised to leave the str. at the quay and climb the hill to the Church, from which the view is fine. The ch., built of Cornish granite, is Perp. with a good W. tower, and contains the vault of the Edgcumbes built in 1788, and monuments to Piers Edgcumbe and the widow of the Earl of Sandwich, who was killed fighting *De Ruyter* (1672).

From Calstock Ch. you may proceed on foot to *Harewood House*, formerly the residence of Reginald Trelawny, Esq., but now the offices of the *Duchy of Cornwall*. There is a tradition that Harewood is the scene of the murder of *Ethelwold*, *Queen Elfrida's* first husband, by *King Edgar* during a hunt. (Harewood forest, near Andover, has however the best claim to this distinction. A spot called from time immemorial the "Dead Man's Plack," is there pointed out as that on which Ethelwold fell. Adjoining the Hants Harewood forest is Whorwell or

Wherwell Priory, founded by *Elfrida*.) Skirting these woods (the whole walk does not exceed 2 m.) you can be ferried across to *Morwellham Quay*, where there is an inn, and the str. can be rejoined. In any case the river should be ascended as far as *Weirhead* (2 m.), as this is the most beautiful part of the river, which above Morwellham is girt on either bank by elevated hills, faced on the l. shore by the superb crags called the **Morwell Rocks**. These will excite the admiration of the beholder, rising in shaggy pinnacles to the height of 300 ft., and the view from the top is superb. Near the rocks is **Old Morwell House**, now a farmhouse, which once belonged to *Tavistock Abbey*, and at the Dissolution passed, with the Abbey lands, to *John Lord Russell*, and is now the property of the Duke of Bedford. It is a quadrangular stone building with a 15th cent. gateway, and has been restored. From the rocks you can descend by the inclined plane of the *Tavistock Canal* to *Morwellham Quay*, and there take ship again.

(e) Shorter excursions can be taken on this river—viz. to *Trematon Castle* on the other side of the *Lynher*, **Antony House** (Col. Pole Carew, C.B.), 2 m. N.W. of *Torpoint* (containing a good collection of pictures, including 2 portraits by *Holbein*, to see which permission is sometimes given), **St. Germans** (see *Hdbk. for Cornwall*), **Tamerton Foliot**, **Warleigh**, **Mari-**  
**stowe**, etc.

**Tamerton Foliot** (pop. 1,118, inn) is an interesting village about 5 m. N. by road from *Plymouth*, with an old Church, approached by steps hewn from the rocky ground. In this ch. (Perp., with a good tower) are tombs of the *Foliots* and *Coplestons*, and effigies of *Roger de Gorges* and his lady, of the time of Hen. V. (a fine specimen, the heads supported by angels). Remark also a curious monument for *Copleston Bampfylde*, æt. 10 (1669). He is in gown and

<sup>1</sup> See J. Ll. W. Page's *Rivers of Devon*.

band with a large wig. It was at the foot of the *Copleston Oak* (the "fatal oak" of "*Warleigh*," a tale of *Mrs. Bray's*, rich in word-paintings of the scenery of this neighbourhood) that the "godson" of *John Copleston* of Warleigh (temp. Eliz.) fell dead. He had much "angered" his godfather, and after a long absence presented himself in Tamerton ch., where *Copleston* was present. Seeing his godfather's "fierce looks," he hastened out of ch. after the service, but was followed by *Copleston*, who threw his dagger after him and killed him on the spot. *Copleston's* pardon, says *Prince*, "was hardly obtained at the cost of about 13 manors in Cornwall." The ch. of Tamerton belonged to Plympton Priory until the Dissolution.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of Tamerton, on the shore of the Tavy, is the mansion of

**Warleigh** (*Mrs. Radcliffe*), once owned by *Sampson Foliot*, lord of the manor of Tamerton, in the reign of Stephen. The present house, however (although it may have portions of much earlier date), was chiefly built in the reigns of Hen. VII. and VIII. Here is a great hall hung with family portraits, among which may be seen those of *Gertrude Copleston* and her husband *Sir William Bastard*, who assisted old *John Arundell* in the defence of Pendennis Castle. (See *Hdbk. for Cornwall*.) There is also a large family-piece by *Hudson*, the master of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The hall is lighted by windows of stained glass, bearing the arms of *Foliot*, *Radcliffe*, and *Copleston*. In the grounds are avenues, terraces, and gardens. The Park (but with slender foundation) has been sometimes fixed on as the scene of *Ethelwold's* murder. Warleigh has belonged successively to the families of *Foliot* and *Gorges* (for 6 descent), *Bonville*, *Copleston*, and *Bampfylde*. It passed from the latter to the Radcliffes in 1741.

On the Tavy, nearly opposite Warleigh, but a little higher up, is

the ch. of *Beer Ferrers* (see p. 223), well worth a visit.

**Maristowe** (Rt. Hon. Sir Massey Lopes, J.P.) is about 3 m. N of Tamerton, and is delightfully situated on the Tavy.

(f) The *Oreston Quarries* and *Saltram* will contribute to another day's pleasure. They lie just E. of Plymouth, and are most agreeably reached by boat up the Catwater; (the *stm. ferry* plies every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Barbican to Oreston, whence a road leads N. in about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to the Modbury road). The Oreston Quarries have furnished all the limestone employed in the breakwater; and the extent of ground there cumbered by broken cliffs and the ruins of the land is astonishing. During the progress of the excavation the workmen discovered in certain fissures the bones of hyenas, elephants, rhinoceroses, wolves, deer, and other animals; remains curiously intermixed.

On the hill above Oreston is the fort of *Stamford Hill*. It occupies the site of a fort thrown up by Prince Maurice during the siege of Plymouth. In preparing the foundations for the present fort, an ancient cemetery was found, containing relics of very great interest. The numerous graves were from 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, excavated for 1 ft. in the soil and for 3 in a slaty rock. They were partly filled with blocks of limestone, which seem to have been originally used as a lining, and the body must have been placed in the grave in a sitting position. The relics consisted of bronze mirrors, bracelets, fibulae, cups, fragments of glass and pottery, and some iron implements much decayed. A single coin of *Vespasian* (A.D. 69–79) was also found (but not in the graves). All these relics have been deposited in the museum of the Plymouth Athenaeum (see p. 106), and are described in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xl. The cemetery appears to be of the late Celtic period. Some British gold coins were found in this neigh-

bourhood (at Mt. Batten) in 1832; and at Plymstock (1 m. E.) a great hoard of bronze implements was found in 1868, by a labourer who was removing rock from the base of a limestone ridge. At the depth of about 2 ft. below the surface a flat stone was discovered, leaning against the natural rock. Under it, piled upon a ledge of the rock, were 16 bronze celts, 3 daggers, a two-edged weapon of a rare type (either a spear-head or a dagger), and a mortice-chisel. The greater part were given by the Duke of Bedford, on whose property they were found, to the British Museum. A few may be seen in the Albert Museum at Exeter. (See p. 21).<sup>1</sup> This may have been the store of a travelling merchant, but the neighbouring cemetery indicates a permanent town or village of some size; and it seems very probable that one of the early emporia of the tin trade may have been fixed on the shore of the estuary at Oreston. No remains have been found on the actual site of Plymouth.

Plymstock ✘ (pop. 1,794) has now a stat., which terminates the L. & S.W. Rly.'s line from London.

The manor belonged to Tavistock Abbey, from a period before the Conquest. The ch. belonged to Plympton Priory. At Radford, near the head of Hooe Lake, Sir Walter Raleigh was for some time a prisoner under the charge of Sir Christopher Harris, after his arrival at Plymouth in 1618.

A good example of the junction and alternation of the limestone with the slate may be seen near he

Laira Bridge, an elegant cast-iron structure, built 1824-27, at the expense of the late Earl of Morley, by the late J. M. Rendel, who was then only 25 years of age, and received for his plan of it the Telford medal. It is on 5 elliptical arches, and at the time of its erection was the largest

structure of the kind in the country, excepting that of Southwark. At this bridge the estuary of the Plym changes its name of Catwater to the Laira, and at high water spreads over a broad and sedgy channel, of which 175 acres were reclaimed from the water by the late earl at a cost of 9,000*l.* The embankment is 2,910 ft. long and 16 high. The woods of Saltram (the house is 1 m. from Marsh Mills stat. on the G. W. line to Tavistock) skirt the E. shore. The Park is open to the public on Mon.; the house can only be seen by *order* from the Earl. This seat of the Earl of Morley is justly admired for its picturesque beauties, and was purchased in the year 1712 by Geo. Parker, Esq., of Boringdon (see p. 102), ancestor of the present earl. Saltram, in the reign of Chas. I., was the seat of Sir James Bagg, the "humble bounden servant and perpetuall slave" of Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, and the indefatigable enemy of Sir John Eliot, of St. Germans. After the failure of the expedition to Rochelle in 1627, Buckingham landed at Plymouth and slept at Saltram, whence he set out the next day for London. John Parker, of Saltram, was created Baron Boringdon in 1784, and his son was made Earl of Morley in 1815. The existing mansion, erected by Lady Cath. Parker early in the last cent., is the largest in the county, and well known for the Saltram Gallery, a very interesting collection, formed chiefly by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the 1st Lord Boringdon. It contains the following portraits by this eminent artist:

Hon. Mrs. Parker, whole-length, engr. Watson.

John, E. of Morley, and his sister, whole-length.

Hon. Mrs. Parker, and her son, whole-length. John, Lord Boringdon, small whole-length.

Theresa, dau. of Lord B. Montague Edmund Parker, Esq. Walter Radcliffe, Esq., of Warleigh. Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. Sir John Chichester, Bart. Sir John Davis, Bart.

William, Marquis of Lansdowne.

<sup>1</sup> The "find" is described by Mr. Albert w-v in the *Archæol. Jour.*, vol. xxvi.

Commodore Harrison.

Bartolozzi, the engraver, 1771.

Kitty Fisher, as Cleopatra dissolving the pearl, a most beautiful face.

Mrs. Abinger, as Miss Prue.

Miss Fordyce (Mrs. Greenwood).

The library contains a portrait of *Sir Joshua Reynolds* by *Angelica Kauffmann*, painted 1768, but, says *Cotton* in his "Life of Sir J. R.", "it has all the look of a real matter-of-fact likeness, very different from the fine pictorial heads he painted of himself, with bushy hair, and a loose robe thrown over the shoulders."

Of the other pictures may be mentioned—

Lady Catherine Parker,	<i>T. Hudson.</i>
whole-length . . . . .	
Cattle . . . . .	<i>Cuyp.</i>
Madonna and Child . . . . .	<i>Sassoferrato.</i>
Flight into Egypt . . . . .	<i>G. Poussin.</i>
Marriage of St. Catherine . . . . .	<i>Correggio.</i>
Spanish Figures . . . . .	<i>Palamedes.</i>
Soldiers in a rocky scene . . . . .	<i>Salvator Rosa.</i>
St. Anthony and Christ . . . . .	<i>Caracci.</i>
St. Catherine . . . . .	<i>Guido.</i>
Tribute Money . . . . .	<i>Carnaggio.</i>
Landscape . . . . .	<i>Wouermanns.</i>
Adoration of the Shepherds . . . . .	<i>Carlo Dolce.</i>
Madonna and Child . . . . .	<i>Andrea del Sarto.</i>
Landscape . . . . .	<i>Berghem.</i>
Bolingbroke Family . . . . .	<i>Vandyke.</i>
Three Female Figures . . . . .	<i>Rubens.</i>
Game . . . . .	<i>Snyders.</i>
Holy Family . . . . .	<i>Guido.</i>
Bacchanalians (valued at 3,000 gs.). . . . .	<i>Titian.</i>
Sir Thomas Parker . . . . .	<i>Jansen.</i>
Queen Elizabeth . . . . .	—
Sea-piece . . . . .	<i>Vandervelde.</i>
Two small pictures . . . . .	<i>Albano.</i>
Charles XII. . . . .	—
Apollo and Daphne . . . . .	<i>Albano.</i>
Phæton . . . . .	<i>Stubbs.</i>
Sigismunda . . . . .	—
Landscape . . . . .	<i>Wilson.</i>
Decapitation of St. Paul . . . . .	<i>Guercino.</i>
Cattle . . . . .	<i>Rosa di Tivoli.</i>
Animals . . . . .	<i>Snyders.</i>
The Assumption . . . . .	<i>Sabbatini.</i>

The ceilings of the saloon and of the dining-room were painted by *Zucchi*; and the house contains many other specimens of art, among which is a bust of the Earl of Morley by *Nollekens*, and casts of *Psyche*, a *Faun*, and a *Hebe*, by *Canova*. A collection of rare birds, killed in the neighbourhood, includes the Bohemian wax-wing, Montagu's harrier, short-eared owl, and siskin.

(g) *Bickleigh Vale* and the Valley of the *Cad* should be explored by all who like to commune with Nature in rocky dells and moorland solitudes. It is a lovely walk from *Plym Bridge* to *Shaugh Bridge* (see p. 227); or train can be taken as far as *Bickleigh* Stat. on the G. W. line to *Tavistock*, and the walk begun there. This branch line is the best means of reaching other places of interest on the border of Dartmoor and on the moor itself. (See Rte. 14.)

(h) Short excursions may also be made to *St. Budeaux* (stat. on L. & S.W. Rly.'s line to *Tavistock*) and *Egg Buckland*. Near *St. Budeaux* (inns, pop. 2,470, including military in *Bull Point Barracks* and *Crown Hill Fort*) is an ivy-mantled tower of the old manor-house of *Budockshed*, commonly called "Butshead." Here *Sir Harry Trelawny*, who had been aide-de-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough, lived for many years, and was the first patron in the West of ornamental gardening. His gardens at *Budockshed* were rich in American shrubs and trees, the first rhododendrons and azaleas cultivated in Devon. The Church, ded. to *St. Budoc* of Cornwall, was removed to this site from lower ground in 1563 by *Robert Budockshed*. From the tower there is a fine view over the *Tamar*. The ch. and churchyard here were fortified by the Royalists under Major *Stucley*, and stormed by the Roundheads in 1646. At *Agaton*, in this parish, is one of the new forts defending Plymouth on the landward side. Near *Egg Buckland* (3 m. N.E. of Plymouth, pop. 1,833, inns) is *Widey Court* (Chas. A. Fox, Esq.), the headquarters of *Prince Maurice* when he besieged Plymouth in 1643, and visited by the king in Sept. 1644 (see p. 117). The Church of *Egg Buckland* (B. by the sea?—Sax. *Eg-stream*—the *edge*—boundary-stream) is Dec., and has a good S. porch and tower which deserve attention. The ch. was almost rebuilt 1<sup>c</sup>

(*Elliott*, of Plymouth, architect). A large part of this parish has been acquired by Government for the purposes of the "North-eastern defences of Plymouth."

(i) The Eddystone Lighthouse. Weather permitting, you will probably be tempted to visit this wonderful work, which, erected on a mere point in a stormy sea, affords a beacon and guiding-light to mariners. The Eddystone is a narrow rock of gneiss, situated 14 m. from Plymouth, daily submerged by the tide, and of most mournful celebrity as the scene of repeated disasters. For many years the possibility of raising some structure to mark this hidden danger had been a moot point with engineers, when, in 1696, *Mr. Winstanley* (of Littlebury, Essex) succeeded in erecting a lighthouse of 6 stages, which he imagined to be as firmly seated as the rock itself. This building was destroyed during a furious storm on Nov. 26, 1703, together with its unfortunate projector. After a lapse of 3 years *Mr. Rudyerd* (a Cornishman and, like Mr. Winstanley, a mercer by calling) constructed a second lighthouse of wood, better calculated to resist the watery element; but this fell a prey to fire in Dec. 1755. It was then that *Smeaton* planned his structure, taking, it is said, as his model, the trunk of an oak, which so seldom succumbs to the tempest. This work was commenced in 1757 and finished in 1759, and the success with which it braved the storms of 123 winters is sufficient proof of the skill of its projector. The case of the building was formed of granite, and so rooted in the rock by means of dovetailing, that in fact it formed a part of the Eddystone. The structure was 94 ft. in height and 26 in diameter; and being situated so far from the land (Rame Head, the nearest point on the mainland, is 9½ m. distant), with the strong waves sweeping around it, was ~~most~~ imposing in its effect. Over

<sup>r</sup> of the lantern, and upon the

stone which appeared to have been the last fixed, was engraved the date, and the following words of thanksgiving for completion of so arduous an undertaking: "24th Aug. 1759. Laus Deo."

The Eddystone was the first of the towers that rose in the midst of an open sea on small isolated reefs, overwashed by the waves. It has supplied the model of most lighthouses since built in similar situations; but it has been exceeded both in magnitude and as a trophy of mastered difficulties by 3 more recent erections—the Bell Rock, on the E. coast of Scotland, which rises to a height of 117 ft.; the Skerryvore, on the W. coast, 158 ft. high; and the Bishop Rock tower in the Scilly Isles, 145 ft. high.

After an existence of over 120 years, it became necessary to replace Eddy-stone Lighthouse by another. For some time prior to 1878 the lighthouse keeper had felt trembling and oscillations in the building, which careful inspection showed to be due, not to the lighthouse itself, which stood firm and unshaken, but to the reef on which it rested, which had become weakened by the washing out of a soft layer in the gneiss, so that the structure was endangered. This 4th tower was commenced on July 17, 1878, at a distance of 40 yds. from the old one in a S.S.E. direction. It was on the reef between the 2 sites that the mail str. *Dunottar Castle* struck during a fog on Aug. 24, 1894, but fortunately was got off without loss of life or serious damage. What, but for a calm sea and rising tide and the coolness of the captain and all on board, might have been a terrible disaster, has again called attention to the question whether some telegraphic or telephonic communication should not be established between the Lighthouse and the mainland. *Sir J. N. Douglass*, on

<sup>1</sup> A full and most interesting account of the progress and completion of the building will be found in Smiles's *Lives of the Engineers* (vol. ii. "Smeaton").

behalf of the Trinity Board, was the engineer. The sloping cylinder of the old plan, having been found to assist the waves to ascend and at times to curl over the top of the building, has been abandoned in favour of a solid basement or platform of granite 44 ft. in width and 25 ft. high, from which rises the tower itself, 35½ ft. in diameter at base and 18½ ft. below the lantern. Until the year 1881, the work slowly progressed, but little advance could be made in the winter months, as may be imagined. The top stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, June 1, 1881; and the light, which exhibits a double flash every 30 seconds, was first kindled March, 1882. It is visible for over 17 m., while *Smeaton's* range was 14 m. The lantern is 133 ft. above high-water mark, and 50 ft. higher than the previous one. The cost of the whole work was 80,000*l.*, and the granite blocks of which it consists weigh 4,668 tons. The old tower of *Smeaton's* design was carefully taken down, and all its stones numbered and brought ashore, and it has now been re-erected as a day mark on the Hoe. During the removal of a portion of the upper part, Mr. W. T. Douglass, a son of the chief engineer, was hurled from the top of the structure and was wonderfully saved from destruction on the rocks by the inflow of a huge wave. He was fortunately uninjured. In summer there are frequent steam-boat excursions to the Eddystone, but visitors are seldom permitted to land there.

(j) To Rame Head, and thence to the Fort Tregantle, a very delightful excursion. You may cross by the ferry to Cremill, ascend the road at the back of Mt. Edgecumbe to Maker Ch., and thence to Rame; and then follow the military road along the cliffs, commanding grand views over Whitesand Bay, as far as Tregantle. From Tregantle you may descend by Antony to Tor Point (a round of about 12 m.), and thence cross by

the *stm. ferry* to Devonport. (For all these places, see *Hdbk. for Cornwall.*)

## ROUTE 8.

EXETER TO MORETON HAMPSTEAD AND CHAGFORD BY DUNSFORD AND STEPS BRIDGES, STEPS BRIDGE TO CHAGFORD BY CLIFFORD BRIDGE, AND WOOSTON AND CRANBROOK CASTLES (ROAD), EXCURSIONS FROM CHAGFORD

Road.	Places.
7½ m.	Exeter
8½ m.	Dunsford Bridge [Ascent of Helton]
12 m.	Steps Bridge
16 m.	Moreton Hampstead
	Chagford

Walk	Steps Bridge
2 m.	Clifford Bridge
3 m.	Wooston Castle
5 m.	Cranbrook Castle
8½ m.	Chagford

[The best centres for the tourist throughout the tract of country described in this and the next route (8a), the wildest and one of the most interesting in Devon, are : (1) Bovey Tracey, for Heytor, Manaton, and Lustleigh, and for the broken and most picturesque scenery toward Hennock (see pp. 142–148). (An order sent by post to Mr. Wolfinden, *Union Hotel*, Bovey Tracey, will ensure a conveyance to meet travellers at the stat., whence a round can be made to Heytor, Manaton, and Lustleigh; at the last-named place the train can be taken again, and the whole excursion easily done in a day from Exeter or Torquay.) (2) Chagford and Moreton Hampstead, for exploring the scenery on the river Teign, and the adjoining parts of Dartmoor.

Notwithstanding the rly., the shortest and most agreeable way of reaching Moreton Hampstead from Exeter is by road.

Leaving Exeter by St. Thomas' we reach—

4 m. Longdown (inn). [L. is Perridge House (Col. Smee) and rt. the Church of Holcombe Burnell, of no great interest. The manor house, built by *Sir Thos. Dennys*, temp. Hen. VIII., is now a farmhouse.

On the hill l.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Perridge is Perridge or Cotley Camp, commanding a fine view of Exeter on the one side, and of the vale of the Teign on the other. The form of the camp is circular, and it is about 320 yds. in circumf.]

There is pleasant scenery on the road, notably about Culver Ho. (E. Byrom, Esq. D.L.), standing in a charming valley,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Perridge on the rt., until we reach

7 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Dunsford Bridge on the Teign. (The village of Dunsford is distant about 1 m. rt. (see p. 64). The Bridge is a famous spot for picnics. The Teign here flows between wooded hills of great beauty, and a day may be spent very agreeably in wandering among them.

[Heltor (*hel*—height in Celt.), on the rt. bank of the river, is a striking mass of granite, forming a conspicuous landmark for all the country on the N. side of the moor. It is reached from Dunsford Bridge by a steep climb through very picturesque woods. On this tor are some large "rock basins" (one is the largest on or near Dartmoor), which some antiquaries regard as artificial and "Druidical," but which result in all probability from the disintegration of the granite. The local legend runs that King Arthur and the "Enemy" flung quoits at each other from the tops of Heltor and the neighbouring Blackingstone (seen across the valley), which quoits remain in the shape of the granite that crests them. (See p. 151.)]

(From Dunsford Bridge a road turns S. and proceeds in company with the Teign, which here makes a sharp angle, by Christow to Chudleigh. See p. 181.)

The Teign is here a crystal stream bounding with trout, and celebrated for its romantic valley. (For a dis-

tance of 8 m. above Dunsford the river pursues a swift and tortuous course, amid beautiful scenery, through a profound glen; its bed strewn with large stones and canopied by trees; its banks rising in abrupt masses, thickly covered with copse, and occasionally diversified by a projecting cliff (p. 180).)

From Dunsford Bridge the road follows the l. bank of the river, which it crosses at

8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Steps Bridge. From here it runs S.W. by Dacombe to

12 m. Moreton Hampstead (see p. 148) and through scenery which is pleasant, but gives little notion of the beauty in store, to

16 m. Chagford.★

The pedestrian, however, is recommended to quit the high road at Steps Bridge and take the path through the wood along the rt. bank to

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Clifford Bridge, on the old road from Exeter to Moreton, where there is a picturesque water-mill. Here he will strike the road from Dunsford to Chagford, which climbs one of the steepest hills in the county. On the rt., overhanging the Teign, is

11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Wooston Castle (see p. 149), and on this side one gets glimpses through the woods of the mountainous gorge through which the Teign flows between Clifford and Fingle Bridges, while to the S. is a view of Moreton. The road then reaches Cranbrook Down, and skirting

13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Cranbrook Castle (see p. 138) descends through the hamlet of Easton and past Rushford Bridge (p. 139) to

16 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. CHAGFORD.★ This straggling village (1,460 inhab.) has become a place of considerable resort in the summer.

Chagford, made in 1328 one of the Stannary towns for Devon, is situated on elevated ground in the midst of deep dells and half-reclaimed hills of a very beautiful character. The 2 hills which overhang the village on the S. side are Milldown and Nattadon or Natton. The place is recommended by physicians for its pure and bracing

air, and the lovely scenery in the neighbourhood may well do its part toward the restoration of the invalid. In winter, however, Chagford is desolate and difficult of approach; and if an inhabitant be asked at this season concerning his locality, he calls it, in sad tones, "Chagford, good Lord!" In summer it is picturesque and accessible, and then the exulting designation is "Chaggiford, and what d'ye think?" During the rebellion the Royalists, under *Sir John Berkeley*, made an attack on this village, when, says *Clarendon*, "they lost Sidney Godolphin, a young gentleman of incomparable parts. He received a mortal shot by a musket, a little above the knee, of which he died on the instant, leaving the misfortune of his death upon a place which could never otherwise have had a mention in the world." *Clarendon*, however, it must be remembered, wrote before handbooks were in request, for it is impossible to enumerate all the romantic scenes round Chagford. At all events, the stranger will do well to wander about the course of the Teign, and down by the village of Gidleigh along the skirt of the moor. Chagford is justly a favourite retreat of artists, and the *Three Crowns*, with its thatched roof and ivied porch (in which *Godolphin* is said to have been killed), was for many years an irresistible bait; but it is now denuded of its ivy and partly modernised. It was formerly the dower-house attached to Whiddon Park, and was built by Sir John Whiddon. The botanist in his rambles will notice the profusion of ferns. The *Tasseled Pteris*, the *Cleft Asplenium Trichomanes*, many varieties of *Polypodium*, and strange *Lady Ferns* are found here. Near the village of Chagford the mineral *Scapolite* was discovered by Mr. Ormerod. This is the only locality in Great Britain where it has been found.

Chagford Church (ded. to St. Michael) is a fine specimen of a Perp. granite ch. The tower is good. There is a parclose screen and an Eliza-

bethan monument to Sir John Whiddon, serjeant-at-law temp. Edw. VI., and afterwards Justice of the Queen's Bench in Elizabeth's reign. The ch. has been well restd., chiefly by the care of the late vicar, the Rev. H. G. Hames, and a new organ was erected 1891. There was an early Dec. ch. here (ded. by *Bp. Bronescombe* in 1261), but the frequent recurrence of "gurges" in the bosses of the roof shows that the present ch. was built when the *Gorges* held the manor—at the end of the 15th cent.

The **Excursions** from Chagford are numerous; and the visitor will find nooks and corners in all directions in which he will delight to linger. (If a distant excursion is to be undertaken, the services of James Perrott, a guide who has known Dartmoor for over 50 years, or of a son of his, should be engaged.)

The neighbourhood is rich in antiquities. Within the compass of a walk or ride are the British camps above Fingle Bridge; the cromlech called the *Spinster's Rock*; stone avenue and so-called *Druidical circles* on *Scorhill Down*, under *Sittaford Tor*, and near *Fernworthy*; a rude bridge on the N. Teign; hut-circles near *Kestor*; and the remains of a castle at Gidleigh. Chagford is also a convenient starting-place for a hunt after *Cranmere*, "the mother of the Dartmoor rivers," a pool which has been invested with a certain mystery by the extreme wildness of its situation, and the difficulty of traversing the morasses which surround it. Other expeditions may of course be undertaken across and about Dartmoor. A 3 days' pedestrian excursion may be highly recommended:

*1st day*.—From Chagford by *Cawsand Beacon*, *Yes Tor*, and the W. *Okement* to the *Dartmoor Inn*, or to the waterfall at *Lidford* (about 16 m. (For the last part of the walk see p. 70.)

*2nd day*.—From *Lidford* by *Great Mis Tor* to *Princetown* (see pp. 201, 202) (about 10 m.)

*3rd day*.—From *Princetown*, by the *Moreton*

road to (7½ m.) the Warren House, a wayside inn, just beyond which a track rt. will take him by the Vitifer tin-mine and Challacombe Down to Grimsound (see pp. 149, 150); thence striking N.W. over the moor so as to come upon the sources of the S. Teign, and following the river to Chagford (about 15 m.).

The antiquities near Chagford can be seen in 2 days. On the 1st you may visit Fingle Bridge, Spinners' Rock, and return to Chagford by Gidleigh. On the 2nd you can proceed to Scorhill Circle; ascend Kestor; follow the stream to Sittaford Tor; inspect the bridge on the Teign, and the circles called the Grey Wethers; and return by the Fernworthy Circle to Chagford. These, however, will be days of hard work, and the examination of the ancient remains will necessarily be hurried. A week may very well be passed in exploring the neighbourhood of Chagford. The chief points of interest may be described in the following order:

(a) **Fingle Bridge**, on the Teign, may be reached from Chagford by a road which passes rt. of Whiddon Park and Cranbrook Castle, and then turns off to the l. It is better, however, to drive by Sandy Park to (3 m.) a gate opening on Piddleton Down. From this point the carriage should be sent round to the village of Drewsteignton, where you can meet it after the following walk: Follow the path which has been cut into the side of the hill above the river, until Fingle Bridge appears below. A path will lead you to it. The views for the whole distance are superb; and the valley of the Teign from Whiddon Park, by Fingle Bridge, to Clifford Bridge, affords one of the finest stretches of romantic scenery in Devon. Soon after passing through the gate of Piddleton Down, Huntstor is seen rt., with a descent in long bare ridges to the river. Opposite is Whiddon Park, a wild hillside covered with aged oaks and moss-grown rocks. Farther

on is Sharptor, fine in outline and colour. At the end, shutting up the valley, towers the cone of Prestonbury, with a British entrenchment on its summit. Besides following the walk, those who can buffet with briars should scramble (at least for some distance) along the side of the stream. The brake is in places almost impenetrable, but the scenery is of a character to repay any amount of exertion. Near a bend of the river, in the channel of the stream, but close to the bank—between Huntstor and Sharptor—lies a well-known logan stone. This great fragment, about 12 ft. in length by 6 in height and width, has certainly not fallen from the hill above it, by whatever agency it may have been conveyed to its present position. "This rock is of hard, angular, feldspathic granite, and rests upon granite. It is in the carbonaceous district, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of the point where the Dartmoor granite ceases; it is therefore not *in situ*."—G. W. Ormerod. Polwhele informs us that he moved it with one hand in 1797; it is not so easily moved now.

Fingle Bridge, to which there is a descent from the path we have been following, is generally considered the most beautiful spot on the Teign. The scenery, however, for 2 m. above it, is worthy of equal praise. The bridge is itself a very picturesque old structure, narrow and buttressed, based on rocks, and mantled with ivy. The locality is secluded, and the river shut in by towering hills rising to a great height. The l. bank soars upward so abruptly as to form precipices and a slide for the *débris* of the rocks. At its summit is the old camp of Prestonbury Castle, in area about 250 ft. from E. to W., and 150 ft. from N. to S. There is a high vallum N.; S., where the hill is precipitous, it is slight. There are many outworks. The entrances were on the N., E., and W. sides. The whole comprised about 25 acres. Prestonbury is commanded by another, called Cranbrook Castle, on

the opposite side of the river. Cranbrook is of irregular form, circular towards the N. and S., but almost square in other quarters; on its S. side it has a high rampart and a deep ditch. On its N. side the steepness of the hill and the river formed the defence. The mound is composed of fragments of stone mingled with earth; but the antiquary will observe with regret that from this old rampart the material is taken for the repair of the neighbouring roads. The ascent from the bridge toward Cranbrook Castle is by zigzags through a dense coppice, and at a gate at one of the angles a path leads to a very beautiful vista of "many-folded hills," the eye glancing up the course of the river through a group of wooded promontories, which alternately project from the opposite sides, and appear as if they had been cut from recesses which front them. A mill is prettily situated a short distance below the bridge, and in it parties bringing their own provisions are accommodated with a parlour and kitchen.

*Dean Merivale*<sup>1</sup> "is disposed to regard the strong camps which guard on either side the narrow gorge of the Teign as having witnessed the final struggles between Roman and Damnonian. The scene is at any rate picturesque enough for the last act of the drama; and the antiquary, as he traces the strong lines of Wooston, or struggles upward to the watch-tower of Prestonbury, may please himself with the conjecture that it was during the attack on one of these fortresses that the life of Vespasian was saved by his son Titus, then a novice in arms. The incident occurred, at all events, during this western campaign."—*Quart. Rev.* vol. 105. These 3 camps—Wooston, Prestonbury, and Cranbrook—were perhaps occupied as Roman checks on the irruptions of the Dartmoor men through the defile of the Teign.

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. of the Romans under the Empire*, vol. vi. p. 28.

[The pedestrian is strongly advised to explore the gorge as far as Clifford Bridge, which he can do either by scrambling along the river side (a rough walk), or by paths higher up the banks. The view from Prestonbury will show at once the character of the pass.]

A path through fir plantations, turning l. from that cut along Piddleton Down (already followed), leads to Drewsteignton (1 m.); or you may take the lane up the hill, turning l. after passing Fingle Bridge.

(b) Drewsteignton (pop. 751, inns) stands on high ground. It is not "the Druids' town on the Teign," but "Drogo's" or "Drewe's" Teign頓, and is named from a certain Drewe or Drogo, who held the manor in the reign of Hen. II., as *King's* Teign頓 and *Bishop's* Teign頓 are called after their respective proprietors. The Church has a Perp. tower of granite, with a Dec. window (preserved from an older ch.) let into its W. wall; the nave is Perp.; the chancel, rebuilt 1863, is bad. The ch. stands well, and a short distance beyond it, E., there is a good view toward Prestonbury and Fingle. But the best point of view is from the garden of the vicarage, which commands the pass through which the river struggles, with Prestonbury towering in front.

There are very large limestone quarries in this parish. Many beds of lime-rock occur; and in one of the lower the fossil *Posidonia* is found. The whole of this country is in the "carboniferous" district. (See *Introd.*: "Geology.")

At Drewsteignton the carriage should be in waiting. A road leads W. about 2 m. to the well-known

(c) Cromlech called the Spinners' Rock. This is on a farm called Shilstone (*Selvestan* in Domesday), a name which has been interpreted "shelf-stone," with a possible reference to the cromlech. This is called the Spinners' Rock, from a

tradition that 3 spinsters erected it one morning before breakfast; but "may we not," says Mr. Rowe ("Perramb. of Dartmoor"), "detect in this legend of the 3 fabulous spinners the terrible Valkyries of the dark mythology of our northern ancestors—the *Fatal Sisters*, the choosers of the slain, whose dread office was to 'weave the warp and weave the woof of destiny'?"—They are rather, perhaps, the "Fates" of Anglo-Saxon heathendom, the "mighty wives" who were spinners and weavers, and had much in common with the Valkyries. (See *Kemble*, vol. i.) *Polwhere* informs us that the legend varies, and that for the 3 spinsters some have substituted 3 young men and their father, who brought the stones from the highest part of Dartmoor; and in this phase of the legend has been traced an obscure tradition of Noah and his 3 sons. The Spinsters' Rock consists of a table-stone about 15 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth, supported by 3 upright slabs 7 ft. high. (Many cromlechs exist which have only 3 supports—those at Lanyon and Pendarves in Cornwall, for example. See *Introd.*) The hill on which it stands commands an excellent view of Cawsand Beacon. The cromlech, the finest and most perfect, if not the only erect one in Devon, fell during the spring of 1862. It would perhaps have remained in its original state had a few yards of green-sward been preserved about it; but the plough was driven close round the imposts, and the long-continued rains of the season had saturated the soil. It was, however, replaced in Nov. of the same year, at the suggestion of Mr. G. W. Ormerod, and at the expense of the Rev. W. Ponsford, the late rector of Drewsteignton; and the stones occupy, as nearly as possible, their former positions. It was needful to clear away the soil under and about the cromlech to place the machinery for raising the quoit or covering stone (estimated to weigh 16 tons); the soil did not appear to have been disturbed, and no

remains were found.<sup>1</sup> Like other cromlechs, this is no doubt a sepulchral monument. About 100 yds. beyond the cromlech, on the other (N.) side of the lane, is a pond of water of about 3 acres, called *Bradmers Pool*, prettily situated in a wood, and well worth visiting, especially by the artist. Care should, however, be used in approaching it, as the sides are slippery and there is no foreshore. Remark the distant views of Cawsand, seen beyond the trees. The "broad mere" is said to be unfathomable, and to remain full to the brim during the driest seasons. It is really the result of mine works, and of no great antiquity. An old "adit" passes from it in a S.E. direction, coming out below Shilstone Farm. The filling up of this adit brought the pool into existence. The country people have a legend of a passage formed of large stones leading underground from Bradmers to the Teign, near the logan-stone.

From Bradmers Pool the tourist may return to Chagford by Sandy-park; or, making a longer round of 6 to 7 m., he may proceed by cross lanes to Throwleigh (see p. 72), thence by *Gidleigh Castle* (see *post*) back to Chagford. On the return from Throwleigh is passed (another) Shilstone Farm with fine ash-trees about it, and a date, 16—(?) over the door; it is picturesque, and deserves a passing glance. The summit of Cawsand is about 1½ m. from the moor-gate at Shilstone, and the ascent from this point may be made easily on horseback. (See p. 72.)

(d) *Gidleigh Castle and village.* [A road (not open to the public) leads to it through *Gidleigh Park* (A. G. Whipham, Esq., J.P.) This magnificent scene of rock and wood occupies the deep valley of the N. Teign from the confluence of the 2 streams for a considerable distance upward. The river dashes and struggles among

<sup>1</sup> A record of the fall and restoration of the cromlech, by Mr. G. W. Ormerod, will be found in the *Trans. of the Devon Assoc.*

great boulders of granite. The slopes are forest wilds, where oaks, birches, and mountain-ash trees overhang masses of rock, or open here and there round beds of heather and whortleberry. There is a very fine scene near the house, where the wood almost closes above the stream, and rhododendrons, planted as under-growth, have become large trees. *Osmunda regalis* grows plentifully in swamps near the river. Toward the upper part of the "chase" (as the so-called park really is), on the rt. bank, rises a round hill of heather, crowned with the "ruins" of a modern house, occupied for but a short period by its builder, and deserted after his death. From it there is a very fine view over the glen, with a distance of dusky hills and tors.] To reach Gidleigh village take the street opposite the ch.; at the factory, take the rt. hand road, cross the bridge, and turn l. The first lane rt. after crossing a stream which joins the N. Teign will bring you to (2½ m.) Gidleigh. The Church is Perp., with a curiously ill-proportioned tower. There is a Perp. screen, gilt and coloured, on the lower panels of which are figures of saints and evangelists. At either end are St. George (?) in armour, and St. Lewis (?) crowned, holding the crown of thorns. All have been "restored," like the ch. itself. There are some fragments of old stained glass in the E. window of the S. aisle. The granite pulpit and lecterns are heavy, and not satisfactory. The Castle (which, with the Manor house, adjoins the ch.) is a picturesque fragment, dating apparently from the 13th cent. It is little more than a large square tower, and does not seem to have been ever more extensive. The lower chamber has a barrel vault; and 2 staircases remain; observe the 2 ash-trees on either side of the staircase. Gidleigh belonged, as early as the reign of Hen. II., to the family of *Prouz* or *Prous*, who held it until Edw. II. After passing through two other families it became, at a much later period,

the property of a family taking name from the place, and long resident here. (The village (pop. 129) has no inn; but lodgings are to be had at Mr. Rowe's farm, *Berrydown*). [The road to the l. at the factory leads to Leigh Bridge, where the N. and S. Teigns meet, and passes, in a field rt., the Puggie Stone, which commands an excellent view of the wild glen of Gidleigh Park. Observe the stone cross l. **Holy Street Mill**, which *Creswick* painted, stood in a bend of the river rt., but is now in ruins and, moreover, on private property.]

(e) The road leading by Gidleigh Ch. will bring you out on **Scorhill Down**, at the farther end of which, and near the confluence of one of the many Wallabrooks with the N. Teign, is

**Scorhill Circle** (locally the **Long-stones**), the finest example in the county. 25 stones are standing, and 5 fallen, out of about 55; though the spaces vary too much to enable us to be sure of exactly the original number. The grey stones are very conspicuous, and are well marked out from the surrounding moor. A cart-track passes through the circle, the diameter of which is about 85 ft. The stones are of various sizes, but there is one nearly 8 ft. and another 6 ft. in height. Adjoining this circle, on the Wallabrook, is an ancient bridge, or clam, of a single stone, 12 ft. in length; and in the bed of the N. Teign, a little below the junction with the Wallabrook (opposite the boundary of Batworthy Farm), is a large pierced block of granite, called the *Tolmén*. The rock is pierced quite through, the hollow rounded, smooth, and almost polished at the rim. It is in fact a "rock-basin," which has been formed by the action of the river. At the sides are small basins still in course of enlargement; and others exist on the neighbouring rocks. Of course the tolmén and all the rocky river-bed are under water in time of flood.

The river is here very wild and rocky, and the whole scene is striking. The rt. bank is partly wooded, and an island in the stream, planted with Scotch fir, adds greatly to the effect. Walks have been cut on this side (which is not open to the public).

Crossing the Wallabrook and the N. Teign, the next points for the visitor are the avenues below Shuffle Down. Keeping the enclosures of Batworthy on the l., turn, when they cease, slightly to the rt., and you will strike on the 1st avenue. These "stone rows" or "parallel-litha" are 5 in number. That 1st met with, 140 yds. long, terminates at a small triple circle of stones. A 2nd runs, not parallel with the former, but very near it, rt., also for 140 yds. The next avenue, beyond, can now be traced for 110 yds., and ends in a dilapidated cairn. The 4th, 126 yds. long, ends near the Longstone Pillar, a granite block, about 12 ft. high, finely coloured with grey and yellow lichens, and slightly ribbed at the top, recalling (but here the marks are far less distinct) the "ribbing" of the Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge. A 5th avenue, the greater part of which has been destroyed, extended 217 yds. S. of the Pillar to the Three Boys, 3 granite blocks, of which 2 have been removed—possibly parts of a cromlech.

All the avenues are from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and the stones forming them are about 2 ft. high. Except those N. and S. of the Longstone, they do not run in the same lines or directions; but none are winding. There are some stone enclosures, hut-circles, and remains of 2 pounds, on Shuffle Down, W. of the avenues. (For remarks on these rude stone monuments, see *Introd.*: "Antiquities," p. [21.]

(f) From the avenues it is best to make at once for the summit of Kestor (or Castor), (1,433 ft.), bearing slightly N.E. This is a grand mass granite—perhaps named from its

resemblance, at a distance, to a "cyst" or "ark" crowning the hill. It used to be, in Devonian phrase, a "mortal" (i.e. great) place for ravens; but the visitor will be lucky who now sees one of those birds hovering about it. On its summit is an enormous rock-basin, measuring 96 in. by 80 in. at the surface, and 31 in. deep. The only known basin which is larger is on Heltor (see p. 130). There are 9 smaller basins on the tor. More to the W. are seen the heights of Watern, Wild, and Steeperton Tors.

Kestor lies, like other tors on which are the most important basins, in a central belt which occupies about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the area of the moor. Along this belt "the granite is for the most part more liable to decomposition than at the harder and more crystalline tors. This is shown by the many rounded tors; and every roadside cutting shows the rapidity of the decay."<sup>1</sup> This Kestor basin was discovered by Mr. Ormerod. It had been filled with moss and turf to prevent sheep from falling into it; and it is now surrounded by an iron rail. Moss is again accumulating in it.

The view from Kestor is magnificent. Cawsand rises N., and beyond Chagford extends a vast stretch of cultivated country, fading into a blue distance. There has been here a very extensive ancient settlement, perhaps the largest, and certainly the most noticeable, on Dartmoor. Looking from the rock, and more especially toward the Teign, it will be seen that Teigncombe Common (as the heath here is called) is thickly strewn with enclosure lines and hut-circles. "The 'village' consists principally of 2 main parallel lines of road, and between or near to them the greater number of the huts are situate; there are also side-roads leading to back land and huts. The land was first divided by walls running parallel to the roads, and then sub-

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Ormerod's paper on the Rock Basins of Dartmoor, in the *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* vol. xv. 1859.

divided by cross-walls; the general direction of the main division walls is from N.E. to S.E.; and these terminate at a wall that runs from near the N. Teign at the E. of Batworthy enclosures by Kestor Rock in a general S.S.E. direction. This wall appears to be the western boundary of the hut-village, though there are some large irregular enclosures and a few small huts beyond it, W. There seem to have been only 2 passages through this wall—one near Kestor, and the other near the northern extremity; from the last a road, walled on both sides, can be traced to the remains called the Round Pound, and thence along the hill-side above the Teign."—*G. W. Ormerod* (who has most carefully examined these remains, and has given a very accurate plan of them, illustrating a paper read before the Plymouth Institution). Looking S., Sittaford Tor is seen, its logan 1,764 ft. above the level of the sea, and on the W. the curiously shaped rocks of Watern Tor.

The "Round" or "Reundy" Pound is on the N. side of the road leading to Chagford. There is an outer enclosure, nearly triangular, with an inner, which is circular, and about 34 ft. in diam. The space between the 2 is divided into 6 "courts, in one of which there is a hut-circle about 10 ft. in diam.; in another a triangular enclosure. The walls, composed of large granite blocks, were 6 ft. 2 in. thick. The division by walls radiating towards the centre is similar to those at Greaves-ash in Northumberland, at Chun Castle, and other places, and was probably intended for securing and penning sheep. The door of the outer circle opens towards the N.W.; that of the inner one S."—*Sir G. Wilkinson*. Nearly opposite, across the road, is a square pound, also containing many courts and hut-circles. Mr. Ormerod suggests that these "pounds" were possibly the habitations of the chief persons of the

village—one guarding the main road, the other the farm and store. Remains of similar character and importance have not been found in any other hut-village on Dartmoor. They may be advantageously compared with the clusters of huts on Anglesey,<sup>1</sup> and with others on the coast of Wales, especially at St. David's Head. Whether the avenues and circles belong to the same period is uncertain, although it is most probable. The village may well have been a British settlement—partly pastoral, for the enclosures seem to indicate the possession of sheep and cattle—and partly connected with tin-streaming on the moor.

From Kestor the pedestrian (a carriage must take a different road) may return to Chagford (3 m.) by what is pleasantly called Featherbed Lane—a steep gorge, in winter a torrent—covered with enormous boulders.

(g) Should he feel disposed to extend his excursion, he may proceed across the moor (on foot or on horseback) by Fernworthy to the Grey Wethers under Sittaford Tor. (From Kestor the Grey Wethers are distant about 3 m.) He must return to the Longstone, and proceed with Thornworthy Tor on his l. On Thornworthy is a logan-like mass of rock, conspicuous from a distance. The house at Fernworthy (marked by its fine sycamores and beeches, which make the place an unusually good example of a moorland farm) is an old house (1590) built on the site of a still older one. Leaving it l., and ascending a lane bordered by beech-trees, Fernworthy Circle is reached on the hillside. It consists of 26 stones erect, and 1 fallen. The diam. is 60 ft. (There are imperfect traces of stone avenues between this circle and the "Three Boys" beyond the Longstone.) In proceeding, remark, rt., a solitary cottage at Teignhead (the source of the N. Teign),

<sup>1</sup> Described by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, in the *Archaeol. Journ.* vols. xxiv. and xxvi.

which has sometimes been so lost in snowdrifts that no communication with the world has been possible for weeks together. About 1 m. S.W. are the **Grey Wethers**—2 circles which nearly touch each other, like the Cornish “Hurlers”—one of which has 7 stones erect, 18 fallen; the other has 9 erect and 6 fallen; the diam. of each is 110 ft. These blocks are very like sheep, when seen from a little distance; but not sheep that have been lately sheared. They have a dark look in contrast with the true white “fleeces” feeding about them, which have not known so many storms. (From these circles you may strike due S. along the Long Ridge, and in about 3 m. descend on the road from Moreton to Tavistock at Postbridge (see p. 197), and so make for Two Bridges or Princetown; or, returning to Fernworthy, you may regain Chagford by a road which runs to the rt. of the S. Teign past Metherall. Here are more hut-circles, one of which is the best on the moor; it is 30 ft. in diam. and has 1 door-jamb still standing.)

(h) The view from Kestor may well suggest other moorland expeditions. The walk by **Watern**, **Wild**, and **Steepton** Tors to Belstone is a very fine one, and is described on p. 72. Watern Tor is marked by the opening through the rocks on its summit, called the Thirlstone. After gaining **Taw Marsh**, instead of proceeding to Belstone you may cross **Belstone Ridge** (l.), climb Yes Tor, and so descend on Okehampton, 11 to 12 m. Or you may follow the N. Teign to its source, on the W. side of Sittaford Tor, and ascend **Cut Hill**, 2 m. W. of the tor. On the Teign the tourist will find an interesting bridge of 3 openings, 7 ft. wide and 27 long, formed entirely of granite blocks. It belongs to the same class of primitive structures as Post Bridge, but is not so old, having been built in the 18th cent. **Cut Hill** is a great eminence (crowned with an Ord-e cairn) in the central morass

of Dartmoor; its sides rent open by the rain, and quite inaccessible in a wet season. Its summit commands a grand desolation—extensive bogs, which contain the fountains of the Dart, Tavy, Teign, Taw, and Oke-mont. These rivers all drain from this watershed, but they flow in different directions, and are soon a great distance apart. **Fur Tor** is conspicuous, slightly N.W. of Cut Hill; and this wild region has been described on p. 71.

(i) **Cranmere Pool** may also be visited (see p. 70). It is very difficult to find and very difficult of approach, but is perhaps more easily reached from Chagford than from any other border town, as it is situated about 2 m. due W. of a conspicuous mark in this neighbourhood, **Watern Tor** (see above). It is merely a pool of water (in winter—in summer it is dry) in the midst of deep morasses, which are everywhere rent open by the rain; but as there is some chance of being bewildered among the bogs in a search for it, and as it has been considered (untruly) the fountain-head of more than one well-known river, the stranger may like to go in quest of it; though for this expedition he is recommended to put himself under Perrott’s guidance. From Chagford and Watern Tor he may ride as far as **White Horse Hill** (N. of Sittaford Tor); but there he will enter the turveties (where they cut peat; the best and closest turf or peat on the moor is cut here; it burns almost like coal), and soon the lonely region of the great central wilderness, which is impassable by a pony. Here he may consider the scenery rather dreary; but there are many who find an indescribable charm in it. Far to the N. and W. stretches an immense morass, coating both hill and valley, and seamed on the slopes by furrows of black earth 8 or 10 ft. deep. But there are voices and visions in this wilderness to cheer the wanderer. The murmurs of the rivulets and the cries of

strange birds fall pleasantly on the ear; while the hills are varied by the most beautiful tints, which alternately shine and wane as the lights and shadows play over them. Cranmere Pool is not above 220 yards in circumf. It has been called "the mother of the Dartmoor rivers," but is, in fact, only the source of the W. Okement, which receives many other little streamlets as it trickles towards Yes Tor. Four other rivers, however, rise at short distances from Cranmere—the Taw,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.; the Tavy, below Great Kneeset Tor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W.; the E. Dart,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E.; and the Teign, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. In the belief of the country-people Cranmere is a place of punishment for unhappy spirits, who are frequently to be heard wailing in the morasses which surround it.

(j) No stranger in this neighbourhood should neglect to visit **Whiddon Park**, a romantic hillside at the entrance to the gorge of the Teign, and a 2 m. walk from Chagford by a path along the river-bank. You will enter the park at the mansion of Whiddon (Jacobean and picturesque), anciently the seat of the Whiddon family, and now the property of Mrs. Evans. Here are huge old Scotch and silver firs to delight you at the threshold; but higher on the hill are scenes and objects magnificently wild—vistas of beech and aged oaks, chaotic *clatters* and piles of granite, herds of deer among the fern and mossy stones, and at a distance the towering tors of Dartmoor. Sir John Whiddon, Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Eliz., bought the manor of Chagford from the Coplestons, and built the house, which continued the residence of the Whiddon family until the death of John Whiddon in 1761, when this family appears to have become extinct.

(k) **Rushford Bridge** and **Castle** should also be visited; the former, which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. on the road to Whiddon Park, gives a beautiful river

scene. The castle is about 1 m. farther on the other side of the river. It is a modern structure, from which a fine view of the Teign valley and Chagford is to be obtained.

From Chagford the pedestrian may proceed by Throwleigh, and over Cawsand, to Okehampton. In a carriage the road may be followed to Throwleigh, and thence, skirting Cawsand, you will gain the Okehampton road near Sticklepath (see p. 65). The distance from Chagford is about 10 m.

## ROUTE 8a.

NEWTON ABBOT JUNCT. TO MORETON HAMPSTEAD BY BOVEY TRACEY (RLY.), EXCURSIONS FROM BOVEY AND FROM MORETON HAMPSTEAD.

Rail.	Places.
	Newton Abbot Junct.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Teigngrace
4 m.	Heathfield Junct.
6 m.	Bovey
9 m.	Lustleigh
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Moreton Hampstead

(For the line from Exeter to Newton, see pp. 77-85.) On leaving Newton by the branch line for Moreton Hampstead (40 min.), a view is obtained l. of the twin Heytor Rocks and, S. of them, of Saddle and Rippon Tors. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Teigngrace Stat. (pop. 170, inn), so called from its ancient possessors, the family of Graas or Gr

The Church, built in 1787 by 3 brothers of the Templer family, then of Stover, and entirely renovated in 1872 by the 12th Duke of Somerset, is of no special interest, but has a wooden tower, which is unusual in these parts. Stover, purchased by the 11th Duke in 1829, and now belonging to Harold St. Maur, Esq., lies about 1 m. l. There is a large piece of water in the park. The Stover or Teigngrace Canal (built by the Templars, and now the property of the G. W. Rly. Co.) was constructed about 1770, and was used for the transport of Heytor granite. The Heytor quarries are no longer worked; but the canal (which begins at Ventiford in the parish of Teigngrace, and joins the river Teign near Newton Abbot) now serves for the conveyance of pipe and potter's clay to Teignmouth. Many thousand tons of clay pass over the canal yearly, for exportation to all parts of the world.

4 m. Heathfield Junct. [Here the Teign valley branch of the G. W. Rly. turns rt. to Chudleigh and Ashton (Rte. 11).] Crossing Bovey Heathfield (see post), the line reaches

6 m. Bovey Tracey Stat. <sup>X</sup>(l. is Parke, W. R. Hole, Esq., J.P.) Bovey (pop. 2,422) consists mainly of one long straggling street, at the end of which, farthest from the stat., is the ch. The manor of Bovey belonged to Harold before the Conquest, then passed to the Bp. of Coutances, and at last to the Traceys, Barons of Barnstaple, who long held it. Bovey was (Jan. 9, 1646) the scene of the discomfiture of a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade by Cromwell (then lieut.-general himself). So complete, it is said, was the surprise, that Wentworth's officers were engaged at cards, and escaped only by throwing their stakes of money out of the window among the Roundheads.<sup>1</sup> Some officers and about 50 men were, however, taken. The rest escaped in the

darkness; and some of them occupied Ilslington Ch. for a short time, but did not venture to await Cromwell's approach. He descended on Bovey by Trusham and Hennock.

The Church, throughout Perp. (except the tower, which may be Dec.), was restd. by the late vicar, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay. It is ded. to St. Thomas of Canterbury, one of whose murderers was *William de Tracey*, who, according to tradition, founded the ch. in 1170 as a penance. The wreathed caps. are of the Devonian type. The S. porch is stone-roofed, with a curious central boss showing 4 heads—a king, bishop, noble (?), and pope. The screen (restd. 1887) and pulpit of carved stone, richly gilt and coloured, deserve special notice. The latter is hexagonal, with figures of St. George, St. Margaret, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. James, and the 4 Evangelists, whose emblems are somewhat grotesque. The lower panels of the screen have alternate figures of prophets and apostles (as at Kenton and Chudleigh). In the chancel are 2 elaborate cenotaphs, one with the effigy, in alabaster, of *Elize Hele* of Fardel—a benefactor by his will to many Devon parishes (see also p. 101), who died in 1636, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. The 2nd cenotaph, with effigy, is for *Nicholas Eveleigh*, the 1st husband of *Alice Bray*, whose 2nd was *Elize Hele*. She seems to have been the erector of both monuments. There is a 3rd monument for *Sir John Stowell*, died 1669. *James Forbes*, chaplain to Chas. I., and presented to the living by the king (1628), lived through the "troubles," and after the Restoration placed some curious memorial inscriptions on the screen (recording *Archbp. Laud* "beheaded by the bloody Parliament," and *Bp. Hall* of Exeter, "imprisoned by that wicked Parliament") which have unhappily been destroyed. *Forbes* was buried here in 1670. In the churchyard (S. side of chancel) is a monument for his wife (d. 1655), of

<sup>1</sup> This, however, is a piece of Puritan scandal, frequently repeated elsewhere. For the real history, see *Sprigge's England's every.*

very Scottish character. It is of granite, with shields of arms, and the words "Surgam. Vivam. Canam." In 1815 several Swedish copper dollars were found in the N.E. side of the ch., which seemed to have been deposited in the hands of a corpse of large stature. It is suggested that this was a Swedish soldier attached to the forces of *Lord Wentworth* (many Swedes are known to have been among the king's troops), and killed in the skirmish of Jan. 1646. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiii.) During the restoration of this ch. a curious wall-painting, representing the "trois morts" and the "trois vifs"—a "fabliau" once in much request—was discovered in the nave. Three kings, riding onward in state, are startled by the sudden appearance of 3 skeletons. The painting was again covered. A new organ was erected in 1889.

A short distance N. of the ch. is the **House of Mercy** for S. Devon, in connection with the House at Clewer. It is an imposing structure (*Woodycare*, architect, 1867). The chapel, ded. to St. Michael and all Angels, is enriched with frescoes.

In the centre of the street is a large and pretentious town-hall and market-house (1878), and near it part of an old cross. At the entrance of the Heathfield, and not far from the stat., is St. John's Chapel (built at the expense of the late vicar from designs by the late *Mr. Carpenter*), which should be seen. The chancel is elaborately and well coloured. There is a sculptured altarpiece; and on either side mosaics by *Salviati*, figures of censing angels.

The **Bovey Heathfield**, a level expanse covered with furze and heather, and in parts with fir-plantations, is a district of the highest interest to geologists. It is in fact the bed of an ancient lake, once filled by the waters of the Teign and the Bovey rivers, and now occupied by a peculiar formation which extends (as no doubt the lake itself extended) from Bovey to Newton, and thence

to within 3½ m. of Torquay. In 1860 a thorough examination of this formation was made by Mr. Pengelly at the expense of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It consists of beds of lignite, clay, and sand, and has an aggregate thickness of more than 100 ft. This deposit belongs to the lower Miocene period, and is therefore more modern than the Devon chalks. An enormous number of fossil plants has been found in the lignitic beds, belonging to at least 50 species, all indicating a subtropical climate. Among them are species of laurel, cinnamons, fig-trees, and a climbing palm allied to those common in the Brazilian forests. Beyond the region where these plants grew, and probably on the Dartmoor range, there must have been at the same time a vast forest of coniferous trees belonging to the genus *Sequoia*, the living species of which are to be found in California. One of these is the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and its Dartmoor relatives were also large, remains of trunks measuring 6 ft. in diam. having been met with. Fragments of this tree, which has been named *Sequoia Couttsiae*, form the greater part of the lignite (it is also found in the Hempstead beds in the Isle of Wight of the same period), and must have been brought down to the lake by the rivers which were its feeders, and perhaps by great floods, which also carried down from Dartmoor the felspathic clay and quartzose sand, interlayering the lignites. Great lumps of inspissated turpentine—the "resin" of the conifers—occur occasionally; but with the exception of the elytron of a beetle (*Buprestites Falconeri*) no animal remains have been found in these beds. The lignites are unconformably overlaid by a thick "head" of sand, coarse clay, and stones, of much more modern date. This has been found to contain leaves of the dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), now an Arctic plant, and of 3 species of willow, all betoker

ing a much colder climate than that of Devon at present. The "head" of sand, etc., has been much denuded; and on its surface are found beds of fine potter's clay which have been turned to account in the **Potteries**, established here in 1772, and recommenced in 1844, after having been for some time discontinued. The lignite (here called "Bovey coal"); it emits a disagreeable odour in burning, though it is used in the neighbouring cottages) was at first raised in great quantities (15,000 tons in one year), and was used in the earthenware ovens. For this purpose at least an acre of the Heathfield was bared and the coal laid open; but this process was attended with some difficulty, and has not been renewed. At present the lignite is only used for firing red bricks and tiles. For other purposes coal is brought from the neighbourhood of Bristol (1 ton gives as much heat as 5 or 6 of the lignite). The Bovey manufactures are white, printed and painted ware, besides ware of stained clay (drab, lilac, etc.) The ordinary ware is very good, and the higher quality much above the average. The clays of the place are only used for fire goods, and for ordinary bricks and tiles. The clay in use for pottery is from Kings-teinpton and Dorsetshire, but is always mixed with a proportion of china clay from Lee Moor or St. Austell. The number of persons employed about the works ranges from 250 to 350. The processes are worth seeing, and specimens of the ware may be obtained at the potteries.

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To the N.E. **Bottor Rock** and the fine scenery toward **Henock** are well worth exploration; and there is a grand view from **Sharptor Down** rt. of the road to Moreton, and near **Lustleigh** stat. (see p. 147).

(a) **Heytor** is about 4 m. from Bovey. The pedestrian, after crossing the rly., should keep l. at the fork of the road, and at the 4 cross-roads (where the disused Heytor tramway passes) take that "To Heytor and Ilsington." [By making a slight *détour* just beyond the directing post which points to Newton Abbot, and taking the road l. at a gate and stile, a field-track leads to the **Rock Hotel**, whence it is an easy half-hour's walk to the top of **Heytor**.] If the main road is followed at the next fork keep l., and when the moor begins, turn up over it to the top of the hill, where are some rocks. Here **Heytor** and **Rippon Tor** open in front; and far beyond, marked by its peaked form, is **Brent Hill** (see p. 95). The whole panorama is magnificent; and the hanging woods, nearer at hand, make the scene in some respects finer than that from Heytor. This is now easily reached. The traveller, no doubt, will already have become acquainted from a distance with its remarkable crown of granite, as its bold and singular shape renders it a striking feature in many views from the eastern parts of the county. Arrived at the dizzy pinnacle, he will find it to consist of 2 tors (one of these has been provided with steps and a rail)—of little interest in comparison with the superb landscape which opens to the sight, and for the perfect enjoyment of which he should rather climb the westernmost rock. From that summit he will behold in one view the area of the South Hams, a splendid prospect of woods, rivers, and "the infinite of smiling fields," bounded by the sea. Among the points to be made out are **Teignmouth** with the "ness";

**Excursions** from Bovey may be made in all directions. To W. and S.W. **Hound Tor**, **Heytor**, and **Rippon Tor** may be visited; while farther N. **Becka** or **Becky Fall**, **Manaton**, and **Lustleigh Cleave** are within easy distance. The **Valley of Widecombe** (see *post*) may be included in the excursion to Heytor and Rippon Tor.

Torquay (or rather St. Mary Church above it), Totnes, Chudleigh, with Ugbrooke above it, Newton, and the whole extent of the great western bay from Bolt Head to Portland. Towards the E. the hills are also wooded and cultivated, though crowned with the Bottor Rock, and with other tor-like eminences, among which Heltor and Blackingstone are conspicuous; but on the N. and W. the face of Nature wears a frown, and gloomy moors stretch away into the farthest distance. The grandeur of this lonely region is, however, most impressive, and must forcibly arrest the traveller's attention. There is a solemnity in the deep-toned colouring of the moor, in the stillness which reigns around, and the vastness of the desolate view; while variety and animation are imparted to such scenes by the glancing lights and moving shadows, the purple bloom of the heather, and the changeful tints of the innumerable hills. The twin peaks of Heytor are as conspicuous over all this country as the Langdale Pikes in most of the great mountain views of Westmoreland. The tor itself is not the highest in this part of Dartmoor, having an elevation of 1,491 ft. only, as against the 1,564 ft. of Rippon Tor, and the 1,695 ft. of Hameldown Beacon opposite; but Heytor is so marked by its position and great unbroken masses of granite that it well deserves its name of the *high (heath, A.-S.) tor*. It gives name to the Hundred; and the hundred court was probably held here in ancient days. The hill was frequented in still more distant times; for on the slope of the tor may be observed a group of hut-circles, and the ruins of an ancient boundary or trackway, which traverses the hill from N.W. to N.E. Immediately below the summit, on the eastern side, is the celebrated quarry (no longer worked), well adapted as a foreground for a sketch, and displaying magnificent walls of granite, which have supplied the largest

blocks. Parts of London and Waterloo Bridges, the Fishmongers' Hall, and the columns in the library of the British Museum are of Heytor granite. The stone was carried down the declivity of the moor on a granite tramway. It was then shipped on the Stover Canal, by which it was conveyed to Teignmouth. About 1 m. distant, on the same side of the hill, is the hamlet of Heytor Down, with a small inn. The nearest tor to Heytor N.E. is Leighon Tor; and a very delightful walk may be taken from Heytor along the side of Leighon Tor, and thence across the hill to the road which leads to Becka (or Becky) Fall. The views are very fine, with grand combinations of tors. Hound Tor is conspicuous in front, across the valley, and from some points its masses of rock are backed by the ridge of Hameldown, producing an unusual effect. Below is Hound Tor Combe, and through it runs the stream which supplies Becka Fall and joins the Bovey river at Lustleigh Cleave. On the summit of Leighon Tor are hut-circles, and on the hilltop above are 2 cairns. The hill is much intersected by track lines. [Another and longer round may be as follows: Descend Leighon Tor to the stream, climb Hound Tor; thence make your way across the tors that hang over the Widecombe valley, and so descend on Widecombe Ch. (see p. 190); thence by road to Rippon Tor, whence return to Bovey. This will be found a very fine walk, and the changing forms and outlines of the hills will nowhere be better studied. Below Hound Tor, but on the same side of the combe, is Great Tor, a very fine and lofty mass of rocks, with mountain-ash springing here and there from the clefts, which are hung with long grey lichens. Carpets of whortleberry spread between them. Hound Tor itself is one of the finest tors on Dartmoor. It is capped by 3 distinct groups of remarkable rocks, resembling the pillars of a ruinous old

temple, but changing their forms as often as the spectator shifts his position. He may behold from one point a stony mushroom of extraordinary size (like the Cheesewring in Cornwall); and from another a fantastic group bearing some resemblance to a conclave of monsters. Should he be tempted to dispel the illusion, he may ascend the hill by a gentle rise from the S. or W. (its N. side is almost impracticable, and shows signs of earthquake); a nearer view of this strange assembly will repay the exertion. There is no doubt that these distinct blocks were once united, and that their present appearance is caused by lines of joint, which have been acted upon, and the granite between the blocks removed, by various causes. Here also a very obvious example of "dip" in granite may be noticed. At the W. end the beds are nearly horizontal; at the E. they curve downwards, and probably cause the valley between Hound Tor and Leighon Tor. The remains of a *kistaen* in a circle of stones may be found about a furlong S. of the tor. At the head of the valley the moor is seen in all its grandeur and desolation, and the slopes are covered with granite, which is extensively quarried on the heights. Hound Tor Combe is a good specimen of those wild valleys on the border of Dartmoor where the farmer has penetrated a short distance, and rocks and bogs are intermingled with oak woods and fields.]

From Heytor a good road leads toward Rippon Tor (about 1½ m. S.W.), the base of which it skirts. Saddle Tor, a fine pile of rocks, is passed. It commands a view over the Widecombe valley; but a wider is gained from Rippon Tor, northward over Hound Tor and Bowerman's Nose (1,300 ft.) to Cawsand in the background, and, westward, there is a fine prospect over and beyond Ashburton. The summit of the tor is marked by a great pile of stones, probably gathered for and used as the base of a beacon (it was one of

the heights which sent out the beacon flame—

"Each with warlike tidings fraught,  
Each from each the signal caught"—

when the Armada was in sight off the coast). There are here the remains of a trackway, and a little S.W. of the summit, on the crest of the ridge, the Nutcrackers, a logan-stone, which has lost some of its logging power, but may still be moved by using a stout stick as a lever. It is an interesting object—a stone about 16 ft. in length, poised horizontally upon an upright rock, which rises from a wild *clitter* of granite fragments.

[For Buckland Beacon, and the grand scenery of the Dart below it, the position of which is distinguishable from Rippon Tor, see p. 190.] [Under Rippon Tor, N.E., but more easily reached from Heytor, whence it is distant about 2 m., is Ilsington (pop. 1,000, inn), where is a Perp. Church of some interest. There are some bench-ends of an unusually early character, one with the arms of Pomeroy, another with those of Beaumont and Pomeroy. Observe the *carving* of the pillar, with carved oak at the junction of the screen. There is a finer and completer example at Dunchideock. John Ford, the dramatist, was born in this parish (probably at Bagtor) in 1586. There is some picturesque scenery—broken and rocky ground with gnarled oak-trees—about Bagtor.]

Nearly opposite Rippon Tor a road turns N.W. towards Widecombe. For a pedestrian the round from Bovey by Hound Tor to Widecombe, and thence by Rippon Tor and Heytor back to Bovey, will be a day's work (about 16 m.), but a very satisfactory one.

(b) Another very fine drive is from Bovey to Heytor, and thence along the road to Widecombe to within about 1 m. of the latter place, there taking a road which leads N. over Holwell Down to North Bovey, till

a road is reached which branches rt. to Manaton. Manaton Tor may be visited; and the return will be under Bowerman's Nose to Becka Fall, and thence by the new road to Bovey; the whole round will be about 16 m. Manaton (pop. 327, small inn, and lodgings at Ivy Cottage) is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Bovey (by this round, however, it will be at least  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ). Its situation is wild and beautiful; woods, rocks, and singularly shaped hills are seen from it in every direction, and a fine broken ridge (Manaton Tor) rises behind the Vicarage. It should be climbed for the sake of the very fine view in all directions, but especially for that into Lustleigh Cleave, which it overhangs. This is one of the loveliest summits on the Dartmoor border. It is crested with rocks, and its sides are clothed with stunted oaks, hollies, and mountain-ash. The Church is particularly well placed. There are some fragments of stained glass, a good tower, Perp. nave piers, a handsome screen of carved oak (restd. 1893), and a fine old yew in the churchyard. In a field to the E. of it, and near the road, you may find fragments of a small elliptical pound or stone enclosure; but this interesting relic, like others on Dartmoor, has been mutilated of late years. Opposite Manaton the granite tors are very imposing. One rock, formed of 5 layers of stone, and rising to a height of more than 30 ft., resembles a gigantic human figure, and is known as Bowerman's Nose (1,300 ft.), "of which name," says Mr. Burt, in his notes to Carrington's "Dartmoor," "there was a person in the Conqueror's time, who lived at Huntoor or Hound-tor in Manaton."<sup>1</sup> (There was a small manor-house under Hound Tor, held by a Sir Hugh de Hountor, temp. Rich. I., according to Lysons.) This curious object rises from a clitter about 1 m. S.W. of Manaton, and is viewed to most advantage from the N. When

seen from the higher ground on the S. it bears some likeness to a Hindoo idol in a sitting posture—a form which may often be traced in granite piles; for instance, in the Armed Knight, seated among the waves below the cliffs of the Land's End. Snakes, called in Devon *long-cripples* (*Coluber natrix*), are said to be numerous in this parish, and Polwhele tells us of one which so greatly alarmed the neighbourhood that "fancy, worked upon by fear, had swelled it beyond the size of the human body, had given it legs and wings, and had heard it hiss for miles around."

The road from Manaton runs close by Becka Fall. The small stream known as Becka Brook, after flowing some distance from its source, here tumbles about 80 ft. down an escarpment of granite. The channel is, however, so broad and deep, and heaped with so many rocks, that in summer the water is only heard in its stony bed; yet the spot is at all times romantic and delightful, the ground being wooded, and sloping abruptly to a dell. In the winter the cascade frequently presents an imposing spectacle, thundering in volume over the steep. Here the botanist may find some curious mosses, and *Lichen articulatus*, a rare plant. Becka is no doubt the A.-S. *bec* = a hill stream, common in the N. of England, but of rare occurrence among the "West Saxons." *Osmunda regalis* grows to very great size in the neighbouring woods.

Following the road to Bovey, a very grand view, alone worth a special expedition, is gained looking toward the opening of Lustleigh Cleave. Between it and Bovey a copper-mine will be seen at work in a hollow under Yarner Wood.

(c) For Lustleigh Cleave, see p. 147. The pedestrian may visit the S. end of this wild valley from Bovey. Following the road toward Becka Fall, where the grand view

<sup>1</sup> Polwhele's *Hist. of Devon* (1797), vol. iii. 495.

just mentioned opens, he should keep to the rough road that leads downward rt., instead of following the main track. By this he will enter the wooded end of the Cleave, and may, with some scrambling, reach the masses of rock on its N.E. ridge. Another walk to be recommended is from Becka Fall to Water Farm, and thence to Water Rock overhanging the W. side of the Cleave. From this rock the top of the ridge called **Biddy Hill** may be followed, and its highest point commands a striking view, including the whole length of the rocky Cleave—wooded heights and ravines in the foreground, and a distance of hills and tors stretching far away beyond.

N. of Bovey (rt. of the stat.) one or two excursions should be made among the hills which rise above the valley of the Teign, and which border rt. the old high road from Bovey to Moreton.

(d) **Bottor Rock and Hennock.** This will be a walk (up and down very steep hills) of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. out and home. From Bovey take a road N. of the ch. leading up a very steep hill, and so narrow, particularly where intruded upon by boles of huge trees, as scarcely to leave room for the *wains* of the country. There are fine views here and there from side gates. On getting to 4 cross-roads at the gate of Hazelwood take a very narrow lane which turns up l. This leads to a field in which is **Bottor**—an interesting mass of trap (its fissures lined with *Byssus aurea*)—now islanded in cultivation. One block of shattered rock projects like Bowerman's Nose. The view is magnificent—Heytor and its companions across the wide valley, the Heathfield below, and a vast stretch of cultivated country toward the sea. 2 concentric circles of stone, about 5 ft. high, the diam. of the outer 77 ft., were destroyed in 1842. They stood about 300 yds. S.W. from Bottor. Passing out of the field by the gate, enter that immediately opposite, where a field-path, opening

views into the Teign valley, leads to **Hennock Church** and village (pop. 685, small inn). The ch., which has been neatly restd., is Perp., the caps of piers plain. It contains a carved oak screen stretching across the whole width, and its lower part panelled, and painted with figures of saints, angels, and the "Annunciation"; the communion table of carved oak was made from the old parish chest. In the chancel is a priest's doorway; the font is Norm.

(e) **John Cann's Rocks** should by all means be visited. Turn l. from the Union Inn, and, after reaching the Moreton road, take the 1st turning rt. Follow the hill nearly to the top; and when a white directing post is reached, turn into the field below. Here are John Cann's Rocks—fine masses among trees and brushwood. The view differs from that gained at Bottor. The foreground is much wooded, and beyond are the ridges of Hound Tor and Lustleigh Cleave. The view, like many in this neighbourhood, is most striking in early spring, when the oak-woods are bright in their fresh leaves and the ground is covered with wildflowers. A path at the side of the rocks is called "John Cann's path." **John Cann**, says the legend, was an active Royalist at Bovey, who for some reason had laid himself open to attacks from the Puritans. He fled for safety to these rocks, where provisions were secretly carried to him, and where he hid a quantity of treasure. The "path" was worn by his pacing at night. He was at last tracked to this hiding-place by blood-hounds, seized, carried to Exeter, and hanged. His treasure has never been found, and his spirit still "walks" at the rocks.

(f) You may walk to Sharptor Down along the fields from Bottor, whence it is distant about 1 m., or turn up a lane on the Moreton road, which will lead you through fine woods, granite strewn under the oak-boughs, to the

tor. From this point the Lustleigh woods are well seen, and there is a broken, rocky foreground. In the valley below is Lustleigh Ch. (A pedestrian may be recommended to walk along this ridge all the way from Bovey, descending at Lustleigh, where he may take train.).

[At Plumley (B. M. Collyns, Esq.), 1½ m. l. on the road to Moreton, a number of bronze celts were found about 1840. Some are still preserved in the house.]

From Bovey the line proceeds to

9 m. Lustleigh (pop. 405). Nearly opposite the stat. are some very fine examples of spheroidal structure in granite. The adjoining rock has decayed, leaving the spheroidal masses *in situ*. Between the stat. and the ch. is a square granite block, said to bear the arms of *Bp. Stapledon*. The Church has E. Eng. portions and a double piscina in the chancel, a Norm. font, a Dec. transept, and Perp. nave, and a fine late Perp. screen, recently restd., with figures of secular priests and canons. In the N. aisle are effigies of a knight and lady (temp. Edw. III.?), probably of the Dinham family; and adjoining the S. porch is Sir Wm. Prouse's chapel, with his effigy (temp. Edw. II.) (The Prouses at this time possessed the manor.) At the threshold of the S. porch is an inscribed stone of the Brito-Roman era. There are 17 characters in 2 lines, but it is not easy to explain them. The stone is of the same class (no doubt sepulchral) and period as others found in Devon. It is to be regretted that it remains in its present position. The ch. has been well restd., and is beautifully situated.

[A very steep lane ascending through woods, rt., will lead the tourist to Lustleigh Cleave, about 1 m. from the stat. But this is a path for pedestrians only. Those who drive to the Cleave will find it most convenient to do so from Bovey or from Moreton Hampstead. The N.W. end of the Cleave is entered from Moreton.

The lane from Lustleigh stat. leads to the top of the N. ridge, where the rocks are finest. The tourist may be recommended to walk the whole length of the Cleave, along the ridge, and then descend to the stream which flows through the valley. Every spot, however, is beautiful. The valley of Lustleigh Cleave (*cleof*, A.-S. = rock; the *cleave* is strictly the rocky ridge which bounds it), although there is a rly. stat. so near, is still so secluded that, were it not for the rocks, which serve the traveller as a landmark, there would be difficulty in finding it. These conspicuous objects roughen the hillside which bounds it, and at the summit of the ridge hang in crags so fancifully shaped as to have acquired names from the peasantry. One, ivy-mantled, and massive as a ruin, is called the *Raven's Tower*, having formerly been a haunt of these birds. Another, a favourite retreat of Reynard, is distinguished by the name of the *Fox's Yard*. At the entrance of the valley the stream is checked by a singular impediment. The channel is deep, but filled to the brim with masses of granite, so that the water flows as it were underground, but its murmurs are heard as it forces its way through the pores of this natural filter. The stones are called the *Horseman's Steps*. A footpath leads to them. The stream flows along the skirts of an old wood which climbs a hill among moss-grown rocks; and altogether the scene is as beautiful as it is curious. At certain seasons of the year these "steps" are passed by salmon; and in the winter frequently buried under a flood, when a woody recess below them, called *Horseman's Bay*, is filled with water. Bovey Brook is a notable trout-stream. A little beyond the Horseman's Steps the traveller will obtain the best view of the Cleave, and remark the charming irregularity of the hillside on the rt., presenting an interchange of wooded heights and hollows. On the granite ridge lies a logan-stone

called the **Nutcrackers**, difficult to find, but situated near the S. end of the ridge, and on the Cleave side of the summit. The mark for it is a spherical mass of granite perched aloft on the top of a conspicuous cairn. The Nutcracking Rock lies just below and S. of this object. It is a small rock, about 5 ft. in length and breadth, resting, as it were, upon a keel, so that a push rolls it from side to side; its progress, at each vibration, being arrested by a stone against which it knocks. The block next to it oscillates in a similar manner, and is a larger piece of granite; but the former stone is so perfectly balanced, that it can be moved with the little finger. From this elevated position the traveller may gain a geographical idea of the Cleave and surrounding country; and such knowledge may be useful, as the hills in this beautiful neighbourhood are so irregularly grouped that it is difficult for a stranger to direct his course with certainty. He will observe that 8 valleys meet at the end of the Cleave—viz. the valley of Lustleigh, in which the village of that name is situated; that of the Cleave; and Hound Tor Combe, which, winding from the moor near Heytor, is joined near Manaton by another valley, descending from Hameldon Down. The view is truly delightful; the Heathfield is seen to the S., the fantastic rocks and brown moors of Heytor and Hound Tor to the S.W. and W.; the ch. of Manaton just peeps over the western boundary of the Cleave, while to the E. the view is bounded by the Haldons. The traveller may pass from this secluded vale by the Horseman's Steps, and ascend the pathway through the wood to Manaton, or he may keep more to the S. through the wood, and reach Becca Fall (see pp. 145, 146).

Or he may keep along the ridge from the Nutcrackers northwards, and passing an Ordnance cairn descend on Neighden Farm. Then, crossing a brook and a field, he will strike a road which will bring him in

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. to Moreton Hampstead, either by continuing straight on to the rly. or by turning l. and keeping along the higher road.]

From Lustleigh the line continues to

$12\frac{1}{2}$  m. **MORETON HAMPSTEAD**  $\star$   
Stat. (terminus).

This small town (pop. 1,543), situated in a wild and beautiful country on the border of Dartmoor, and swept by the purest and most invigorating breezes, is remarkable for its salubrity, which the stranger may infer from the healthful looks of the inhabitants. Its position is very beautiful—on a sort of peninsula, surrounded by deep valleys, and ringed by a glorious circle of tors. Though originally a collection of thatched cottages, some more pretentious houses have sprung up near the stat., and, with the exception of the arched arcade of the poor-house, dated 1637, there is nothing worth notice in the town save an old cross of the *Tau* shape, and an ancient tree at the entrance of the churchyard. It is said that the tree had its branches trained to support a stage for dancing, and that the boughs above afforded a perch for the fiddler. The scenery in the neighbourhood is beautiful—the hills wild and rocky, and covered with furze. The high field near the churchyard, called the "Sentry" (i.e. Sanctuary), affords a good view. The Church, Perp., has been plainly restd. *George Parker Bidder*, the celebrated "calculating boy," was born here in 1806. The Manor of Daccombe or Dockham in this parish was given by *William de Tracey* to the Ch. of Canterbury, to make some amends for the murder of Becket. (See Stanley's "Memorials of Cant."; Note F.) The Manor of Moreton (the lords of which, *Lysons* tells us, had the power of inflicting capital punishment, as those of Daccombe had that of sentencing scolding women to the "cucking-stool") was in the Crown at the time of the Domes-

day survey. The *Courtenay* family then held it for many generations; the present lord is the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., of Hayne House.

**Excursions from Moreton.** Those who do not care to linger among the wilder scenes of Dartmoor may obtain a sufficient notion of the district by a day's excursion from Moreton, by Post Bridge to Princetown (14 m.) (See pp. 197-200.) Lustleigh Cleave is best visited from Moreton by those who must drive. **Manaton, Hound Tor, and Heytor** are within easy day's excursions. (For all these, see pp. 142-145.) So are **Fingle Bridge** and **Cranbrook** and **Prestonbury Castles** (see pp. 132, 133); and Moreton is perhaps the best starting-point for visiting **Wooston Castle**, **Grimsound** and **Blackingstone Rock**.

(The pedestrian may be advised to walk from Moreton, by North Bovey, across East Down Tor, descending upon Manaton, and thence to Bovey Tracey (10 m.) **North Bovey** (pop. 417, small inn) on the W. Teign or Bovey river, has a Perp. ch., well placed, and commanding a fine moorland view. It stands high, and on the road from Chagford to North Bovey there is a curious view of the ch. across the river valley. **East D— Tor** (1,488 ft.) is conspicuous

throughout this country; but no hut-circles or other remains have been found on it.)

#### Excursions:—

(a) **Mardon, or Mardown**, about 1½ m. from Moreton, on the Exeter road, and on the way to Wooston Castle, commands a fine panorama of the Dartmoor hills, Heytor, and the country to the E.N.E., and N. to the Exmoor hills.

(b) **Wooston Castle**, an entrenchment of which only portions now remain, is on the top of the hill above Clifford Bridge, about 3 m. from Moreton. For some distance the road to it is the same as that

to Fingle Bridge, and the views are fine. From the side of the hill of Wooston Castle you look up the narrow gorge of the Teign, a very striking view, with the height of Prestonbury opposite. The entrenchment is an irregular oval, faint where the hill is steep, but on the S. the fosse is 19 ft. deep, and the embankment high. The W. flank has only a slight fosse; and on the E. is a vallum as a covert way down to the river. There are some strong earthworks S. and E. apart from the main vallum.

(c) **Grimsound** should be seen by anyone desiring to understand properly the primeval antiquities of Dartmoor. It is situated between **Hameldown Tor** (1,737 ft.) and **Hookner Tor**, and is distant about 6 m. by carriage route. On foot or horseback, however, the Tavistock road may be quitted a little short of 4 m., and a green track to the l. taken at Moorgate, close to some cottages, whence a footpath leads in about 1½ m. due S. to the pound. In a carriage, continue on the Tavistock road for another  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. (beyond Moorgate) to a point where it returns from a wide sweep to the rt. Here a *private* road strikes due S., which will bring one in about 1 m. to the pound, which lies a little E. The rabbit-warren on the W. is known as **Warren Tor** (1,497 ft.), and opposite is **Hookner Tor**, on which are a barrow and hut-circle, and which should be ascended.

[From **Manaton** a pedestrian should direct his course up the valley to the 1st farmhouse under Heytree Down (Heytree Farm), then turn to the rt. and follow the cart-track to the foot of Hameldon Down (where are remains of the central trackway or boundary—see *Introd.*—and **Berry Pound** on the N.E. declivity), and then follow the stream to its source on the naked moor at the summit of the hill. Walking a little distance down the declivity, he will see the grey stones of Grims-

pound, which lies a short 2 m. W. of the farm, and about 4 m. from Manaton.] This is the most remarkable of the walled villages or "pounds" on Dartmoor. "It has a diam. of 502 ft. by 447 ft., including the walls; and about 12 hut-circles still remain within its area. The walls, composed of large granite blocks, are between 9 and 10 ft. thick. The water at one end of the area results from the choking of the neighbouring brook, which does not run through it, as has often been asserted. Here, no doubt, the old road passed from the E. side of Dartmoor, traversing this difficult hilly country toward the W.; and the position of the old bridge (at what is now called Post Bridge) shows that it ran in former times directly in the line of Grims-pound, and of the valley in which it stands, between the heights of Hameldown and Hookner Tor. The site has not been chosen without due consideration of its merits in a military point of view. For though we should now consider it to be commanded by the hills on either side, . . . this was no objection in olden times for the position of a fortified town. The strong city of Mycenæ in Greece is more immediately under a lofty hill from which every movement of the garrison could be descried; and the same may be said of Greaves-ash in Northumberland and other places. . . . The hut-circles of Grims-pound are of the usual size; the doorways generally turned S. The original entrance was on the E. side, above 15 ft. S. of the present passage, which has been forced through the wall, and by which the modern road leads toward Manaton.' —*G. Wilkinson.* Some competent observers do not regard Grims-pound as having been a place of defence at all, but, like the other pounds and enclosures on Dartmoor, intended as protections against wolves. Dartmoor itself was a great fastness; and the strong camps on its borders

' means of defence very different anything to be found on the moor

itself. The etymology of Grims-pound is possibly the same as that of the many "Grimsdikes" which occur in other parts of England. In these, "Grim" appears to be equivalent to "boundary." Grims-pound would therefore signify the pound (A.-S. *pind* = fold) or enclosure on the "boundary"; and it should be remarked that the central trackway, marking the division between N. and S. Dartmoor, passes on Hameldown close by. (The A.-S. *Grima* = the grim or evil one—has also been suggested.) The locality is wild and desolate, and well calculated to encourage the train of thought which such venerable relics may suggest. The declivity slopes to a valley; rock-strewn eminences rise on either side, and lonely hills close the view. On Challacombe Down,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W., a stone avenue (double, or formed by 3 rows of stones) may be traced about 80 yards. The traveller, if bound for Moreton, should shape his course slightly N.W. across this down to Vitifer tin-mine (which is worth seeing), whence a track will bring him into the high road between the Warren House Inn and Bennett's Cross, about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Moreton. (Between Vitifer and Grims-pound, which is situated high above,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E., are fine examples of open tin-works—here called the "old men's works.")

(d) **Blackingstone Rock**, 3 m. from Moreton, near the old road to Dunsford Bridge, is a very fine mass of granite, commanding a vast prospect; a flight of steps leads up to it. There are many rock basins on it, and the tor (like others on Dartmoor) shows distinct traces of glacial action. It is probable that these highlands were at one time capped with ice. There is a pile of rocks near the Blackingstone bearing the modern name of "The Druid's Altar." It is from this tor that King Arthur is said to have fought the duel with quoits against the "Arch-enemy" mentioned on p. 130.

## ROUTE 9.

NEWTON ABBOT JUNCT. TO KINGSWEAR  
(FOR DARTMOUTH) BY TORQUAY (EX-CURSIONS) AND PAIGNTON (G.W. RLY.),  
BRIXHAM, THE COAST FROM BERRY HEAD TO KINGSWEAR.

Rail.	Road.	Places.
		Newton Abbot Junct.
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Milber Down
	3 m.	Haccombe
5 m.	(6 m.)	Torre Stat.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		Torquay
8 m.		Paignton
11 m.		Churston
		[branch rly. to Brixham, 2 m.]
Road.	Walk.	Brixham
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		Berry Head
4 m.	abt.10m.	Kingswear by coast
		Churston
		Kingswear
		[Ferry to Dartmouth]

The branch line from Newton Abbot Junct. to Torquay and Kingswear lies in a valley with little or no distant view as far as Torquay, and diverges from the main line under Milber Down.

[On the summit of Milber Down (1  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.E. of Newton) is a camp, consisting of a triple entrenchment. The inmost vallum is nearly square; the 2nd, at 50 yds. distance, more oval; the 3rd, at the same interval, an ellipse. Outside all, at the distance of 150 yds., are the remains of an almost circular entrenchment. Owing to the strength and unusual form of this entrenchment, it has been suggested that the square inner vallum may be a Roman addition to a British camp. The Down is named from it (Milber = Milbury); and a branch of the Roman road which crossed the Teign near Newton is said to have turned in this direction, passing under the camp, and by Beacon Hill to Berry Pomeroy. The main branch ran onward to Totnes. In this camp on

Milber Down (whence is a grand view) the P. of Orange planted his park of artillery, Nov. 7, 1688, while he was entertained and slept at Forde House. A road passes through these ancient works to St. Mary Church (see p. 159).

Haccombe House (the Misses Carew), about 3 m. from Newton (on the N.E. side of Milber Down), was built about 1830 on the site of a very ancient Hall. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor was held by a "Stephen," who took his name from it. From his descendants it passed to the *Lercedeknes* (or Archdeacons); from them to the *Courtenays*; and by marriage, temp. Hen. VI., with *Joan*, only dau. of *Sir Hugh Courtenay*, to the present family.

The small Church is E. Eng., built circ. 1240 by *Sir Stephen of Accombe*, whose presumed effigy is on the S. of the chancel, a fine example, cross-legged, and is formed of a block of red sandstone, on which a coat of plaster has been laid, moulded to represent chain-mail, and once richly gilt. Another *Sir Stephen* made such extensive alterations in the ch. that it was re-dedicated to St. Blaize in 1328, and this figure has been attributed to him; but the style of the armour is of an earlier date. In the N. aisle are 2 figures on an altar-tomb—possibly *Hugh Courtenay* of Boconnoc and *Haccombe*, and *Philippa*, his 2nd wife; and a tomb with recumbent female effigy (14th cent., but unknown). On the chancel floor are 5 interesting brasses of the *Carews*: *Sir Nicholas Carew*, 1469; *Thomas*, 1586; *Marie*, his wife, 1589; *Eliz.*, wife of *John Carew*, 1611; and *Thomas*, his wife, and their 6 children, 1656. These monuments and brasses are among the most interesting in Devon, and should be seen by the antiquary, who will also notice the remains of that ancient tile pavement described by Bp. Lord Alwyne Compton ("Arch. Journ." iii. 151), and an alabaster figure of a youth, only 2 ft. 2 in. long, which retains traces of colour, and of wh

the dress somewhat resembles that of Wm. of Windsor and Wm. of Hatfield, sons of Edw. III., in Westminster Abbey and in York Minster. Observe the stone arm projecting from the S. wall near the altar, which was intended for holding a candle. A somewhat similar arrangement exists at Bradstone, 8 m. N.W. of Tavistock, but there it is a head with open mouth. Much has been done for the ch. of late years. On the door are 2 horseshoes, placed there (says tradition) to commemorate the wild feat of a *Carew*, who not only won the wager of a manor of land by swimming his horse a long distance from the shore into the sea and back again, but also saved the life of his opponent, a *Champernowne* of Dartington. The incumbent of Haccombe is still called an "archpriest," but he is not entitled, as has been asserted, to any exemption from the jurisdiction of the bp. or archdeacon. An archpresbytery or college, consisting of an archpriest and 5 others, was founded here by *Sir Stephen of Haccombe* and his heir *Sir John Lercedekne*, circa 1341. These priests lived in common, and were in effect "Chantry priests," bound to pray for the founder's family.]

$\frac{2}{3}$  m. Kingskerswell Stat. (pop. 1,030, alehouses). The Church has a Perp. tower with octagonal staircase turret. This tower is one of a plain character common in the district—so plain that the work in many parts has been regarded as earlier than is in fact the case. They are nearly all late Dec. and Perp. (See *Introd.*) In the recessed windows of the N. aisle are 3 effigies now covered with whitewash—a knight and 2 ladies, probably *Sir John Dinham* and wife (temp. Rich. II.), and a dau. of *Sir Thos. Courtenay*, who brought the manor to the Dinhams. The knight and his wife were no doubt removed from a recess in the S. wall now converted into a seat. His armour and lady's very rich dress deserve

notice. In the N. porch is the fragment of an aumbry, and in the chancel (restd. by the Eccles. Commissioners in 1874) are sedilia and a piscina.

Chapel Hill, a wooded eminence crowned by the ruins of St. Michael's Chapel (see p. 158), is passed on the l. on entering

5 m. Torre Stat. on the outskirts of Torquay; nearest to Union St. (Torquay).

$\frac{5}{4}$  m. TORQUAY Stat.,  $\star$  in the parish of Cockington, is 1 m. W. of the town of Torquay, which is approached by the Torbay Road, passing l. the Recreation Grounds, Tor Abbey, the Cliff Gardens, and on the rt. Princess Gardens, Cary Green, and the Harbour.

Torquay (pop. 25,534, including the parish of Tor Moham or Tor Mohun) was incorporated in 1892.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

It is built on the N. angle of Torbay, at the confluence of 2 deep valleys with the sea; and while its regular streets, for the most part, occupy the lower levels or terraces, the cliffs and summits are dotted with villas. The business part of the town occupies the *Strand* facing the Harbour and the adjoining streets, overlooked by lofty villa-crowned heights. These are the Braddons on the N., Park Hill on the E., and Waldon or Warren Hill on the W. Villas also extend up the Warberry and Lincombe Hills, farther back from the bay. The general effect of the white houses, the grey and red limestone cliffs, and the foliage and greensward forming the ground of the whole, is unusually pleasant and picturesque, and calculated to soothe, as far as scenery can soothe, the lassitude and depression of ill-health. The appearance of the place from the sea is very striking. This watering-place, reputed to possess one of the most equable climates in England, and much resorted to by invalids with delicate lungs, is for the most part of very modern growth. The neighbourhood possesses a great variety of both beautiful and shel-

tered drives and walks, to which, no less than to its climate, the reputation of Torquay is due. The visitor in search of a quiet and sheltered situation will probably prefer the neighbourhood of Hesketh Terrace. The water supply from Dartmoor is abundant and pure.

The Drainage system (1878), engineered by the late Sir J. Bazalgette, is very complete. It was carried out in the face of great difficulties, including a tunnel through the rock 2 m. in length, and cost upwards of 70,000*l.*

#### HISTORY.

Torquay seems first to have been brought into notice as a residence by the families of naval officers, when, during the French war, the Channel fleet under Earl St. Vincent used the bay as an anchorage. For at least 6 centuries before the rise of the modern town of Torquay, the northern shore of Torbay was distinguished solely by the great Abbey of Tor and by the village at its back.

(For further particulars of the history of Torquay and neighbourhood, see below.)

#### CLIMATE.

	Torquay.	England.
Annual mean temp.	51.2	48.3
Max. temp.	78	83
Min. temp.	22	15
Mean daily range	10.4	14.5
Quarterly range	15	46
Days of rain	185	170
Inches of rain	37.02	25.5
Mean humidity	0.77	0.82

The cool summers and mild winters are to be attributed to the equable temp. of the sea, which surrounds the Torquay peninsula on 3 sides. The humidity of the air in summer is diminished by the same cause. The temp. of the sea being frequently below the dew-point of the air, it acts as a condenser, and produces results the reverse of relaxing. The mean temp. of the winter months at Torquay is above 46°. To the great variety of both beautiful and sheltered drives and walks, no less than to its climate, the reputation of Torquay is due.

#### HARBOUR.

The harbour, built by the late Lord Haldon in 1870, at a cost of 70,000*l.*, was purchased by the Local Board in 1887, and has since been considerably enlarged at a further outlay of 90,000*l.*, and now possesses 2 Piers. The foundation-stone of the new Promenade Pier was laid by H.R.H. Princess Louise in 1890. Inside the harbour, or rather harbours, is a basin.

#### CHURCHES.

St. Saviour's, the parish church of Tor Mohun, and the mother ch. of Torquay, is in the outskirts of the town (N.W.). It is a Perp. building, with large aisles and a good font. It contains some Jacobean monuments of the Carys, and in the Ridge-way Chapel a canopied tomb with effigy of John Ridgeway. This ch. was appropriated by Wm. Lord Brewer to his foundation of Tor Abbey; and at the E. end was a manor-house in which the Brewers, and their successors the Mohuns, occasionally resided. In this house died (1257) Reginald de Mohun, the founder of Newenham Abbey. (See p. 36.)<sup>1</sup>

St. John's, formerly a chapel of ease, has now an ecclesiastical parish. It was rebuilt (1866) from the designs of the late G. E. Street, R.A.; the tower was completed (1884) under the direction of his son. It may fairly be said that this is one of the most beautiful modern churches in the country. Near the W. end is a small marble reservoir, for use in the case of baptism by immersion.

St. Luke's (built 1862, and made parochial in 1869) is handsome, but the other churches call for no special mention.

There are various other churches and chapels of all denominations.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

The Museum of the Torquay Nat. Hist. Soc. (containing a fine collection

<sup>1</sup> The register of Newenham contains a curious account of his death-bed (see O' Eccles. Antiq. i. p. 206).

of specimens from *Kent's Cavern*), Babbacombe Rd., has Museum, Lecture Room, and Library. (*Admission to non-members, 1s.*) Lectures are delivered here on Mon. mornings from Nov. till May. The Society celebrated its Jubilee on Nov. 5, 1894. The Lecture Hall is a memorial to Mr. Pengelly. The Baths, the property of the town, built by the late Lord Haldon, are on Beacon Hill.

There are well laid out Public Gardens in various parts of the town. The Rock Walk, on the Warren, overhanging the Torbay Road, affords delightful views through the trees. Here also are the Terrace Gardens, with subtropical trees and shrubs. E. of the harbour is a promenade, with a fine view of the bay, ending in the point called the Land's End; and beyond is the arched rock known as London Bridge.

In all the main streets good shops will be found, and in the town there is a small industry of ornamental articles in Devon madrepore, and malachite, which is imported from Russia. At Babbacombe are marble works, supplied from the Petit Tor quarries (see p. 159), and at Watcombe are pottery works (see p. 160). There are also the Torquay Terra-Cotta Works in the Barton Rd., near the cemetery. The clay here is of rather a lighter tint than at Watcombe. The show-room and works may be visited.

The Golf Links (9 holes) are on Walls Hill.

(For objects of interest in the town and immediate neighbourhood, see p. 156.)

(For excursions, see p. 158.)

Tor or Torre<sup>1</sup> Abbey (*not shown to the public*) is passed l. on the way from the stat. to the town. The

<sup>1</sup> The tor or rock which gave the name first to the village, then to the abbey, may have been the chapel hill opposite the stat.: the word, although chiefly found on Dartmoor, is not confined to that district—besides this tor we have Tor Bryan and Tor Newton in Devon, Dunster and Glastonbury Tor in Somerset, and tors are frequent in Derby-

village of Tor was in existence when the Abbey was founded in the reign of Rich. I. (1196), by Wm. *Lord Brewer* (the founder of Dunkeswell Abbey, where he was buried), for Premonstratensian monks, and was by far the richest of the 32 houses possessed by this order in England. They were called Premonstratensians, from the mother house, founded by St. Norbert in 1121, in the valley of Premontre, in the diocese of Laon. The site of the Abbey was granted in 1548 to John St. Leger, and after passing through the hands of several families it was purchased in 1662 by the Carys, an old and loyal family which had long (at least from the time of Rich. II.) been seated at Cockington in the neighbourhood of Torbay; a member of the family (B. S. S. Cary, Esq.) owns the Abbey at the present time. Notwithstanding the addition of a mansion with wings, enough of the Abbey buildings remains to give a character to the whole. One of the 3 gatehouses mentioned by Leland is still standing, and is a striking relic of the 14th cent. Under the vaulting are the arms of the Abbey (a chevron between 3 crossiers), and those of Brewer, Mohun, and Speke. The entrance to the chapter-house, the refectory (a 14th cent. building converted into a R.C. chapel in 1779, and so used until 1854), a square tower and the stately grange, of the 13th cent. (now used as stables), also remain. The last is locally known as the Spanish barn, having been used, it is said, as a prison for captives from the Armada. In the small park are 3 noble avenues of limes, elms, and chestnuts; the host of modern villas is closing up rapidly round the walls of Tor Abbey. The Abbey belonged for a time to John Ridgeway, one of its stewards before its dissolution. By discreet contrivances he amassed a considerable fortune, and he erected the mansion in 1555; this was restd. in 1876, when a crypt was discovered under the refectory, and another close by. The grandson of

*John Ridgeway* was created Earl of Londonderry in 1622. His descendants, until 1713, when the title became extinct, lived at Torwood Grange, N.E. of Torquay. This fine house has long been pulled down, and its site covered with villas; the granite doorway of the old house has been built into the garden-wall of Torwood Terrace.

TORBAY is nearly square in form, about 5 m. wide at the entrance, and bounded on the N. and S. by the limestone promontories of *Hope's Nose* and *Berry Head*. "On both sides," says *Gilpin*, "its shores are screened with ramparts of rock, between which, in the centre, the ground forms a vale, declining gently to the water's edge." It is a noted anchorage, protected from the prevalent gales, and affording space for the largest fleets; and, between the years 1792 and 1815, was frequently the refuge of our Channel squadron, when driven from its cruising-ground. Brixham, near Berry Head, is an important fishing-village. Raised beaches and a submarine forest may be observed at various points on the shore; good examples of the former occur on *Hope's Nose* and *Thatcher Rock*, just inside that headland, and of the latter on the *Tor Abbey* sands.

Whilst the *Bellerophon* lay in Torbay, with Napoleon on board, he observed, "What a beautiful country! How much it resembles *Porto Ferrajo*, in *Elba*!"

This beautiful bay, has, moreover, an historical interest, as the scene of the landing of the P. of Orange, Nov. 5, 1688. Its aspect is changed since then. "Its quiet shores," says *Macaulay*, "were undisturbed by the bustle either of commerce or of pleasure; and the huts of ploughmen and fishermen were thinly scattered over what is now the site of crowded marts and of luxurious pavilions." On Nov. 1 the P. of Orange set sail from *Helvoetsluys*, and for 12 hrs. stood to the N.W., to divert attention from

the scene of his intended operations. Then, changing his course, he bore up for the English Channel before a favouring gale; passed the armament under Lord Dartmouth, wind-bound in the Thames; and on Nov. 3 reached the Straits of Dover, where his ships extended from one shore to the other, and saluted both Calais and Dover at the same time. On the morning of Nov. 5 the land was concealed by a fog, and before the pilots could determine their position the fleet had been carried beyond Torbay, while the gale blew so furiously from the E. that it was impossible to return. Upon the discovery of this misfortune, all was given up for lost; Plymouth was strongly garrisoned, and Lord Dartmouth in full pursuit. But suddenly, it is said, when the calamity seemed irretrievable, the wind abated, the mist dispersed, a gentle breeze sprang up in the S., and the fleet was wafted back to Torbay. The disembarkation was immediately begun. 60 boats conveyed the troops to the shore; the prince himself landing on a desolate beach, which is now the busy quay of Brixham. No sooner, however, had the landing been effected than the wind, the good genius of the prince, came fiercely from the W., and, encountering the ships of Lord Dartmouth, drove them for shelter to Portsmouth. To the P. of Orange and his army the welcome gale brought a little discomfort—the ground was soaked with rain; the baggage still on shipboard; and the prince was fain to pass the night in a miserable hut, from which his flag, with its memorable motto—"God and the Protestant religion"—waved over the thatched roof. On the following day the army commenced its march upon the capital, and towards evening the vanguard reached Newton Abbot, where the Declaration was first publicly read. Here the prince rested a day, and then proceeded towards Exeter, which he entered amid the acclamations of the people on Nov. 8. The fleet wintered

Plymouth, and caused a considerable scarcity of provisions in the neighbourhood.

Torquay and its bay have been thus eloquently described by the author of "Glaucus" (*Kingsley*): "Torbay is a place which should be as much endeared to the naturalist as to the patriot and to the artist. We cannot gaze on its blue ring of water, and the great limestone bluffs which bound it to the N. and S., without a glow passing through our hearts, as we remember the terrible and glorious pageant which passed by in the glorious July days of 1588, when the Spanish Armada ventured slowly past Berry Head, with Elizabeth's gallant pack of Devon captains following fast in its wake, and dashing into the midst of the vast line, undismayed by size and numbers, while their kin and friends stood watching and praying on the cliffs, spectators of Britain's Salamis. The white line of houses, too, on the other side of the bay, is Brixham, famed as the landing-place of William of Orange; the stone on the pier-head, which marks his first footsteps on British ground, is sacred in the eyes of all true English Whigs; and close by stands the castle of the settler of Newfoundland, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Raleigh's half-brother, most learned of all Elizabeth's admirals in life, most pious and heroic in death. And as for scenery, though it can boast of neither mountain peak nor dark fiord, and would seem tame enough in the eyes of a western Scot or Irishman, yet Torbay surely has a soft beauty of its own. The rounded hills slope gently to the sea, spotted with squares of emerald grass, and rich red fallow fields, and parks full of stately timber trees. Long lines of tall elms, just flushing green in the spring hedges, run down to the very water's edge, their boughs unwarped by any blast; and here and there apple orchards are just bursting into flower in the soft sunshine, and narrow

3 of water-meadow line the

glens, where the red cattle are already lounging knee-deep in richest grass, within 10 yards of the rocky pebble beach. The shore is silent now, the tide far out: but 6 hours hence it will be hurling columns of rosy foam high into the sunlight, and sprinkling passengers, and cattle, and trim gardens which hardly know what frost and snow may be, but see the flowers of autumn meet the flowers of spring, and the old year linger smilingly to twine a garland for the new."

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond the Imperial Hotel is **Daddy's** (*i.e.* the Devil's) Hole on Daddy-hole Plain, a limestone chasm, formed about 1760 by a small landslip, and sheltering some trees and shrubs. Below the plain lies the cove of **Meadfoot**; and from **Meadfoot Sands** a prettycombe ascends to **Ilsham**, an ancient farmhouse, formerly a grange of Tor Abbey, where may be seen a very small Perp. domestic chapel, with upper chamber for the chaplain's residence, and a ground-floor, the whole strictly ecclesiastical in character.

**Keat's Cavern** is rather more than 1 m. beyond Torquay, rt. of the road leading to Babbacombe. A guide, who will provide lights, is to be found at the entrance of this ossiferous cavern from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily. (The *charge* is 1s. 6d. for a party not exceeding 3, and the time taken about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) "It is, perhaps," says *Pengelly*, "not too much to say that the belief which at present prevails—that man is of much higher antiquity than our fathers supposed—was suggested by the discoveries made in Kent's Cavern in 1825, and confirmed by those disclosed in Windmill Hill Cavern, Brixham, in 1858." The cavern seems to have been known from time immemorial; and among the various inscriptions on its walls is seen "Robert Hedges, of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1688." The cavern consists

of 2 parallel series of chambers and galleries—an eastern and a western—connected by one opening only. The entrance to the two, which is on the E. side of a limestone cliff, is arched, and about 5 ft. high. The interior, from the roof of which hang stalactites, ranges from 2 ft. to 70 ft. in breadth, with a maximum height of 18 ft. The whole may be explored for a distance of 700 ft., but if we include its many branches, some of great importance and interest, the extent is much greater. The floor (before it was at all broken) was covered with stalagmite about 3 in. thick. The stalagmite floor was first broken in 1824, by Mr. Northmore, of Exeter, who discovered many fossil bones; and his researches were followed up with care by the Rev. J. M'Enery, resident on the spot.<sup>1</sup> These undirected labours, however, were not altogether satisfactory; and in 1864 the British Association appointed a committee to make a thorough and systematic exploration of the cavern; and this was carried on daily, under their direction, for nearly 16 years, when, in 1880, the work was discontinued, and the cavern being now practically emptied of its contents, is of little interest except to geologists. The results of the several investigations are as follows. *Above* the stalagmite is a surface of black mould, containing relics of human art, ranging through the Roman and pre-Roman periods—these belong to the most modern deposit in the cavern, and include spindle whorls, bone combs, amber beads, and lumps of native copper. But the existence of the "native copper," mentioned by Mr. M'Enery, has been doubted; a specimen of copper found by the Committee was pronounced by experts to be smelted. The floor of stalagmite varies from a few inches to 5 ft. in thickness. *Under*

the stalagmite is a depth of red clay, containing rolled pebbles of granite and other rocks; and, here and there, interlaid with films of stalagmite. In this clay the bones of the following animals have been found: great horseshoe bat (the only bat which now frequents the cavern), shrew, bear (*Ursus priscus* and *Ursus spelæus*), badger, stoat, wolf, fox, hyæna (*Felis spelæa*, or lion), wild-cat (*Machaerodus latidens*), a very large and destructive feline animal, 3 voles, hare, rabbit (*Lagomys spelæus*), mammoth, rhinoceros, horse, great Irish deer, gigantic round-antlered deer, and red deer. Besides these, remains of glutton, brown bear, wild bull, bison, reindeer, and beaver have also been met with. The remains of bears were more numerous in the "breccia," the oldest of the cavern deposits, but those of hyæna were chiefly found in the red clay or cave earth. A quantity of faecal remains (of animals which fed largely on bones), besides marks of gnawing on many of the bones, indicate that the cave was frequented at one time, perhaps, by bears, and at another by hyænas. These animals seem to have dragged into the cave the bodies, or portions of the bodies, of other species found here. *Below* the clay the Committee found 2 lower and older deposits, a crystalline stalagmite underlying the cave earth, and a mechanical accumulation, to which they gave the name of Breccia, beneath the latter.

It was tolerably certain before 1864 that remains indicating the former presence of man had been found in the clay below the stalagmite; but this has been placed beyond all doubt by the labours of the Association Committee. Implements of flint of the palæolithic type occur in all parts of the cave, and throughout the entire thickness of the clay. In what is called the Vestibule, near the entrance, occurs (under the stalagmite) a layer of black soil from 2 to 6 ft. thick, called the Black band. In this have been found 366 flint

<sup>1</sup> A memoir of these discoveries, edited from Mr. M'Enery's MS. notes, may be obtained at Torquay; and the notes are printed at full length in the *Trans. of the Devon Assoc.*

tools, chips, and bone tools, including a bone needle and harpoon, besides many bones of extinct animals, some of which are partially charred. Much charcoal has been found here; and it is clear that this was the site of the "domestic hearth." Many of the bones, too, found in the cavern are split longitudinally, as if for the extraction of marrow. This, as *Pengelly* has proved by experiment, is beyond the power of hyenas, but might very well have been effected by the primitive cave men. There is no doubt, in short, that the cavern was tenanted during the same period by both men and wild animals, though not perhaps at the same time. Whilst the human proprietors were absent on long fishing or hunting expeditions, the hyenas may have taken possession of the cave, relinquishing it on their return. The older beds beneath the red clay or cave earth "disclosed a more ancient fauna of which man was also a member; but, judging from his industrial remains, a man ruder far than his descendants or successors, as the case may be, of the cave earth."—*W. P.*

The whole of the relics, human and animal, belong to the Postpleiocene period; but their actual antiquity, though no doubt very great, cannot as yet be decided with accuracy. It is probable that the bottom of the valley was at one time above its present level; and that streams or land floods rushing through it carried the red clay and the rolled pebbles into the cavern.<sup>1</sup>

On the Newton road, close to the Torre rly. stat., is Chapel Hill, crowned by the ruins of St. Michael's Chapel; it is an E. Eng. building, 86 ft. long, built and roofed with a solid stone vault, and at one time served as a sea-mark. Dr. Oliver suggests that the W. end may have been occupied by

a hermit. Mr. White, the historian, states that formerly Roman Catholic sailors arriving in port in foreign vessels used always to visit this chapel.

#### Excursions from Torquay:—

(a) That to Anstey's Cove, Babacombe, and Watcombe should on no account be passed over.

A road leads direct to Babacombe (2m.), passing the Public Gardens and crossing Babacombe Down, from which there is a beautiful view of the coast as far as Beer Head and even Portland on a clear day; and if this route is taken, the traveller should turn aside l. and ascend Warberry Hill, for the sake of the view, or the Ilsham Road may be taken rt., near St. Matthias's Church, past Kent's Cavern, and by Anstey's Cove. But a far pleasanter course is by a path crossing the hill near Hope's Nose (on which may be observed a raised beach and fine examples of trap-rock with contortions of the limestone strata). It winds midway along the ivy-hung cliff, presenting a series of delightful prospects. (Above the first part of the walk, and on the top of the cliffs, is a carriage-road (the Sea Road), which commences under Hesketh Crescent and as the Ilsham Drive winds back to Kent's Cavern.) By this path an easy stroll of 3½ m., ending with the Coastguard walk, brings us to

Anstey's Cove, justly considered one of the most beautiful spots on the coast. It is sheltered from the wind by lofty cliffs very brilliantly coloured and glossy like satin, and based on a beach of white crystalline shingle, derived from the slates in the neighbourhood. The rocks in the centre form buttresses of limestone, which are ivied like a ruin, and screen a little undercliff and tangled wood. The northern horn of the cove is a promontory of limestone, and a busy quarry; a seat on its summit commands a view in which hills and

<sup>1</sup> A very exhaustive series of papers, entitled "The Literature of Kent's Cavern," defining it, have been drawn up by Mr. Kelly, and will be found in the *Trans. n Assoc.*

patches of sea are very curiously intermingled in one direction; and in another, the headlands from Teignmouth to Portland stretch out in long succession. On this down, Walls Hill, are the Volunteer rifle-range and the **Golf Links**. On the beach the fossil madrepore is often found. Close to the cove, but on the Babbacombe road, is **Bishopstowe**, a handsome Italian villa built by the late Dr. Phillpotts, Bp. of Exeter, who here ended his days (Sept. 18, 1869). It is now the property of the Hanbury family.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. is

**Babbacombe** ✪ (pop. 1,645). A few years ago this pretty village was one of those romantic seclusions which have rendered the coast of Devon such a favourite with the novelist. At a turn of the coast the shore receding forms a tiny bay, in which a group of cottages most fanciful and picturesque lies nestled in a wood. The bay is little more than a stone's throw across, and bounded by cliffs of marble and dark red sandstone, rising from a white beach of quartzose pebbles. Speculating builders have, however, effected a change in Babbacombe, which now extends inland in ugly houses, and will probably soon amalgamate with Torquay. Babbacombe was made an eccles. parish in 1868.

The Church (**All Saints'**) was designed by **Butterfield**, E. Eng., with a tower and spire (built at the cost of the late S. Hanbury, Esq.); the peal of bells was given by the late Mrs. Hanbury. The interior is decorated with Devon marbles and stained glass.

On the N. side of this bay is **Petit Tor**, extensively quarried for marble, and exhibiting an interesting geological section, in which a mass of slate has been thrust up by the action of trap in the form of an arch. It supports a bed of limestone, portions of which have been fairly squeezed into the shales.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant is **St. Mary Church** (now a suburb of Torquay);

here are the marble works of Messrs. Blackler, who work the Petit Tor quarries. The parish Church (said to be the oldest in Devon, and the "Saint Marie Cherche" of Domesday Book) was rebuilt (1861) at a cost of nearly 15,000*l.*, the greater part contributed by the parish (architect, S. W. Hugall), and is now an elaborate structure in the Geometrical style. The nave has 6 bays, divided by moulded piers with shafts of Bath stone and Petit Tor marble. The clerestory has triangular lights. Enclosed in an outer arcade (modern) of Caen stone and marble is the old font, of Norm. date, covered with curious carving, representing animals, hunting scenes, and grotesques; and in one medallion is what appears to be a "tumbler," or "joculator," such a figure as occurs in contemporary illumination. The chancel is rich in detail, with pietradura and carved work. It has a massive oak roof. The screen and reredos, both inlaid by workmen in the parish, and with native marbles, were respectively the gift of A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq., and of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The organ was given by **Isambard K. Brunel**. The old tower was in 1873 replaced by a new and loftier one, with peal of bells, built as a memorial of the late Bp. Phillpotts, who with his wife is buried in the churchyard. New vestries were built and the organ enlarged, 1892.

The new R. C. Church of "Our Lady and St. Denis," close by, built at the sole expense of the late Mr. W. J. P. Chatto, is of E. Eng. character (architect, **Hanson**, of London). The chancel is lighted by 9 circ. windows, that in the centre being a measured copy of a window at Melrose called the "Crown of Thorns." The high altar and Stations of the Cross deserve notice. The tower has a fine spire. Attached to the ch. is a convent of "Sisters of Penance," with schools, an orphanage, and a presbytery.

From St. Mary Church the road may be followed 1 m. to the Roman

landslip of Watcombe, broken ground encircled by fantastic red cliffs; or the pedestrian may ascend to it from Babbacombe Bay; l. of the (Teignmouth) road is the entrance to the grounds laid out by the late Mr. Brunel, and planted by him. There are fine specimens of rare pines and other trees. The view is magnificent. Only the foundations of the house were laid by him. A large mansion in the cottage style (Watcombe Park) has since been built on the same foundations (Lieut.-Col. C. J. Wright).

The Watcombe Pottery Works deserve special notice. The clay was discovered on his own property by G. J. Allen, Esq., of Watcombe House, and in 1869 a company was formed for working it. No clay precisely resembling this has been found in this country. It is of the very finest quality, much resembling that used by the ancients, evenly and delicately tinted, and capable of retaining the most delicate forms. The operations are very interesting, and the clay is most carefully prepared before it is used. After being broken up, and stirred in water till it is reduced to the consistency of cream, it is twice passed through silken sieves, so fine that they will retain water unless it is agitated. The clay is then dried, and is ready for use. Some very graceful vases and other ornaments have been made here; but the most curious productions are certain baskets of flowers, executed with wonderful skill and delicacy. They are as fine as the minutest wood-carving. Examples are to be seen at the works, which cover a large area, and include a show-room. Ordinary useful pottery is also made here.

Farther N. is the little dell and cove of Maidencombe. Beyond again is a little bay known as Labrador, very picturesque, and worth visiting. It is a delightful walk by the coast from Babbacombe to Shaldon (opposite Teignmouth), a distance of  
t 6 m.

Between St. Mary Church and Torquay, on the Teignmouth road, is the Rocky Valley, the sides of which are overhung by masses of broken rock. It lies under a hill called the Daison; but this valley, like others close to Torquay, has been much spoiled by modern "improvements."

(b) Another excursion can be made from Torquay, along the Totnes road, to the pretty village of Cockington, and extended by Marldon to (5 m.) the remains of Compton Castle.

2 m. Cockington village, the old home of the Carys, lies pleasantly among green Devonshire lanes. The parish of Cockington (pop. 2,000) extends eastwards as far as the Torquay rly. stat., at which end the hill-slopes facing the bay are covered with villas forming a suburb of Torquay under the name of Chelston.

The Perp. Church (partly restd. in 1883, chiefly at the cost of Mr. Mallock; notice the screens, font, benchends, and carved reredos) stands within the grounds of Cockington Court (R. Mallock, Esq., D.), where the fine rhododendrons deserve notice. Cockington belonged to the Carys from the time of Rich. II. till it passed to the present family in 1654.

From here a road W. to Stanton Barton, and a path thence, lead to

1½ m. Marldon (pop. 528, inns), where the Church, dependent on Paignton, is interesting. It is said to have been built by the Gilberts of Compton (ded. 1348), and contains monuments to that family and the Delapoles, Comptons, and others. The capitals of the Perp. piers have the plaited wreath which seems peculiar to Devon. Over the entrance door are the words, "Exaltata est sancta Dei genetrix super choros angelorum ad cælestia regna." The ch. was restd. in 1862 and again in 1885 (Fulford, architect). A road N. from the ch. leads in about 1 m. to

5 m. Compton Castle, which belongs to the Rev. T. A. Bewes, but is used

as a farmhouse. It is of great interest to the antiquary. In the 12th cent. the Manor belonged to *Sir Maurice de la Pole*, and later to the *Peter* family, whose descendants were designated *De Compton*, and after 7 descents passed by marriage to *Geoffry Gilbert*, of Greenway. The *Gilberts* sold it about the commencement of the present cent. to the *Templars*. Behind it are the formal walks of the old garden, or *pleasaunce*. There had been a stronghold here in Will. I.'s reign, but the existing castle was built about 1420. "It has no moat, and therefore required other means to protect the foot of the wall from being undermined. This object is effected by the great number of projections carried on machicolis, through the openings of which stones and other missiles could be thrown on the heads of assailants. (That these projections were not garderobes is shown by the fact that a garderobe turret is provided at the back of the same chambers in which they are.) The chapel is tolerably perfect, with a room over it—perhaps the priest's. It had originally a floor in the western part, dividing it into 2 rooms; and there are 2 squints from other rooms toward the altar. The buildings originally surrounded a small quadrangle, had a square tower at each corner, and were enclosed by a wall 20 ft. high, the greater part of which remains. The postern gate at one end of the front, and the principal entrance in the centre, both had a portcullis. The hall was pulled down when the house was adapted to its present purpose."—*J. H. P.* The strong defences of Compton were rendered necessary from its being so close to the shore, on which landings of the French frequently occurred. *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* lived for some time at Compton.

*Compton Pole*, in this parish, now a farmhouse, went from the *Poles* to the *Doddescombes*, and was afterwards for many generations the principal residence of a younger [Devon.]

branch of the ancient house of Worth in Washfield.

(c) A stranger ought also to visit Totnes and Berry Pomeroy Castle (see pp. 87-92); descend the Dart to Dartmouth (see pp. 94, 95), and return by Brixham, sleeping a night at Totnes or Dartmouth, or *vice versa*.

#### TORQUAY TO KINGSWEAR (FOR DARTMOUTH).

On leaving Torquay the rly. skirts the bay past Corbon's Head and Livermead, where is a good and pleasantly situated lodging-house, and then passes the Wigwam, a very large but singular-looking mansion built by the late Mr. Singer, from which there are magnificent views of Torbay.

8m. PAIGNTON Stat. This town (pop. 6,784), originally some distance from the sea, has now approached it, and, like Torquay, is rapidly extending in every direction. Several acres of swamp and sand have been reclaimed to form public pleasure-grounds (the Green); there are good sands for 1 m. along the shore, promenades, and a pier. It is, however, an old place, having, with the manor, belonged to the see of Exeter from a period before the Conquest. There are some trifling remains of the Bishop's Palace (a crenellated wall, and 14th cent. tower, restd.) adjoining the churchyard. An extensive park once adjoined the palace; and *Sir Henry de Pomeroy*, in 1265, appeared personally in the Court of *Bp. Bronescombe* to acknowledge his offence in having illegally scaled the fences of the park, "fossata parci de Peyton illicite transgrediens cum meis familiaribus et aliis multis de domo meo de Byry," when he hunted the bishop's deer and killed some. He had to make due compensation. The last tenant of the palace was the celebrated prelate Miles Coverdale.

The Church (restd., *E. Christian*)

architect) is chiefly Perp., and contains an old carved and painted pulpit worth notice. Observe also the Perp. windows, the shield of *Bp. Lacy* in the painted glass of the N. aisle, and the Kirkham chapel, or S. transept, with its tombs. The stone screen here is very fine, but has been mutilated with the utmost barbarism. It is late Perp., and forms a mass of elaborate tabernacle-work, with niches and figures. The pinnacles above are crowned with angels bearing shields. The effigies are those of members of the Kirkham family (to whom belonged Collaton Kirkham Manor in this parish), by whom the screen was erected. On the wall by this chapel is an escutcheon with this inscription : "Here lyeth the heart and bowels of the most honourable and most worthy and high esteemed John Snellin, Rear-Admiral of Holland and West Friesland, who dyed the xxiiii. of August, MDCXCI." A fragment of Norm. walling is preserved in the N. wall of the tower, which fragment includes a fine late Norm. doorway, with voussoirs of Beer stone and red sandstone. In the churchyard are the steps and shaft of an ancient cross. Paignton is noted for an early cabbage, which is sent to all parts of the country.

There are also 2 modern chs., Christ Church and St. Andrew's.

(At Collaton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W., is the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, founded by the late Rev. J. R. Hogg, in memory of whom the east window has been inserted by his widow. There are 2 other stained windows, also memorials. The reredos, representing the Last Supper, is of marbles of various colours and Caen stone.)

[Of the lanes from Paignton to the shores of the Dart, one leads to (4 m.) Stoke Gabriel, a retired and pretty village (with 618 inhab., and inns), remarkable for its yew-tree, said to be the second in England for size and age. In Parliament Lane, leading from Stoke Gabriel to Portbridge, a farmhouse is pointed

out as the scene of the first council held by the P. of Orange after his landing in Torbay.]

On the roadside between Paignton and Totnes the botanist may find *Linum angustifolium*, or narrow-leaved flax.

Winding above Goodrington Sands, and looking far over Torbay, the rly. proceeds past pretty Saltern Cove to

11 m. Churston Stat. The village, Churston Ferrers (pop. 567, inn), is distant about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. It belonged for some time to the family of Ferrers, whence it is named; and was for some descents the property of the Yarde, whose heiress married Sir Francis Buller, Bart., the well-remembered "Justice of the King's Bench." The Yarde inhabited the old mansion of Churston Court (Hon. W. Yarde-Buller). Sir Francis Buller in 1778 bought Lupton, which lies a short distance S. of Churston Ferrers. His descendant, the late Sir John Yarde-Buller, after representing S. Devon in Parliament for 24 years, was (1858) raised to the peerage as Baron Churston of Churston Ferrers. His grandson, the present Lord Churston, J.P., is now the owner of Lupton.

[From Churston a branch line of 2 m. runs to

**BRIXHAM** ✳ Stat., which every intelligent traveller will visit, as it is a unique place, being the headquarters of the great Devon fishery of Torbay, of which *trawling* is the main feature, whereas *seining* and *driving* are characteristic of the Cornish fisheries. Brixham (pop. 7,978) is divided into the Higher and Lower town, together extending a distance of about a mile up a valley; but the Lower town, or **Brixham Quay**, is the only part deserving notice. A fourth of the manor was purchased many years ago by 12 Brixham fishermen, whose shares have been since divided and subdivided, so that visitors to the pier may generally have the opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance of a "Brixham lord."

Over 200 *trawlers* belong to this

port, being large-decked sloops of from 20 to 50 tons burthen, each generally managed by 3 men and a boy. The trawl-net is about 70 ft. long, in the form of a bag, and provided with a beam, occasionally 40 ft. in length, to keep the mouth open. This net is drawn or *trawled* along the bottom of the sea, and procures flat-fish, gurnard, haddock, whiting, etc. It is best to visit Brixham on a Sat., since on that day as many trawlers as can find accommodation enter the harbour, while the rest of the fleet moor off the entrance. Evening on every weekday is the most interesting time, as the fish are then landed, and if the trawlers have been successful the Quay presents a lively and picturesque scene : the fish lying in broad piles, a saleswoman disposing of them by auction (knocking down the lots by dropping a stone), men and women engaged in packing them, and vans in attendance to carry the baskets up the 200 ft. to the stat. On the pier, protected by an iron railing, is the stone on which the Prince of Orange is said to have first set foot on landing on Nov. 5, 1688. (The mark of the prince's foot—a late instance of one of the most widespread and most ancient pieces of "folklore" in the world—is said to be impressed on this stone. It need hardly be said that the marks are natural.) A statue of Will. III. has been erected to commemorate the 200th anniversary of his landing, the foundation-stone having been laid by the then Minister for the Netherlands, and the statue itself unveiled (Nov. 5, 1889) by C. A. Bentinck, Esq., J.P.

The Church of Higher Brixham (repaired 1867) is ancient, and contains several monuments—one, a cenotaph to Judge Buller. Observe the groined roof of the S. porch.

The pier was built in 1808. At the end of it is inserted in the wall a tablet commemorating the visit of the Duke of Clarence to Brixham in 1823, when the royal duke was

presented with a chip from the stone upon which the Prince of Orange is said to have landed, enclosed in a box of heart of oak. The town has a considerable trade independent of its fishery, including ship-building carried on by 2 firms, and the manufacture of paint for preserving iron and steel; and the tidal harbour, although tolerably spacious, is found insufficient to accommodate the shipping. The breakwater, commenced in 1843, is still unfinished, though a length of over 1,300 ft. has been carried out at a cost of 21,000*l.*

At Upton, adjoining the town, an iron-mine is worked with considerable profit. There are 3 other iron-mines at work in the parish.

Berry Head,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of the harbour, should be visited. It is a square-shaped headland of hard flesh-coloured limestone, with a surface glossy like satin. The face of the cliff inside the point is largely quarried, and falls so abruptly to deep water that vessels lie moored alongside, as at a quay. On the summit are the ruins of 2 large military stats. used during the French war. In constructing them a large ancient entrenchment (which gave the name of Burh = berry to the headland), certainly occupied by the Romans, if not constructed by them, was destroyed. The N. vallum stretched in a straight line quite across the promontory, and was partly formed by Roman masonry. Great numbers of Roman coins have been found here; and the place, according to an old tradition, is said to have been that at which Vespasian and Titus landed.

In the cliffs between Berry Head and Mudstone Bay are 3 caverns, 2 of which are below the high-water level; the 3rd is only entered by the waves in stormy weather, during high spring-tides. Nearer the old barracks is the cavern called the Ash Hole, in which have been found a quantity of human bones

and pottery—relics, it is supposed, of the Roman garrison. Below the stalagmite here the bones of animals have been discovered. Another cavern, called the "Windmill Hill Cavern" (inquire for "Mr. Philp's Cave"), in a quarry above the town, was discovered in 1858, and has been very carefully explored by the Geological Society, under the direction of *Pengelly*, and members of the Torquay Nat. Hist. Soc. The results prove the very high antiquity of man in this district—flat implements having been discovered in the loam at the lowest levels, and the remains of cave lion, hyæna, and other animals. Attached to the stalagmitic floor was found an antler of the reindeer, showing a vast change in the climate between these periods. Windmill Hill rises to the height of 175 ft. above mean tide. It is bounded S. by the sea, and on the other 3 sides by valleys which separate it from hills of similar height. The external entrances to the cavern are high above the present bottoms of these valleys; but there is little doubt that the valleys were once filled to a considerable height by a blue clay, in which grew a forest, affording shelter and protection. The specimens found in this cavern are at the Christy Museum and at S. Kensington.

To explore the S. coast thoroughly it is necessary to proceed by the cliffs from Berry Head to Kingswear. This route is very circuitous (about 11 m. if every indentation is to be explored) and laborious, owing to the prevalence of combes; and there is no inn on the way. In the space of a mile the path rises many times to an elevation of 300 or 400 ft., and falls as often to the level of the sea, while a series of jutting headlands involve zigzags in a horizontal as well as a vertical plane. There are parts of the shore, however, well worth seeing, especially between Berry Head and Mudstone Sands, on the way to which Oxley Head and Jurl Head, a needle-like projection,

and out at sea the Mew Stone and the God Rocks, are passed. The quick interchange of hill and valley is remarkable, and gives the advantage of picturesque form to cliffs which are unrivalled for beautiful colouring. They are partly composed of slate, partly of limestone, and include patches of red sandstone; while their colours are crimson, purple, brown, and, beyond all in effect, a delicate blue with a silvery lustre. In this walk from Berry Head to Kingswear fields will be passed over which are dyed with the red soil of the sandstone (Old Red) formation, while the slate and limestone which lie below it are exhibited in the cliffs. Sharp-ham Point, S. of Mudstone Sands, is scarcely worth the *détour*, and the pedestrian is advised to turn inland at Mudstone Sands, and take a road which will lead him past Upton Lodge over Southdown. Here a path l. at the cross-roads will take him down to Mansands, where there is a coast-guard stat., from which point he may follow the coast to Scabbacombe Sands. Here he will do well to keep slightly inland again until Scabbacombe (or Down) Head is passed. Hence the coast may be followed again past Ivy Cove, Old Mill Bay, and Froward Point (from which there is a fine view; the rocks at sea are Black Rock, another Mew Stone and Cat Stone) nearly to Kiln Cove. On the far side of this cove take the road which leads along the estuary to Kingswear in about 1 m.

The high road from Brixham to Kingswear (4 m.) consists of one long ascent and descent; the view towards Brixham on the ascent meriting notice. The blue waters of the Channel and Torbay occupy the sides of the picture, while the land towards Berry Head rises in the centre in enormous hilly masses; but woods and rocks are wanting in the prospect. On the descent to the Dart, this river opens in a new light to a person who has viewed it only from a boat. The foldings of the hills are beautifully displayed in perspective, and the

granite tors of Dartmoor form the background. The tourist may cross by the *steam-ferry* from the Kingswear rly. stat. to the quay at Dartmouth.]

Leaving Churston stat., the rly. gains the bank of the Dart below Greenway House (see p. 94), and, proceeding along it, reaches

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Kingswear  $\star$  Stat. (see p. 169), where the rly. steam ferry is in waiting to take passengers across to Dartmouth  $\star$  (see *post*).

## ROUTE 10.

DARTMOUTH, KINGSWEAR (EXCURSIONS FROM DARTMOUTH), THE COAST FROM DARTMOUTH TO SALCOMBE (START AND PRAWLE POINTS), EXCURSIONS FROM SALCOMBE.

Walk.	Road.	Places.
		Dartmouth
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)		Stoke Fleming
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.)		Slapton Sands
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		Slapton Hotel
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		Torcross Hotel [road to Kingsbridge 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.]
12 m.		Start Point
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		Prawle Point
21 m. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.		E.Portsmouth [ferry to Salcombe]

**DARTMOUTH**  $\star$  (pop. 6,025). This town, like Totnes, is extremely old, and as interesting for that reason as for the beauty of its position.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The town is built in terraces upon the shore of a romantic harbour, a lake-like expanse completely land-

locked, opening to the sea by a narrow channel, called the "Jaw-Bones," and encompassed by steeply shelving hills of from 300 to 400 ft. in elevation.

The oldest part of Dartmouth lies southward from the landing-place toward the entrance of the harbour from the channel; and consisted until recently of 2 narrow streets, or rather lanes, running parallel with the irregular shore, and along so steep an acclivity that the pavement of the one is nearly on a level with the roof of the other, while the communication between them is by flights of steps. These streets contained a number of old houses, elaborately carved, and built with overhanging storeys, and with gables projecting still farther, but they have now been swept away. An attempt has been made to reproduce the old style in the new Start Bay Yacht Club-house, a half-timbered building in the 17th-cent. style.

Shipbuilding, especially of yachts and steam-launches, is carried on by several firms. The Regatta, held in Aug., is known as one of the best in England, and brings yachts from all parts.

### HISTORY OF DARTMOUTH.

The harbour of Dartmouth was recognised as of importance at a very early period. It was the chief harbour of the district known as the "Litus Totonesium"—the "Totnes Strand"—and from it the passage was constantly made "from the Greater to the Lesser Britain" (so says *Alan of Lisle*, writing in the 12th cent.)

Dartmouth (which claims to have been a free borough in the reign of Hen. I.) was first incorporated under the title of Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness (there were in fact 3 adjoining towns) in the reign of Edw. III., 1342, at which time it was evidently a port of great consequence, as in 1347 it furnished no less than 31

ships to the fleet intended for the siege of Calais, a larger quota than was supplied by any other town in the kingdom excepting Fowey and Yarmouth. We have also incidental proof of its ancient maritime importance. *Chaucer* has taken his "ship man" from Dartmouth—

"For aught I know he was of Dertemuthe.

By many a storm his berde had been  
y-blowe."

And we learn that, contemporary with the poet, there were merchants at this place so wealthy, and possessed of so many ships, that it was said of one *Hawley*—

"Blow the wind high, or blow it low,  
It bloweth fair to Hawley's Hoe."

(The Freemasons have given the name *Hawley* to their lodge here.)

At a more recent period Dartmouth sent some of the first adventurers to the banks of Newfoundland, and largely profited by the fishery. *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*, who took possession of that island for Queen Eliz., was born near this town, at Greenway (see p. 94); and at Sandridge, *John Davis*, who here fitted out the ships with which he penetrated the northern seas to the straits which now bear his name. The town is further distinguished as the birthplace of *Newcomen*, to whom belongs the merit of the first great improvement in steam-engines by forming a vacuum under the piston, after it had been raised by the expansive force of the elastic vapour, and thus bringing into action the atmospheric pressure. In his earlier machines the condensation of the steam was effected by a current of cold water on the outside of the cylinder—an arrangement requiring an attendant; but by a further improvement, the water was injected into the cylinder, and the engine was also made self-acting. Watt's grand improvement of using steam as the power to drive down the piston was invented when he was repairing one of *Newcomen's* engines. *Newcomen*

was the first to apply the power of steam successfully to the draining of mines. He came of a very old Lincolnshire family, but carried on business as an ironmonger in Lower St. He was baptized at St. Saviour's Ch., Feb. 28, 1663, and died 1729. *Newcomen's* house was taken down in 1864 when the thoroughfare called *Newcomen Road* was formed. Mr. T. Lidstone of Dartmouth purchased the carved and moulded woodwork of its frontage, and used it in building his own house, *Newcomen Cottage*, on Ridge Hill, Townstall. In the sitting-room is preserved the "clavel" (Devon) or wooden lintel over the fireplace at which *Newcomen* sat when (according to popular tradition) he first noticed the effect produced by steam on the lid of his kettle. *Newcomen Cottage* is very picturesque; and the tourist who visits it will do justice to the zeal of Mr. Lidstone in preserving relics of so great interest, and to the ability with which, himself an architect, he has turned them to account.

Dartmouth has many historic associations. William the Conqueror is said to have embarked here on his way to the relief of Mans. A portion of the Crusaders' fleet assembled in its harbour in 1190, and sailed thence, March 25, to join *Cœur de Lion* at Messina. Off the Start Point they encountered a great storm, which lasted until they entered the Bay of Biscay, when they were saved by St. Thomas of Canterbury, who descended on the mast of the leading ship burning like fire.—*Hoveden, B. Abbas.* In 1377 it was plundered by the French, who in that year swept our shores from Rye to Plymouth. In 1403 it returned the visit of the Frenchmen, when, *Du Chastel* having a second time assaulted and plundered Plymouth, Dartmouth combined with that town in ravaging the coast of France, burning and sinking 40 of the enemy's ships. In 1404 the French in their turn sought revenge. *Du Chastel* again descended upon Dartmouth, landing at Blackpool (see

p. 170), but the expedition was this time so roughly received as to be compelled to draw off with the loss of 400 killed and 200 prisoners, including *Du Chastel* himself.

In the Wars of the Roses Dartmouth was Lancastrian, and it was from here that *Warwick* and "false and perjured *Clarence*" sailed for Calais, having quarrelled with Edward and been proclaimed traitors.

In the Great Rebellion the town declared for the Parliament, and in 1643 was taken by *Prince Maurice*, after a siege of a month. The Royalists, however, after an interval of 3 years, were attacked by *Fairfax*, who carried the place by storm in Jan. 1646. Upon this occasion upwards of 100 pieces of ordnance were captured; and the many old towers and forts now in ruins on the shore or the heights of Dartmouth show the formidable number of the works with which the general had to contend. The harbour had become for some time of comparatively small importance; and after the discovery of the New World, that of Plymouth seems to have taken its place. *Spenser* mentions

"Dart, nigh choacked with sands of tinnie mines,"

and the harbour had certainly suffered from this. But in *Spenser's* days it was still much frequented; and "strange barks" were frequently brought by privateers into the harbour after the defeat of the Armada, when Spain was regarded by England as the one great enemy of the world. In 1592, the *Madre de Dios*, one of the great Indian "carracks" or plate ships, was taken on her way to Spain, and brought into Dartmouth. She was a floating castle of 7 decks, wonderfully rich in spices, jewels, rare woods, and tapestries, which were gradually dispersing, when commissioners were sent down from London to recover as much of the spoil as was possible. This was done; but meanwhile most of the country houses near Dartmouth had

been enriched with treasure from the carrack—hangings, plate, or inlaid woods. In earlier days there had been constant rivalry between the men of Dartmouth and the "gallants" of Fowey. Their ships constantly attacked each other; and as many lives were lost in these encounters as in the fights between the men of Lowestoft and Yarmouth on the eastern coast.

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The traveller, having landed at the Railway Pontoon, will observe in Duke St., leading from the quay, 4 Old Houses, called the Butterwalk, which bear upon their fronts the dates, 1635 and 1640, and are truly picturesque, with their wooden framework, rich carving, arcades, and gables. The 1st floor of the 1st old house from the quay is said to have been Chas. I.'s reception-room, and has the royal arms carved over the fireplace. On the 1st floor of No. 4 (the fishmonger's) there is also a good parallel room with a wood carving over the mantelpiece representing the Day of Pentecost. Most of the ceilings have ornamental plaster work. (Fee for visiting these houses, 3d.) There is another ancient house in Fosse St., and the Shamble House in High St. (much spoiled by restoration) should be visited.

The porchway or entrance to a brick-built house, erected by the late Mr. Holdsworth, the Governor of Dartmouth Castle, is in imitation of the old buildings. It is richly ornamented with carvings by Dartmouth workmen, after models in the town, and cased curiously with slates, so disposed as to resemble the scales of an armadillo.

St. Clement's or Townstall Church (ded. 1318, of which date are the main walls, arcade, and transept arches, and well restd., *Ashworth*, architect), the mother ch. of Dartmouth, distant 1 m., on the hill-top, figured conspicuously when *F Fairfax* fell on Dartmouth (it was

manned, and guns were mounted on the tower), and contains some good details, chiefly Perp.

**St. Saviour's Church**, S. of the Butterwalk (ded. 1372, of which date are the walls of the chancel and aisles), was partly rebuilt (the arcades) in the next cent. It was restd. in 1887 (*Ashworth*, architect). The stranger should particularly remark the door at the S. entrance, with its curious iron ornament (1681), representing grotesque lions impaled on a tree, which is fashioned with its full complement of roots, branches, and leaves. (The lion occupies a conspicuous place in the arms of Dartmouth—a king in a boat, supported on each side by this king of beasts.) The 17th cent. stone pulpit, carved, gilt, and painted, is one of the most remarkable examples in the county; so is the 16th cent. oak roodscreen, which is exceedingly handsome, and rivals even the pulpit in the variety of its tints and the intricacy of its workmanship, and the Jacobean W. gallery. In the floor of the chancel is the brass of *John Hawley*, founder of the chancel (1408), in armour; and 2 wives, Joan, whose hand he holds (1394), and Alice (1403). This is a fine example. *Hawley* was probably the merchant of Dartmouth who, in "1390, waged the navie of shippes of the ports of his own charges, and tooke 34 shippes laden with wyne to the summe of fifteen hundred tunnes."—*Stow's Annals*. The visitor will also direct his attention to the picture moved from the altar to the old organ gallery—"Christ raising the Widow's Son," by *Brockedon*, the artist and Alpine traveller, a native of Totnes—a picture which gained the prize at the British Institution. The altar is supported by quaint figures of the 4 Evangelists. The galleries and panelings of this interesting ch. are painted, gilded, and emblazoned with coats of arms principally of donors, benefactors, or trustees of the numerous charities. Among them may

be noticed the lion of Pomeroy, and the badges of Fitz-Stephen, Fleming, and Carew. *Newcomen* was baptized in this ch.

At the head of the harbour lies H.M.S. **Britannia**, one of the last of the "Three Deckers." It is now connected with the "Hindoostan" by a covered gangway, and forms the training-ship for Naval Cadets, numbering about 260.

A narrow road, passing pleasant gardens and villas—**Ravensburg** (Commander Orme-Webb, R.N.), built on the site of "*Paradise Fort*," mentioned in *Fairfax's* despatch to Parliament; **Warfleet** (Sir T. G. Freake, Bart.); **Gunfield** (E. Tew, Esq.), and the entrance to the **Vale of Warfleet**—skirts the hills on the W. side of the harbour, to

1 m. **Dartmouth Castle**. This picturesque building is situated at the extreme point of the promontory which bounds the entrance of the harbour, mounting guard at the very edge of a shelving rock of glossy slate, and washed by the sea at high water. It consists of a square and a round tower, the latter of which is the elder, and supposed to date from the reign of Hen. VII. (Edw. IV. in 1481 covenanted with the men of Dartmouth to pay them 30*l.* yearly from the customs of Exeter and of Dartmouth, on condition of their building a "stronge and myghtye and defensyve new tower," and of their protecting the harbour with a chain.) Adjoining this building are a modern casemated battery, the little **Church of St. Petrox** (rebuilt in 1641, and containing brasses of the *Roope* family, one of John Roope, 1609, very fine), and the ruins of an ancient **Manor House** (once belonging to the *Southcotes*). The hill, which rises behind to the height of 300 ft., is crowned by the remains of another fort, which is mentioned by *Fairfax* in his despatch to the Parliament under the name of "*Gallant's Bower*." The round tower of the

castle is now a magazine, but formerly no doubt received the iron chain which was stretched as a defence across the mouth of the harbour, and was here drawn tight by a capstan. That this was its use has been made apparent by the discovery, in the wall of the ground-floor, of a large wooden bolster or roller, which was evidently intended to ease the chain as it passed through the wall. On the opposite shore, a groove in the rock was clearly scooped out for the reception of the chain. (Portsmouth, Plymouth, and most of our ancient harbours, were secured in a similar manner.) The best view of the Castle is, in the general opinion, obtained from the sea; but, weather permitting, all strangers should take boat, and decide this question for themselves.

From the Castle the visitor should return to the quay, and cross over to the little town of

**KINGSWEAR** \* (pop. 850), which bears every mark of antiquity, and is supposed to be older even than Dartmouth. The church was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1845, when a very singular cavity, containing the bones of infants only, mixed with quicklime, was found under the foundation wall of the chancel (*Arch. Journ.* iii. 263). The church stands at some height above the shore; and yet higher is a fort of 5 bastions, called by *Fairfax Kingsworth Fort*, and held against him by *Sir Henry Cary*, but now known as *Mount Ridley*, commanding a fine view. A pleasant path leads from the ch. to *Brookhill*, at the mouth of the harbour.

At a short distance from Kingswear the path reaches the *Beacon* (Lieut.-Col. Daubeny, J.P.), a house remarkable for its commanding and beautiful position. In a field about 100 yds. above this house is a terrace, which from time immemorial has been known as the *Butts*, and was, doubtless, the place where the archers formerly practised with the

bow (it has now been made part of the public highway):  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. beyond the Beacon is

*Brookhill* (R. F. Wilkins, Esq.), distinguished for the romantic beauty of the grounds and the interesting embellishment (by Mr. Holdsworth, its former proprietor) of the house, which is deservedly considered one of the principal ornaments of Dartmouth Harbour. It lies in a wooded cove, so sheltered by hills as to be one of the warmest spots in the county, where oaks and evergreens of remarkable size (mingled with the olive, which grows unprotected in this sheltered spot) descend the shelving shore to the very brink of the sea, flourishing strangely on storm-beaten crags amid showers of spray, which are plentifully thrown upon them when the wind is from the S. On the seaward point of this cove are the foundations of a guard-house, which was evidently of importance, and corresponded with the Castle on the opposite shore; below, at the base of the cliff, among the weed-grown rocks, are the traces of a landing-place, and a groove cut in the slate for securing the chain, which was formerly stretched across the mouth of the harbour. Close at hand was the guard-room where the men kept watch over the chain, for the cliff has been evidently cut away to form a level space, and on the face of the rock are the holes in which the beams and rafters were inserted. On ascending from the examination of these interesting relics, the stranger should diverge to the rt. and peep into a romantic recess where large oak-trees grow from the crevices of the cliff, and have been whimsically twisted in their efforts to keep erect. The house can only be seen by *special permission*. In the dining-room the panels of the wainscoting are emblazoned with the arms of the most distinguished families of the county, in illustration of the histories of Devon and Dartmouth, which are

ingeniously set forth on the ceiling by the following method: A number of shields, each stamped with the name and the date of a Devon "worthy," are arranged in a circular order round a single shield in the centre, which records one of the principal events in the history of the county—the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay. Other shields commemorate the many eminent divines who were natives of Devon. On the border of the ceiling the history of Dartmouth is told by similar shields, on which the leading events are inscribed in order. Over the chimney-piece is some moulding in plaster which was taken from Newcomen's sitting-room, and represents Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego before Nebuchadnezzar. Parts of the chimney-piece are of black oak, to which an interesting legend attaches. These were brought from Greenway, on the Dart, where they formed a portion of the chimney-nook in which it is said Sir Walter Raleigh indulged himself with the first pipe of tobacco ever smoked in England—an honour, however, disputed by the Anchor Stone (see p. 94). Wherever this first pipe may have been smoked, it is on record that Sir Walter's servant threw a bucket of water over him on this occasion, under the impression that his master was on fire! Close upon the shore, beyond the grounds of Brookhill, is Kingswear Castle (said to date from King John's time), which has been restd. by the owner (Rt. Hon. Col. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P.); it is not shown to the public. The geologist may remark on the cliffs of the neighbourhood that the dip of the strata tends to their preservation.

A considerable trade has been formed with the neighbouring towns on the rly. for coals, grain, etc.

#### Excursions from Dartmouth:—

Foremost (a) up the Dart to Totnes; (b) to Brixham; (c) to Salcombe, by Slapton Sands, and Start and Prawle Points. (a) and (b) have

been given the reverse way on pp. 94 and 164.

(c) By this route the grand and romantic coast of the Prawle, Bolt Head, etc., is most agreeably reached, and this delightful walk is much to be preferred to the high road through Halwell and Kingsbridge to Salcombe (20 m.)

Starting from the centre of Dartmouth, the pedestrian is strongly advised to make the slight *détour* by St. Petrox and the harbour-mouth, and follow the cliff-path, taking the higher or rt. hand one where it forks just beyond St. Petrox Ch., past Combe Cove and Redlap (Rev. R. Buddicom) to

$3\frac{1}{4}$  m. Stoke Fleming (pop. 664, inn), a retired village, with a church so conspicuously placed as to form a useful landmark for Dartmouth harbour. The manor has belonged to the families of Fleming, Mohun, Carew, and Southcote. The Church (Dec., but greatly altered in the Perp. period) was, 1872, almost rebuilt (P. St. Aubyn, architect). The piers of the main arcade are Dec. with Perp. arches built on them. The tower is late Perp. Within the tower is the effigy of an unknown lady, circ. 1310, and in the transept is a fine brass for John Corp (1361) and his granddaughter Eleanor (1391), with canopy. From here the road descends to

$3\frac{3}{4}$  m. Blackpool Sands, a lovely secluded little bay with extremely fine shingle; it was here that *Du Chastel* and the French landed in 1404 (see p. 167). The road passes through the hamlet of Street (pop. 392, ale-house), but on foot the edge of the cliffs, which are of various colours and very lustrous, may be followed to

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. Slapton Sands (the Sands Hotel is nearly 1 m. S. of the commencement), now traversed by a raised beach, which forms a carriage-road as far as Torcross, where it turns inland to Kingsbridge. Here commences a vast bank or beach of minute pebbles, extremely heavy to

walk on, which extends, almost uninterruptedly, to within a short distance of the Start. The accumulation is due to the exposure of the shore to a long range of breakers, and to the circumstance of the shingle being unable to travel so as to escape out of the bay. The sands are divided by name—there being no real division whatever—into Slapton Sands, Torcross (or Bee Sands), and Hall Sands. From the northern end of the bank of pebbles to Torcross, a distance of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m., it is separated from the land by a freshwater lake called Slapton Lea, which is formed by the water of 3 small streams, descending from as many valleys, and dammed in by the shingle. The Lea, covering above 207 acres, contains some fine pike, perch, and roach, but no trout. In the winter it abounds with wild-fowl. The osprey sometimes visits it; and in valleys near, the spoonbill, the glossy ibis, the little bittern, and the little bustard, have been taken. The Lea is crossed by a bridge, dividing it into the Upper Lea, overgrown with reeds and water-plants, and the Lower, which is open water. [The Dec. Church of Slapton (pop. 603, inn; 8 m. by road from Dartmouth), with a low tower and spire, contains a beautiful screen. To this parish John Flavel, an eminent Nonconformist, retired from Dartmouth after the passing of the Oxford or Five Mile Act. He found an asylum at Hudscott, then a seat of the Rolles (and still the property of that family), where he preached in the great hall at midnight. Close to Slapton Ch. is the tower of a collegiate chantry, established by Sir Guy de Brian, standard-bearer to Edw. III. at Calais, 1349, and one of the "prime founders of the Order of the Garter." Poole, a farmhouse in this parish, was the residence of the Bryans, and afterwards of Sir John Hawkins, the "Achines" so dreaded by Philip II. Tradition says that his wife "walked on a velvet carpet from Poole to the ch. door."]

Seakale grows wild on Slapton

Sands, and was first cultivated and eaten at Stoke Fleming. The gardener of Mr. Southcote of Stoke observed that the seakale was bleached by the sands of the beach. He brought some roots thence, and cultivated them. Some were sent as presents to Mr. Southcote's friends at Bath, then (about 1775) a great resort of fashion. From Bath the reputation of seakale soon spread throughout England. It was first publicly sold in Exeter market at half-a-crown a root.

$8\frac{1}{2}$  m. Torcross \* is a secluded little hamlet at the southern end of the Slapton Sands, which are here bounded by argillaceous slate cliffs of a light greenish hue. It commands an uninterrupted view of the Channel, and is much frequented in summer as a watering-place, although not very healthy in dry seasons, and is the most easterly stat. of the pilchard fishery; but the shoals rarely pass the point of the Start, and the Torcross fishermen have to proceed as far as the Bolt for a chance of success. The Newfoundland dogs kept by the fishermen of Hallsands and Beesands deserve notice. They are as useful as sheep-dogs to the farmer, but are now few in number. When the surf is so rough that boats cannot approach the shore near enough for a rope to be thrown, the word is given to a dog, who plunges into the water, and brings back the rope in his mouth. Many lives have been saved by these dogs; and they keep careful watch over the "ways" or pieces of wood placed under the boats to draw them up on the beach. Widdicombe (A. F. Holdsworth, Esq., J.P.), a fine estate embracing Start Point and the romantic coast beyond as far as Lannacombe Mill; Stokely House, a seat of Sir R. Lydston Newman, Bart. (occupied by Herb. T. Lucas, Esq.); and Coleridge (R. C. Balkwill, Esq.) are in this neighbourhood.

[The traveller can join the Dartmouth-Kingsbridge coach at Torcross. The road turns inland at the hotel and passes (1 m.) Stokenham

(pop. 1,523, Church House inn), where there is a large Perp. Church (restd. 1874 and 1893), with a fine screen, restd.; and then goes by Frogmore, Charlton, and Dodbrooke, amid pleasant rural scenery, to (6½ m.) Kingsbridge ✘ (see p. 235, and *Index and Directory*).]

Continuing along the coast from Torcross, a path leads along the cliffs, which recommence here, descending again in less than 1 m. to the sands at a slate-quarry, below which another freshwater Lea has been formed, and is kept well stocked by the landlord of the Torcross hotel, who rents it. The traveller is now approaching the termination of Start Bay, and the grand coast of the chlorite and mica-slate formation, which, including the promontory of the Start, extends westward as far as the Bolt Tail. Passing the fishing hamlets of Beesands and Hallsands (each boasting a public-house, but no sleeping accommodation), the cliff should be followed from the latter place to the picturesque promontory of

**12 m. The Start** (157 ft.) This headland at once shows the stranger that he has entered upon a geological formation differing from the grauwacke slates which he has been traversing from Dartmouth. The ridge stretches boldly to sea, sloped on each side like the roof of a house, and crowned along its entire length by fanciful crags, strangely weathered, and shaggy with moss. Its different sides strikingly illustrate the influence of a stormy sea on the picturesqueness of a coast. On its S.W. face the dark cliff, incessantly assaulted, presents a ruinous appearance; on the N., although moulded from the same material, it descends to the waves in a smooth precipice. The lighthouse is situated at the extreme point, about 100 ft. above the water, and exhibits 2 lights—a revolving light for the Channel, and a fixed light to direct vessels inshorelear of a shoal called the Skerries;

it is also furnished with a fog-horn. Here the traveller has reached a point beyond which the sea is occasionally agitated by a roll from the Atlantic, the *ground swell* of the ocean rarely extending farther eastward than the Start. The name is the Anglo-Saxon *Steort*, a “tail” or promontory (so the bird called a red-start from its red tail); but it is commonly explained as the *starting-point* of ships outward bound from the Channel. A few rugged steps and “juts of rock” lead down from the lighthouse to a miniature bay and pebbly beach.

From this promontory those who are fond of cliff-scenery should proceed along the coast to the Prawle and Salcombe, distant respectively about 4½ and 9½ m.; and, bending their steps to the next headland of the Peartree, look back at the S. face of the Start. The actual *cliff* is not high, but, like that of the Land's End of Cornwall, strangely dark and gloomy, and an impressive ruin. It is further remarkable for bands of variously coloured quartz veins, which, descending vertically to the sea, give the rocks a ribbed appearance. Similar quartz veins produce a happy effect in a little bay just W. of the Peartree, where they cover the slate, as it were, with a network, the beach being almost wholly composed of rolled fragments of white quartz. From the Peartree the stone-crested hills recede from the shore, and, curving as they run westward, enclose a terrace of fields, which is bounded towards the sea by a low cliff of earth resting upon a talus of slate. The traveller may marvel how this apparently feeble barrier can resist the waves; but, on a closer examination, he will perceive that the dip of the strata is directed towards the W., and at such an angle with the plane of the horizon that the sea rolls harmlessly up the slope. This terrace is terminated 2 m. on the W. by Lannacombe Mill, where the craggy belt again sweeps to the coast in a soaring eminence, notched like the edge

of a saw. Beyond this point the hills a second time recede, and form a semicircle ; but in places they break irregularly, and are disposed as a background to 2 terraces, one high above the other. The effect of this grouping is extremely beautiful. To this bay succeeds a smaller indentation, near the centre of which the stranger will remark the whimsical stat. of some fishermen. The sea has formed in the slate a little channel just wide enough to allow the passage of boats to a few square yds. of beach, upon which the craft are laid ; while the chasms of a conical rock, a short distance from the shore, are converted to the purposes of a sail-room and fish-cellars. This bay is terminated W. by perhaps the finest headland on the S. coast of Devon,

16*½* m. Prawle Point, bounding on the E. the entrance to the Salcombe Estuary, which is sheltered on the W. by the more elevated and massive headland of the Bolt. These 2 promontories are the most southerly points of the county ; and, when viewed from the sea in connection with the inlet, and the town of Salcombe just peeping through the opening, form by far the most romantic scene on the coast.<sup>1</sup> The Prawle, an irregular mass of gneiss rock, on the W. side is weathered like a surface of snow which has been exposed to the sun's rays. It is everywhere broken into crags, and terminated at the point by a singular archway, through which a boat can pass in calm weather. Many years ago the *Crocodile* frigate was wrecked upon this headland with a great loss of life. From Prawle Point, on which there is a Lloyd's Signal Stat., the pedestrian has a choice of routes to E.

<sup>1</sup> "Prol in Anglia," or Prawle Point, is mentioned by an early scholiast on Adam of Bremen (ed. Lindenbrogi) as one of the stations which guided ships on their way from the North Seas, through the Channel, toward the coast of France. Port St. Matthieu, on the opposite coast of Brittany (which trends away S. nearly in a line with Prawle Point), was the next station.

Portlemouth : (a) He may continue along the ivy-hung cliffs, following the white stones to the Coastguard stat. at Rickham, and thence skirting the picturesque estuary to

21 m. E. Portlemouth ;

Or (b) he may turn inland to

17*½* m. E. Prawle, where there is a public-house, and follow a country road thence to

20*½* m. E. Portlemouth. But only hunger or thirst should make him take (b).

East Portlemouth (pop. 301, *no inn*) has a church (key in village) ded. to St. Onolaus (?),<sup>2</sup> restd. 1881. It contains an elaborate screen and fine iron gates to the S. porch. In the churchyard is an epitaph recording the death of a farmer (1782), "cut off by poison" administered by his apprentice girl :

"O may all people warning take,  
For she was burned to a stake."

She was first hanged, however, at Exeter, and then burned ; the last recorded instance in this country of such a punishment. At Portlemouth there is a *ferry* to

SALCOMBE.★ This picturesque town (pop. 1,593), lying far S. of the principal roads, was, before the branch line was opened from Kingsbridge to Brent, rarely visited by travellers ; but the coast in the neighbourhood, comprising the headlands of the Start, the Prawle, and the Bolt, is the grandest on the S. of Devon, and the shores of Bigbury Bay exceedingly romantic, although almost unknown. The district round Salcombe, bounded on the E. and W. by the Start and Bolt Tail, is composed of the hard rocks of the chlorite and mica-slate formation, and for this reason has withstood the assaults of the sea, while in Bigbury Bay, W. of it, many acres have been swallowed by the sea within living memory. Thus it projects into the Channel like a wedge, which is pierced about the centre by the estuary which flows

<sup>2</sup> Probably St. Olaus or Olive, King of Norway, martyred 1030, July 29.

past Salcombe to Kingsbridge. Salcombe lies just within the mouth of this inlet, and so sheltered by high land as to be one of the warmest towns in the kingdom. The myrtle and other tender plants clothe the shores; the lemon, orange-tree, and aloe flower in the gardens; but beyond the protecting influence of the ridge on the coast, the country consists of bare bleak hills, where but few trees can grow above the valleys. Salcombe has been called the "Montpellier of the North," and its mean winter temperature is but 2·4° Fahr. below that of Montpellier and of Florence.—*Humboldt.*

The Church (founded as a chapelry of Malborough at the end of the 14th cent.), rebuilt this cent., and enlarged in 1889, calls for no remark. Not so the *white ale*, for which this district is famous. It differs, both in composition and colour, from common ale. It is made with a smaller quantity of hops, and contains flour and spices, besides an ingredient called "grout," the composition of which is a mystery confined to a few families. It is intended to be drunk quite new, according to the saying, that is made on the Sat. to be tapped on the Sun. White ale has, however, much deteriorated of late years, in consequence of the neglect of adding eggs to its ingredients.

The Harbour (free) is sheltered by high land, like that of Dartmouth, but it has a bar at low water, and sunken rocks at the mouth, which render its entrance by night hazardous. The rugged foundation of the neighbouring coast is the haunt of crabs and lobsters, which are captured in numbers, and sent to different parts of the country. The *Pinna ingens*, with its silky byssus, from which costly robes were made in ancient times, and from which gloves and stockings are still manufactured at Naples, is found in Salcombe Bay.

#### Excursions from Salcombe:—

[(a) Prawle Point has already been given the reverse way; it should on

no account be missed. Turn to the rt. on landing from the *ferry*.]

(b) For Bolt Head ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) and Bolt Tail (7 m.) take a road from the town towards the mouth of the harbour, passing the **Marine Hotel**, Woodcot (where the late *J. A. Froude* died on Oct. 20, 1894; the famous historian was born at Dartington in this county in 1818); and the ruin of **Salcombe Castle**, or "Fort Charles," whose battered old stones tell a tale of the Civil war. The castle had been repaired at the commencement of the Rebellion, and placed under the command of *Sir Edmund Fortescue*, when in 1645 it was invested by *Col. Weldon*, the Parl. Governor of Plymouth. After Weldon's arrival the retired inlet of Salcombe was a scene of incessant uproar. For a period of 4 months the batteries thundered from each bank of the river, but at the end of that time the garrison capitulated. For this spirited resistance *Sir Edmund Fortescue* was allowed to march with the honours of war to his mansion of **Fallapit House** (4 m. N.E. of Kingsbridge, see p. 287), where the key of the castle was preserved until recently. It is still in the possession of the late owner of Fallapit (W. B. Fortescue, Esq.) The field above this tower is called **Gore**, or **Gutter**, and tradition points it out as the scene of a bloody affray. The summit of the hill is known as **The Bury**, and marked with an old circular entrenchment. The road now drops to the **N. Sands** (where the cable to Brest enters the sea), below which are found the fossil remains of a nut-wood, and after skirting the grounds of the **Moult** (once the villa of Lord Devon, and now that of Miss Foster), descends again to the **S. Sands** (lifeboat stat.), another strip of sand, which likewise entombs the trees of other days. (These relics may also be found in **Mill Bay**, on the opposite shore, where they are exposed when the tide has receded a few feet from high-

water mark.) Beyond S. Sands turn l., and then take the coast-path (Courtenay Walk) through a fir-wood and under Sharp Tor, topped by a flagstaff, to Stair (or Stare) Hole Bottom. On the way observe, in the low cliff to the l., the entrance of Bull's Hole cavern, which, the country - people aver, passes obliquely through this high ridge of land, and opens again to the shore in Sewer-Mill Cove. They tell also an absurd story of a bull which once entered it and came out at the opposite end with its coat changed from black to white, and it is curious enough to find a similar legend current on the coast of Spain, near Coruña. The mysterious cavern may be visited at low water. It is haunted, like other caverns on this coast, by numbers of otters, which may be heard here whistling and calling to their mates and young ones. The traveller, having ascended to the top of the headland, will see below him, and just within the point, the little cove of Stair Hole, a favourite retreat of grey mullet, and with a steep pathway by which seaweed is carried from the beach to a neighbouring farm. The Giant's Grave, in Stair Hole Bottom, is a straight rampart or barrow (?), about 56 paces long. This bottom, according to tradition, was a "Danish settlement"; and "by the records of England," say the local guides, "it was a Danish town, and had 60 dwellers." The Salcombe Mew Stone bounds it on the S. Still following the coast-path, the traveller will reach Bolt Head (in the vernacular "*the Bolt*"), a "grand broken precipice" of mica slate, rising 420 ft., from its base.<sup>1</sup> Proceeding, he has a choice of paths; one keeps along the top of the ridge, the other descends to Little Goat, about halfway down to the sea, and joins the higher path this side of Sewer-Mill Cove. A third path unites the two at The Goat. The resemblance of these

rocks to the objects in question, like that of the Old Man and his Children, a crag and cluster of rocks beyond Steeple Cove with its pinnacle of slate, to a family party is best seen from the water. The path descends to

Sewer-Mill Cove, terminating a valley, which is the only break in the range from the Bolt Head to the Tail. (Much of the district here is called the *Sewers*. [A.-S. *sæ-ware* = the dwellers by the sea?]) It is divided into East, West, Middle, Higher, and Lower Sewers; and the farmhouses bear the same name.) Here the hills are bold and rocky, and the wave-beaten cliffs so dark as to give a solemn grandeur to the scene. There are some tumuli and ancient mounds on the hills above the sea. On the shore is the entrance of Bull's Hole cavern, previously noticed, and outside the cove the Ham Stone, to which a saying of the Salcombe people attaches. When a young married couple have no child born at the end of 12 months, the gossips assert that the husband should be sent to dig up the Ham Stone with a wooden pickaxe. Farther W. we reach

Bolbury Down, the loftiest land between the cove and the Tail, where, just over the edge of the cliff, at the summit of the hill, is a chasm called Ralph's Hole, which was long the retreat of a noted smuggler. It is easy of access, but difficult to find without a guide. The botanist will observe that the furze-bushes in its vicinity are thickly mantled with the red filaments of the parasite *Cuscuta epithymum*, or Lesser Dodder. A short way beyond the head of Bolbury Down a very interesting scene is displayed. The cliff, which is here about 400 ft. in height, has been undermined by the waves, and has fallen headlong in a ruin, the fragments of which appear as if they had been suddenly arrested when bounding towards the sea. They are lodged most curiously one upon another, and the clefts among them are so deep and numerous a-

<sup>1</sup> *Bolt* was the name of a sort of arrow, the head and feathering of which are represented by the Bolt Head and Tail.

to have given the name of **Rotten Pits** to the locality. A little farther W. another landslip has occurred, but with such a different result that the stranger must take especial care to look where he goes. The ground has been rent inland some distance in fissures, parallel with the shore, and concealed by furze-bushes; many are little more than a yard in width, but of unknown depth, at first descending vertically, and then slanting at an angle which prevents their being sounded. Others, again, are scarcely larger than chimneys, but just of a size to admit the body of a man. From these chasms, which are called the **Windstone Pits**, the land shelves towards

7 m. **Bolt Tail**, and is indented at the shore by **Ramillies Cove**, so named as the scene of the disastrous wreck of the *Ramillies* frigate, 1760. She was a 74-gun ship, with 734 men on board, all of whom perished except 26, who jumped off the stern upon the rocks. Some of the ship's guns are said to be still visible 6 or 7 ath. deep in the water. Just inside the Tail, in **Bigbury Bay**, is the wild cove and hamlet of **Hope** (2 m. from **Sewer-Mill Bay**), inhabited by a few poor fishermen, and once known as the abode of the most successful smugglers on the coast. Here is a lifeboat, the *Alexandra*, presented by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, in 1877, to commemorate the recovery of their Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, from serious illness.

From Bolt Tail or Hope the finest view is obtained of the Avon estuary, and along the isolated shore of Bigbury Bay. In the foreground is **Thurlestone**, a striking rock of perforated red sandstone islanded in the sea. Yet farther in the bay at the Avon's ("Aune's") mouth is seen

**Burr** or **Burgh Island**, once crowned with an old chapel ded. to St. Michael, and afterwards used as a fishery stat. It is about 10 acres extent, and connected with the

mainland at low water. The sands are rich in minute shells, and on the isle the wild squill (*Scilla verna*) is so abundant that when in flower the ground looks as if overspread with patches of blue carpet. A teahouse has been erected on the site of the chapel.

[The pedestrian may continue along the coast past Thurlestone Rock to

9½ m. **Thurlestone** (pop. 324, no inn), quaint with its rose-covered cottages. The Church (restd. 1867) contains a carved pulpit within an enclosure, and 2 handsome eagles. Thence he may make for (10½ m.) **Bantham** (inn), be ferried across the Avon and proceed to

12 m. **Bigbury**, and continue his walk by coast to

30 m. **Turnchapel** (for **Plymouth**).  
[See pp. 239-241.]

Having refreshed himself at the **Hope** (and **Anchor**) inn, the traveller may return to

13 m. **Salcombe** by the road which goes inland from the coastguard stat. through **Bolbury** and **Malborough** (pop. 567, inn). Here the handsome Perp. Church (restd. 1870), conspicuous all over the S. Hams, contains a good rood-screen, a curious font, and memorials to persons lost at sea off the coast of this parish.

The excursion from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail should also be made by boat: the massive grandeur of the black cliffs is best appreciated from the sea.

From Salcombe we can make for the Plymouth road at Modbury, by the high road through Malborough and Kingsbridge (14 m., and uninteresting). This may be reduced to 12 m. by taking a cross road ½ m. short of W. Alvington, and avoiding the loop which the high road makes rt. to Kingsbridge, regain the latter route ½ m. beyond Churchstow.

For the footpath to Kingsbridge (4½ m.), take the Shadycombe road just W. of the Church, cross the head

of Batson Creek and keep straight on, passing l. Ilton Castle (once a fortified mansion, 1335, now a farmhouse) to Blanks Mill, at the head of another creek. From here follow the old road above the estuary, with Gerston on the rt.

(For Kingsbridge itself, and for several interesting churches within easy reach of Salcombe, see pp. 235 and 236, 237.)

*desfield*, Attorney-Gen. to Edw. IV., whose brass, 1500, with that of his wife Katherine, dau. of *Sir Philip Courtenay*, in heraldic dresses, is in the chancel. 2 m. W. is Dunchideock (pop. 139, no inn). The Church (in the Exon. Domesday *Donsedoc*) was restd. in 1880 by Sir Wm. Walrond, the chancel having been previously rebuilt by the late rector. The magnificent roodscreen and tower have also been restd. (1893); notice the monument of Gen. Lawrence (d. 1775), the friend of Clive, "as Mercy mild, yet terrible as War" (*Hannah More*).]

## ROUTE 11.

### EXETER TO NEWTON ABBOT, BY CHUDLEIGH (ROAD), EXCURSIONS.

Road.	Places.
1½ m.	Exeter
Alphington	
3½ m.	Kennford
6 m.	Haldon Racecourse
10 m.	Chudleigh [road through Ideford and Luton to Dawlish or Teignmouth, 7½ m.]
16 m.	Newton Abbot

This is the old turnpike-road from Exeter to Newton.

From Exeter our route crosses the ridge of Haldon, which attains an elevation of 818 ft. above the sea, and is of the same class, geologically speaking, as the Black Down Hills; the *greensand* surface of Little Haldon supporting in places blocks of *quartziferous porphyry* of more than a ton in weight. The long and lofty ridge divides the valleys of the Teign and the Exe, and tributaries descend from it to both rivers. In every direction Haldon is studded with barrows, and the views on all sides are superb. The road, which lies over the Exe Bridge, goes through

1½ m. Alphington (see p. 78).

[A few yards short of 2 m. a road leads rt. to

1½ m. Shillingford St. George (pop. 66, no inn). The Church is Perp., with a W. tower built by *Sir Wm. Hud-*

[3½ m. a road rt. leads to 2 m. Haldon House. The Belvidere (key at the Home farm, ¼ m. E.), a tower which crowns Pen Hill, S.W. of the house, is a landmark for all this part of Devon. It stands in a thick wood, but commands a vast extent of country, looking to the sea in one direction, to N. Devon in another, and to the long range of Dartmoor—with the peaks of Heytor, and the mountainous ridge of Cawsand conspicuous—in a third. Parts of the vallum and fosse of a large entrenchment may be traced on Pen Hill.]

The road partly follows the line of the Roman way (the Foss and Icenhilde united) which ran from Exeter across Haldon to the great camp at Ugbrooke, and thence towards Totnes. This was formerly very conspicuous at

3½ m. Kennford (inn). Passing on the l. Trehill (J. H. T. Ley, Esq., J.P.) and Bickham House (F. A. Short, Esq., J.P.), the road skirts

6 m. The old Exeter racecourse, and then descends (still commanding very fine views) some 500 ft. to

10 m. CHUDLEIGH, a small town (pop. 2,003), mostly built since 1807, when 166 houses were destroyed by fire. The manor belonged from a very early period to the Bps. of Exeter, and was bound to provide 24 woodcock, or,

instead, 12d. for the Christmas banquet of the bishop. The Church is interesting, in spite of 2 restorations (1848 and 1870) which it has undergone. A Church was ded. here by *Bp. Bronescombe* in 1259, and the existing tower is of this date (tower arch, W. doorway, and battlements are modern), as is the font. The main part of the ch. dates from early in the 14th cent. The S. aisle was built in the 16th. The screen (restd. about 1853 by the Rev. W. H. Palk, then vicar) is apparently of the same time, and is divided into 40 panels, in the lower of which are figures of Prophets and Apostles alternately, the prophets distinguished by a sort of furred cap or high turban. The names are inscribed in each panel. (The same arrangement occurs in the neighbouring Church of Bovey Tracey. In the stained glass at Chartres, Prophets are represented carrying Apostles on their backs.) In the chancel is the monument of Sir Piers Courtenay, of Ugbrooke, with kneeling figures of himself and his wife. The Church contains some modern stained windows. Chudleigh was formerly famous for its woollen manufacture, which has long passed away. The Prince of Orange, in 1688, slept here on his way to Exeter, and harangued the people from a window, "if not to their edification, at least to their satisfaction." Chudleigh is now noted for cider, and for the far-famed **Chudleigh Rock**. Other objects of interest in the neighbourhood are **Ugbrooke Park** (Lord Clifford of Chudleigh), the **Valley of the Teign**, **Bovey Tracey**, the **Heytor**, the **Bottor Rocks** (see pp. 142–144 and 146); the last-named is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Chudleigh, but less than 2 m. from **Trusham** stat., the next on the branch line to **Ashton**. **Skat Tor**, with its curious step-like ascent, and the **White Stone** are also of interest, and rise high above the valley of the Teign, the one between **Bridford** and **Christow**, the other 1 m. N. of Christow. The country around Chudleigh is intersected by a great

number of steep and solitary lanes, which form so perfect a labyrinth that the traveller involved among them towards nightfall will find no little difficulty in reaching his inn. The views, however, are very fine; and from the high ground there is a wide prospect towards Heytor, Rippon Tor, and the crests of Dartmoor —of which the outlines here are exceedingly grand. At the base of the town runs the river Teign, now carefully preserved and well stored with food for the fisher. On the Ashburton road a lane on the l. (by the blacksmith's shop),  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the ch., leads direct to the

**Bishop's Palace**, or rather its site, which is occupied by an orchard. An old crumbling boundary-wall, and an insignificant fragment, now serving as a cider-room, are the only remains. The palace, said to have been originally built in the 12th cent., was fortified under a license to the *Bp. of Exeter* of the 3rd Rich. II. *Bp. Lacy* died here in 1455. Immediately beyond them is **Bishop's Kiln**, and the

**Chudleigh Rock**, an eminence of blue limestone, rising on the skirts of Ugbrooke, and presenting naked surfaces of stone, which are seen here and there in the gaps of a wild and irregular wood, and at the summit form platforms commanding the most delightful views. Within this marble barrier is a glen, where trees grow tangled; and a brawling stream, concealed from sunshine by the foliage, runs murmuring by its moss-grown stones, and, at one point, leaps in a cascade, which is sketched every year by a legion of artists. The rock (best seen from the cascade, from which it looks like the keep of a castle) is covered with creepers, and has open spots (commanding wide views) on the summit on which wild fennel grows luxuriantly; midway on the cliff is the **Pixies Hall**, a cavern the entrance to which is 135 ft. long with a rock

called the Pope's Head at the end. Its stalagmite floor was broken up and bones of animals discovered in 1825. Dr. Buckland found here "what appeared to him to be a British kitchen—charcoal, pottery, flint knives, etc." On the opposite side of the rock is Chudleigh Cavern (admission 6d.) The whole glen is very beautiful, and deserves full exploration. The limestone rock gives it a marked difference to the usual brook scenery of Devon.

[In Russia, on the shore of the Baltic, is a town of Chudleigh, which, in situation, much resembles its namesake in Devon. Erman, in his "Travels in Siberia," when describing the Russian Chudleigh, remarks, "The limestone rock has here the appearance of a great promontory; for on the east it is bounded by a deep ravine, cut by a rapid stream, which falls into the bay." (This town was so named by Elizabeth Chudleigh, the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, who purchased the property when at St. Petersburg for 25,000*l.*, and established brandy distilleries there. This was after her trial before the peers for bigamy in 1776.]

#### Excursions:—

(a) **Ugbrooke Park** (the drive is open to the public on Mon.) is bounded by Chudleigh Rock, and is a large and beautiful demesne, about 6 m. in circumference, and containing 600 acres within the wall. (From Black Rock, on the way to Ugbrooke from Chudleigh Glen, is a very striking view into the wooded valley, with the mass of Chudleigh Rock rising opposite. This view is perhaps finer than that from the other side.) On the highest point within the park are the bold mounds of **Castle Dike**, a single agger and fosse enclosing an irregular oval area covering about 9½ acres. There is an outwork at some distance S.W. made by a vallum and fosse about 400 yards long, perhaps intended to defend the access to a

spring which rises S. of the camp. The work may have been originally British, but was probably strengthened by the Romans. The camp overlooks a great extent of country toward the N. and W. The Roman road from Exeter into Cornwall (the Icenhilde Way) passed a little E. of the camp; and on this side is one of the principal entrances. Ugbrooke Park (which until the reign of Edw. VI. was attached to the bishop's palace) is perhaps the finest in Devon. It is very rich in noble old trees—beeches, oaks, and firs; and the ground, with its deep, fern-lined hollows, is picturesquely broken. Behind the house stretch extensive woods. The park lies in a valley, and through it flows a stream (the "Ug brook"), which has been widened so as to form 3 small lakes—worth a visit. There is a fine avenue toward the Newton road; and in the same direction is a grove of beech-trees, known as "Dryden's Walk." Dryden, who was an intimate friend of the Lord Treasurer Clifford, often visited Ugbrooke, and there is a tradition that he completed his translation of "Virgil" at this place. His version of the "Eclogues and Georgics" is ded. to Hugh, Lord Clifford, son and successor of the Treasurer.

A house was built here by the Lord Treasurer, and gave way about 1760 for the present mansion. The architect was Adam; but the house has little character. It contains some good pictures. The Dining-room is hung with portraits, nearly all of which are by Sir Peter Lely. Among them are Sir Thomas Clifford (the C. of the famous "Cabal," afterwards the Lord Treasurer, and, 1672, the first Baron Clifford of Chudleigh) as comptroller of Chas. II.'s household. (He was born at Ugbrooke, 1630; d. 1673; and was the descendant of Anthony Clifford, who, temp. Edw. VI., married the dau. and heiress of Sir Piers Courtenay, and thus brought Ugbrooke to the family. The Treasur

was the first Roman Catholic of this branch of the Cliffords.) There are portraits also of Chas. II., Jas. II., Queen Catherine of Braganza (with the emblems of St. Catherine), Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, Anne Scott, Duchess of Monmouth (the "Duchess" of Sir W. Scott's "Lay," who

'In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,  
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb"),

and Jas., Duke of Monmouth. In the drawing-room, remark especially a very fine portrait, by C. Jansens, of Thos. Clifford of Ugbrooke, grandfather of the Treasurer (he was a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and before taking holy orders had served in the Low Countries, and accompanied the E. of Essex in his Cadiz expedition); the Woman taken in Adultery, ascribed to Titian; a Holy Family, Gentileschi (born at Pisa, 1563; d. in London, where he had been invited by Chas. I., 1647: this picture was painted for the king).—Here are also—a curious Dutch picture by Brieklaer (1530–1610), representing the performance of a "Passion Play"; the scene is Christ presented to the multitude in the background; a portrait of the Lord Treasurer (Lely), which has been poorly engraved in Lodge; and "The Tribute Money," by Vandycck. In the state bedroom is an embroidered bed, finished from the designs and under the direction of Mary, Duchess of Norfolk (married 1727). The R. C. Chapel attached to the house was built by the Lord Treasurer, but has been much altered and enlarged. It was consecrated in 1671 by Bp. Sparrow; the Treasurer not having become a R. C. until 1673. He is buried here, and there is a monument for him in the chapel. On Mount Pleasant, near the lake, is a tree planted by the late Cardinal Wiseman.

[A steep and well-wooded road, passing at the back of Ugbrooke, to (2½ m.) Ideford (pop. 286, n.s.e.), where the ch., of no very

great interest, is chiefly Perp. 1 m. farther, in a deep combe under Little Haldon, is Luton Chapel, built about 1853, striking from the beauty of its situation. It is covered with ivy and creepers.

From here the traveller may continue his walk to Dawlish or Teignmouth, another 4 m.]

(b) Waddon and Kerswell limestone rocks, about 1 m. N. of Chudleigh, are picturesque and worth exploration. There are remains of an Elizabethan house at Hans Barton, once belonging to the Hunts; and at Upcott was born (1742) Major Rennell, the geographer.

Whiteway House, 2 m. N. of Chudleigh, is the seat of the Dowager Countess of Morley, and New Canonteign House of Viscount Exmouth. The former contains one of the earliest of Reynolds's portraits, viz. that of Captain Ourry, M.P. for Plympton in 1780, painted for the corporation of that town. The latter is in the valley of the Teign, about 4 m. towards Dunsford Bridge, amid beautiful scenery, a stream tumbling in a cascade near the house: from a branch of this the Torquay Waterworks are supplied (the works and the iron pipes by which the water is conveyed 18 m. cost 50,000*l.*) The old mansion of Canonteign, just beyond, stormed by Fairfax in 1645, is now tenanted by a farmer (Mr. Cottrill).

(c) (For Ashcombe Church, 3½ m. E. of Chudleigh, see p. 81); Trusham Church, 2 m. N.W. (rest'd. throughout in 1863), is chiefly Perp., but with portions of an earlier ch., built 1259. The granite piers rest on high rude bases. Remark the curious monument, with portraits of John Stooke and wife, 1697; and a 16th cent. monument for members of the Staplehurst family, represented in a painting on panel on the back. One of the 5 bells (the fifth was given by the present rector in 1892) bears the legend "Plebs omnis plau-

dit, ut me tam ssepius audit." The views from Trusham Ch. and from the rectory are unusually broken and romantic. The village has an inn.

(d) The archaeologist should visit the 4 churches of **Ashton**, **Christow**, **Doddiscombeleigh**, and **Bridford**—all in the valley of the Teign, between Chudleigh and Dunsford, and within easy walk of Ashton stat. on the G.W. Rly.'s Teign Valley branch. To **Ashton** (pop. 217, inn), about 5 m. from Chudleigh, he may proceed along the banks of the river, visiting Canonteign on his way. The Church (Perp.) stands on a knoll above the road, and from it there is a fine view into the Teign Valley. It contains a fine screen, the base panelled with paintings of saints, a parclose screen with similar figures, and some good carved bench-ends; also a monument to Sir Geo. Chudleigh, first a Parliamentarian and then a Royalist (ob. 1657). Here, too, is **Place Barton**, a fine 15th cent. house (now occupied by Mr. White as a farm), for a long time the residence of the Chudleighs, of whom *Walpole's "Aelia Lelia Chudleigh,"* Duchess of Kingston, was one; it was taken by *Fairfax* in 1645, and made a garrison for the Parliament.

Crossing the Teign by a picturesque old stone bridge (1604), the traveller will reach in 1 m. N.,

**Christow.** The Church, mainly Perp. (circ. 1538?), but with a Norm. door and font, contains 2 screens, one gorgeous in colouring, and some carved bench-ends. Observe the 2 figures in stained glass and the monument to the 1st *Lord Exmouth* (d. 1838), and over it the ensign borne by his ship at the battle of Algiers. The ch. was given to Eton by Hen. VI., and afterwards passed to Tavistock Abbey. It had belonged to the great Norm. abbey of Bec, and was confiscated as "alien." The tower was rebuilt in 1630, and the ch. restd. in 1863; the organ was given by the son and

dau. of the late vicar in 1887. In the porch of this ch. the parish clerk, Nath. Bussell, was shot by the Parliamentary soldiers for refusing to surrender his keys. His initials are cut in the stone of the doorway, and a tombstone beneath marks the burial-place of himself and his son. At **Christow** (pop. 567) there is a very picturesque water-mill, and an inn, the "Artichoke."

**Bridford Church** (ded. to St. Thomas of Canterbury), about 2½ m. N.W. of Ashton stat. (pop. 427, inn), has a Dec. chancel; the rest is Perp., with good screen, painted and gilt, with date 1508. The oak seating (1883), and some figures in glass of the S. window of nave, should be noticed.

**Doddiscombeleigh Church**, about 2 m. N.E. of Ashton stat., is the most interesting of the 4; the chancel is early Dec., the nave and N. aisle Perp. The ch. was restd. in 1887 at a cost of 1,200*l.*, when the N. aisle windows and one of the E. windows were restd. In the former are 4 Perp. 3-light windows containing some very fine glass; while that in the E. window is the best in the county (except what is in the cathedral). It displays the 7 Sacraments of the Roman Church: in the centre, the Reconciliation of Penitents; rt. the Eucharist, Marriage, and Confirmation; l. Baptism, Ordination, and Extreme Unction. In another window are figures of St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Christopher, St. George, with various emblems. [The tourist may proceed W. from this village (pop. 250, inn), and in 1½ m. cross the river a little above **Teign House Inn** (frequented by anglers), and then follow the road N. near the stream to **Dunsford Bridge** and (4 m.) **Dunsford** (see pp. 130 and 64).]

Continuing by road to Newton,  
[13½ m. A road leads l. to Kings-  
teign顿 (see p. 84).]

16 m. **Newton Abbot,** ✿ (See p. 84)

## ROUTE 12.

TOTNES TO BUCKFASTLEIGH AND ASH-BURTON (G.W. RLY.), EXCURSIONS.

Rail.	Places.
	Totnes
3 m.	Staverton
7 m.	Buckfastleigh
9½ m.	Ashburton

A branch line 9½ m. long connects Totnes with Buckfastleigh and Ashburton, passing through some beautiful scenery, and affording easy access to the grand "wilds" of the Upper Dart, where are to be found perhaps the grandest scenes in Devon.

Passing the hills and woods of Dartington (A. Champernowne, Esq.; p. 92), the first stat. is reached at

3 m. rt. Staverton (pop. 676, inn), a parish famous for its cider, and beautiful in spring with its numerous orchards. The Church is a handsome Dec. building (the tower circ. 1330) and possesses a fine carved Perp. roodscreen complete with roodloft; screen and roodloft have recently been restd. at a cost of nearly 1,000*l.* The ch. itself has been restd. during the present incumbency and a handsome reredos (a copy of the one in Freiburg Cath.) and new organ added; there is a monument (1620) to the Worth family. Observe on the *outside* of the chancel wall a brass incise and inscription. The village cross has been disinterred from the wall of a public-house and re-erected in the churchyard. Hence the line follows

1. bank of the Dart through some pleasing country, which is,

however, seen to far more advantage from the old turnpike-road. In many places, but especially at Stretchaford, the ancient river-bed, containing boulders and pebbles of granite and other rocks, has been exposed at a height of many ft. above the present channel of the Dart. (See p. 190.) The river is here a full flowing stream, broken here and there by ledges of rock, and overhung (where the rly. has not destroyed them—its sloping pitched walls do not improve the bank) by copses of oak and hazel. On the hill l. is seen Bigadon (J. Fleming, Esq., J.P.), long the residence of the late Rich. J. King, Esq. The views over the valley of the Dart towards Totnes from Bigadon are very fine. The ivy-clad and picturesque Austin's Bridge next appears. Near some large paper-mills the Dart is crossed by an iron bridge 300 ft. in length, and the train reaches

7 m. Buckfastleigh Stat. The ch. is seen on the hill l. of the line. The stat. is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the town.

**BUCKFASTLEIGH** (pop. 3,009) is encompassed by the short steep hills which characterise this part of the country. It has some blanket and serge mills, employing a considerable number of hands, and is thus one of the few places in which this branch of manufacture still lingers in the W., where it was once the staple. The town itself is without interest or beauty, but the neighbourhood abounds in fine scenery. Here, on the N. side of the village, and overhanging the Dart, the hill is formed of limestone, of earlier date than the carbonaceous rocks which surround it. The limestone is a black marble, of the same class and period as the variously tinted marbles which appear at Dartington, Ipplepen, Oggwell, Torquay, and elsewhere in South Devon. The Buckfastleigh marble is hardly so rich as the others in coralline and other remains. It is quarried, but

now chiefly for the supply of kilns. On the side toward the village there are numerous deep caverns and fissures, which have not as yet been properly examined. At any rate they have not been shown to be ossiferous. The Church of Buckfastleigh stands on the summit of this limestone hill, looking on one side into the valley of the Dart, where are the remains of **Buckfast Abbey**, and on the other into the long valley stretching westward from the river, in which lies the village. The ch. hill is climbed by 195 steps; and the tradition common to churches on high ground belongs to this of Buckfastleigh. It is said that the Devil obstructed the builders by removing the stones; and a large block, bearing the mark of the "Enemy's" finger and thumb, is pointed out on a farm about 1 m. distant. The tower and chancel are E. Eng., the nave Perp. The tower is capped by a spire—an unusual feature in Devon churches, but perhaps adopted here as a guide and landmark, rising above what must have been anciently a wild and densely wooded country. Remark the rude blocks of granite which form the steps of the tower. The ch. was restd. circ. 1845, and contains some modern stained glass by *Beer* of Exeter and a carved Norm. font. In the churchyard is the ivied fragment of an old building "which could never have been very large, but whether baptistery or chantry must be left uncertain. Apparently it is of E. Eng. date. It stands due E. of the ch., with which, however, it was never united. There are remains of a piscina at the S.E. angle."—R. J. K. The ch. belonged to the **Abbey of Buckfast** (1 m. N. of the town). The Abbey, which seems to have been the earlier settlement here (*leigh* = *leah*, A.-S., a lea, is from the root *licgan* = to lie, and in all probability denoted at first meadows lying fallow after a crop; the "leigh" of Buckfast was the long strip of meadow running up the valley), was one of the first monastic foundations in Devon, hav-

ing been established for Benedictine monks some time before the Conquest, by a certain "Duke Alfred." So says *Leland*, repeating either the tradition or the written record of the house; but whom we are to recognise in the mysterious Duke Alfred is quite uncertain. It is called **Buckfaesten** (A.-S. = *deerfastness*) in *Bp. Aelfwold's* charter (1016). The house seems to have been plundered by the Northmen, for Canute gave to it sundry manors; and its possessions are duly recorded in Domesday. The abbey was then flourishing, but it must either have been desolated, or the site had been abandoned when in 1137 the monastery is said to have been "refounded for Cistercians by Ethelward de Pomeroy, whose name seems to indicate that one of the Norm. lords of Berry had found an English wife, who brought a colony of Cistercians from Waverley in Surrey." The whole tale of the re-foundation requires confirmation, and there is no evidence that it was ever connected with Waverley. This was the richest Cistercian house in the W. Edw. I. visited it in 1297; and the abbot supplied 100 marks towards the expenses of the Agincourt expedition. It had one learned abbot, *William Slade*, famous (circ. 1414) at Oxford for his lectures on Aristotle. He "adorned the abbey with fair buildings" after becoming its head. The last abbot, *Gabriel Donne*, received his promotion as a reward for the share he had in the capture of *Tyndale*, the Reformer, at Antwerp. He was a monk at Stratford-le-Bow. At the Dissolution the site was granted to *Sir Thomas Dennys* of Holcombe Burnell (see p. 130), a mighty devourer of religious houses and lands in Devon. The ruins of the abbey which, when *Risdon* wrote (temp. Jas. I.), "might move the beholder to both wonder and pity," are now inconsiderable. In 1882, a community of Benedictine monks expelled from France, aided by Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, purchased the site, and reconstructed t

cloisters, refectory, kitchen, and dormitory on the lines of the old foundations, and have restored the 4-storeyed Perp. Abbot's tower in the S.W. angle. Near this tower a small temporary ch. has been built, and it is intended to rebuild the Abbey Ch. in E. Eng. style. During the excavations (under the direction of F. A. Walters, Esq., F.S.A.) there have been many interesting finds, among them a seal from a bull of John XXII., 2 medieval spoons, etc. The ch., which was of great size, and extended toward the river, was pulled entirely down (it was before in complete ruin) about 1806, and the materials were used in building a large factory on part of the land of the original building. There now remains little more than the said tower, and the "spicarium" or barn, a building about 100 ft. long, at the Grange. The woollen trade at this place is probably of great antiquity. The Cistercians were all wool-traders, and the Abbot's Way (see p. 96) began here. The visitor should proceed for some distance up the rt. bank of the river. A path here is known as the Monks' Walk.

The finest scenery is above Buckfast, and the visitor should make the following excursions:

(a) Holne and Bench (or Benjie) Tor. Narrow lanes, with pleasing views l. over wooded valleys with the moors beyond, will lead the tourist to Holne village (pop. 279, small inn), which stands on high ground, close under Dartmoor, about 3½ m. N.W. of Buckfast. The little Dec. Church of Holne (built 1810) contains a carved screen with painted figures of 40 saints, which are curious and worth examination, an octagonal pulpit, also of Perp. date, ornamented with heraldic shields of the Bourchiers, Bp. Bothe, and the Abbey of Buckfast, probably the work of the monks of Buckfast, and a fine piscina. Holne is so named, either from the 'hly-trees (*holline, holne*) which stand in the chase, and are of very

great size, or, more probably, from the Saxon word "*hol*," signifying "deep," "hollow." The Dart here winds through a rocky and picturesque glen above Holne Chase. You look into this glen from the lawn of the Vicarage, where (but the house has since been altered) was born the author of "Westward Ho!"; whose father was then a temporary occupant of the vicarage. Bench Tor lies immediately to the rt. of the moor road from Holne, about 2 m. N.W. of Holne village (where a guide may be procured if desired). The visitor will find himself unexpectedly on the summit of a lofty pile of rocks, which descend in rugged steps to the river. Beyond rise wild "braes" with equal steepness—their sides strewn with granite, and mantled with furze and heather; the grey mountain top of Sharptor (1,250 ft.) lifts itself above all. To the rt. the eye ranges freely over Dartmoor (the roofs of the prisons are seen shining in the sun on a bright day), and to the l. across a vast extent of cultivated land to a blue fringe of sea, the Isle of Portland being visible in clear weather. Far below, in the river, are 2 still and dark "wells" known as Hell Pool and Bell Pool. The scene is strikingly Highland.

Regaining the road from Bench Tor, the tourist may proceed, with the dark slopes of Holne Ridge (1,579 ft.) on his l., by Cumston Tor (1,144 ft.) rt. (a fine mass of rock—on it are rock basins, and near to it hut-circles.

7½ m. The Forest Inn, where the road turns rt., and, after crossing the W. Dart at Hexworthy Bridge (where the scenery is striking), joins the Ashburton road ¾ m. W. of

8¾ m. Dartmeet Bridge. From here he may follow the l. bank of the river to New Bridge, and so return to Buckfast; the route is described the reverse way in the next excursion. The whole day should be allowed for this excursion (about 17 m.).

(b) The road to New Bridge from

Buckfastleigh climbs Hembury Hill, skirting, in 2 m., on the rt. **Hembury Camp**. This is an irregular oblong, the external vallum of which encloses about 7 acres. The fosse is 40 ft. wide and 20 ft. deep. At the highest part is an interior agger and fosse, surrounding an earthen mound (overgrown by trees) about 44 ft. long by 17 ft. broad. Sling stones and a bronze celt have been found here. The view from this camp is very beautiful. The hill is covered with thick oaken coppice, and below winds the stream of the Dart. Beyond the camp, at a point called **Gallantry Bower**, marked by a clump of trees on the edge of a common, a very grand view opens in front. The Dart is seen winding under the woods of Buckland, with **Buckland Beacon** (1,262 ft.) beyond; and more in the foreground is the rocky slope of **Longator**. In descending toward New Bridge one of the entrances to **Holne Chase** is passed rt. At (4 m.) New Bridge the Dart is crossed. The river, it will be seen, winds here in a remarkable manner—"occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas." After receiving the waters of the Webburn it bends back on its course, so that the Dart at New Bridge runs almost parallel with itself in Holne Chase. The scene here is very beautiful, but is perhaps calculated to give most pleasure to those who come suddenly upon it on descending from the moor, as the confined valley and green woods are a most agreeable change from the long-continued view of naked hills, and the craggy and richly coloured schistose rocks a striking contrast to the grey massive tors of granite.

[The admirer of wild scenery will do well to find his way along the banks of the Dart from New Bridge to Dartmeet, 4-5 m. This will be a laborious pilgrimage, but will introduce him to, perhaps, the very finest points on the river. It need hardly be said that it can only be accomplished on foot. The tourist

should keep on the l. bank (opposite **Holne Cott**, which is seen on the hill-side), and thus scrambling through the rocky glen under Holne, he will find himself at the foot of Bench Tor (but with the river between him and it). Thence, keeping near the granite-strewn bed of the river, he will advance upon Dartmeet. The river, throughout the whole distance, flows in a wild tumultuous stream, and its "cry" (to use the true Dartmoor term), in the stillness of night, may be heard far from its banks. It is subject to frequent and sudden inundation. "Dart came down last night" is an expression often in the mouths of the moor-men, to whom the river seems almost a fellow human being, and it is said that a year never passes without one person at the least being drowned in the river. Hence the local rhyme :

"River of Dart, O river of Dart,  
Every year thou claimest a heart !"]

From New Bridge the road climbs toward the moor with a long ridge of rocks rt. This is **Longator**, or the **Raven's Rock**. Then, passing between rough stone walls, overhung with moss and stoncrop, it proceeds past the **Tavistock Inn**, and the back of **Spitchwick** (T. Blackall, Esq.)—(spic, A.-S. = bacon, is used in composition to denote swine-pastures)—a very picturesque estate, planted and laid out by the first Lord Ashburton; the finest trees have been cut down.

[Here a cross-road leads to **Leusdon** (pop. 378), a wild spot, where a "settlement," including ch., vicarage, and school-house, was formed by the late Mrs. Larpent about 1856, greatly to the advantage of this moorland district. The views here, over the Buckland woods, toward Buckfastleigh, and in the direction of Widecombe, are grand and wide-stretching. A road winding to the rt. will lead the tourist in about 3 m. to Widecombe by **Ponsworthy**, a hamlet on the Webburn rivulet, with hanging woods and broken banks rising above t'

stream. There is much pleasing scenery beyond, and this road to Widecombe (see p. 190) deserves to be followed.]

From here the moor itself is soon gained. L. of the road rises Sharp-tor, overhanging the Dart nearly opposite Bench Tor. Rt. of the road is Corndon Tor with a huge cairn, and then Yar Tor (1,300 ft.), also surmounted by a cairn; on its slopes are many hut-circles and lines of stone. Among the remains is a rectangular enclosure, 42 ft. by 11 ft.; nearer the river, a hut-circle, 38 ft. in diam., with walls 6 ft. thick, and door-jambs 6 ft. high; and a *kist-vaen* surrounded by upright stones. The village was evidently of considerable size, and a road appears to have led from it across the river by a bridge formed of huge blocks of granite, which was standing some years ago, but which, like many other relics of the British period, has been wickedly and unnecessarily destroyed.

8 m. Dartmeet, the river is crossed by a new modern-looking bridge. Here is the junction of the E. and W. Dart, the first descending from the high bogs near Cranmere Pool, the second from sources near Rough Tor. The scene at Dartmeet is wild and pleasing, but it has suffered from the felling of a small wood of oaks, which here lined the river-bank. They belonged to the adjacent estate of Brimpts; as do the plantations which still remain.

[From Dartmeet you may scramble along the bank of the E. Dart, passing l. Lough Tor (or Lougter Tor) and the bold rocks of Bellaford (or Bell-ever) Tor (1,456 ft.) to the bridge of the same name ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.), a clapper bridge in ruins, the centre of its 3 openings unspanned (the restoration of which is contemplated by the *Dartmoor Preservation Association*), and in another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to Postbridge, where there is another clapper bridge (see p. 198). At both places a modern bridge has been built close to the ne.]

Or you may return to Buckfastleigh by Cumston Tor and Holne, reversing the route described in the last excursion.

[The road ascends after passing Dartmeet Bridge, and passing rt. Brownberry Farm and l. Prince Hall, reaches (12 m.) Two Bridges (see pp. 198–200).]

(c) 2 m. S.W. of Buckfastleigh is Dean Combe, or the Vale of Dean Burn (this streamlet, like the Webburn, is a feeder of the Dart), of which *Poldhele* remarks: “It unites the terrible and graceful in so striking a manner, that to enter this recess hath the effect of enchantment.” The upper part of one side is strewn with stony fragments, and is called the “clatters,” or “clitters.” (This word is used on Dartmoor to denote the ruin of granite blocks covering the hillside below the “tor.” It is found in the south of Scotland, and is adopted by Sir W. Scott:

“And still beneath the cavern dread  
Among the *glidders* grey,  
A shapeless stone with lichens spread  
Marks where the wanderer lay.”)

Halfway up the glen are some picturesque waterfalls. One tumbles into a deep hollow called the Hound’s Pool, of which the following story is told: “There once lived in the hamlet of Dean Combe a weaver of great fame and skill. After long prosperity, he died and was buried. But the next day he appeared sitting at the loom in his chamber, working diligently as when he was alive. His son applied to the parson, who went accordingly to the foot of the stairs, and heard the noise of the weaver’s shuttle in the room above. ‘Knowles,’ he said, ‘come down; this is no place for thee.’ ‘I will,’ said the weaver, ‘as soon as I have worked out my quill’ (the shuttle full of wool). ‘Nay,’ said the vicar, ‘thou hast been long enough at thy work; come down at once!’ So when the spirit came down, the vicar took a handful of earth from the churchyard, and threw it in its face. And in a moment it

became a black hound. ‘Follow me,’ said the vicar; and it followed him to the gate of the wood. When they came there, it seemed as if all the trees in the wood were ‘coming together,’ so great was the wind. Then the vicar took a nutshell with a hole in it, and led the hound to the pool below the waterfall. ‘Take this shell,’ he said; ‘and when thou shalt have dipped out the pool with it, thou mayest rest—not before.’ At midday or at midnight the hound may still be seen at its work.”—R. J. K.

A path through the wood, turning up by the principal waterfall, l., leads to **Skerraton** (or **Scorraton**), a solitary farm on the edge of the “scaur” or ravine. It was held temp. Hen. III. by the service of finding 3 arrows for the king, whenever he should come to hunt in the forest of Dartmoor. The upper part of the ravine is very picturesque.

The vale of **Dean Burn** is in the parish of **Dean Prior** (pop. 287), given to the Priory of Plympton by Sir W. Fitzstephen, temp. Hen. II. This was the living of **Herrick** the poet, who wrote most of his “Hesperides” here, and was buried in the churchyard 1674 (see the Register). Here also was buried his servant “Prue,” recorded in his poems. Her burial is entered as that of “Prudence Balden, an olde maid;” and the poet’s hope that the violet might blossom on her grave is not perhaps unfulfilled, though no tombstone records her resting-place. **Herrick** was expelled during the Protectorate, when he apostrophised the “burn” thus:

“*Dean burn, farewell; I never look to see  
Dean, nor thy warty incivility.*”

He lived to be reinstated under the Act of Uniformity. His poems contain many hits at his parishioners, whose manners, he says, “were rockie as their ways”; but they are full of the wildflowers—the daffodils and primroses—which abound in the orchards and steep hedgerows of **Dean**; and he probably found his

“Julias” and “Antheas” in the “fair mistresses” of **Dean Court**, a house built by Sir Edward Giles, temp. Edw. VI. It passed by marriage (which **Herrick** commemorates) to the **Yardes**; and is now the property of Lord Churston, and is used as a farmhouse. A tablet recording the poet’s burial here was placed in the ch. by the late Wm. Perry Herrick, Esq., of Beaumanor in Leicestershire—the representative of the family. **Dean Church** (partly restd. 1864) is in the village (*no inn*), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the entrance to **Dean Combe**. Observe the painted marble monument to Sir Edward Giles.

(d) A steep road W. of Buckfastleigh leads in 2 m. to **Wallaford Down**, commanding a very fine and extensive view. Hence the tourist may find his way over the moors to the river Avon, and so descend upon S. Brent (see p. 95). He will cross the **Dean burn** at the extreme head of the ravine, and thence make for one of the many **Wallabrooks**, which here falls into the Avon. From the hill of **Puppers**, a high point l., the view is even wider and finer than that from **Wallaford Down**. **Peter’s** (or **Petre’s**) bound stone and **Peter’s Cross** (the latter about 1 m. E. of Erme Pound), which occur in this part of the moor, mark the boundaries of the manor of **Brent**, long held by the Abbots of Buckfast, and, after the Dissolution, bought by Sir William Petre, whose name is thus recorded. Above the junction of the Avon and Wallabrook is **Huntingdon Rabbit Warren** and an ancient cross.

(e) **Dartmoor Prison** (see p. 200) may be visited from Buckfastleigh; the distance by the Ashburton and Princetown road is about 16 m., and by that through Holne and over Hexworthy Bridge (given in Rte. a) 14 m. The latter can be shortened by 2 m. by striking across the moor at the Forest Inn over **Royal Hill** (1,333 ft.).

[For the Buckland Drives

**Holne Chase**, within easy reach, see p. 189.]

Leaving the stat. at Buckfastleigh, the Dart is recrossed by an iron bridge, 140 ft. long. N. of this is the *old Dart bridge*, on the high road between Buckfastleigh and Ashburton. From it there is a pleasing view up the river, with the house of Blackrock (W. W. Symington, Esq., J.P.) rising from the edge of the water. The rly. proceeds up the broad valley of the Yeo, a tributary of the Dart. There is a deep cutting through limestone at Pridhamsleigh, once the residence of the Pridhams, now a farm, on which is a limestone cavern running an unknown distance underground, and glimpses toward Dartmoor are obtained l. The train speedily reaches

9½ m. **ASHBURTON** ♀ (pop. 2,762), situated in a valley of the skirts of Dartmoor, which are here, as near Buckfastleigh, characterised by a grandeur and variety of scenery not surpassed in the county. The Town itself (which is one of the old Stanney towns) is quiet and old-fashioned. *William Gifford* (1756), apprenticed in his early years to a shoemaker, but afterwards known as a translator of Juvenal and first editor of the "Quarterly," was a native of this town. *John Dunning*, Solicitor-General 1767, was born at Gulwell in the adjoining par. of Staverton, but close to Ashburton, where he was brought up and educated. In 1782 he was raised to the peerage as *Baron Ashburton*, a title which became extinct in 1823, but in 1835 was revived in the person of Alexander Baring.

In 1646 Ashburton was taken (without conflict) by *Fairfax*, who lodged after the exploit at the "Mermaid Inn" in North Street. This is now a shop, but of very venerable appearance. Another old house, in West Street, containing an ancient richly decorated with carved is supposed to have been a

residence of the Abbots of Buckfast, though without foundation. The wainscot was chiefly taken from the parish ch. by some member of the Prideaux family in the 16th cent. A very curious timber market-house, resembling that formerly at Buckfastleigh, and apparently of the same date—circ. 1340—was pulled down some years since. The present market-house and town-hall is modern.

The Church (St. Andrew) is a fine cruciform structure (late Dec. and Perp.); date circ. 1400. The roof of the N. aisle is ancient, and has carved oak timbers with fine bosses (among them one of Edw. II.), much decayed. The S. aisle, which dates from the middle of the 15th cent., contains a tablet with inscription, by *Dr. Johnson*, to the memory of the first Lord Ashburton, d. 1783. The tower is over 90 ft. high, with indifferent parapet and pinnacles. The ch. was restd. in 1883 from the plans of the late *G. E. Street, R.A.*, at a cost of 4,000*l.* The screen has been restd. from its fragments, many of which were discovered upon taking down the W. gallery. Many stained-glass windows have been inserted. The manor of Ashburton belonged to the see of Exeter until the reign of James I., when it was alienated to the Crown. The Grammar School (founded 1314 by *Bp. Stapledon*, as a chantry chapel, the priest attached to which was bound to keep a school) is built on the site of the Chapel of St. Lawrence, the tower of which remains. In this School, *Dunning* (*Lord Ashburton*) was educated, and (perhaps) *John Ford* the dramatist, born at Bagtor in the par. of Ilsington (see p. 144).

There are extensive umber works in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. A road to the l. near Gulwell Bridge leads to the Pen Recca slate quarries, 2 m. S., but in Staverton par. These quarries are not worked now, but for cents. past yielded slate of a fine sage-green and chocolate colour. Many of the houses in the district

have been roofed with it, and so was Ashburton Ch. in Charles I.'s time. A good modern ch. has been built near the quarries by members of the Champernowne family, for the district of Lanscove. There are several iron and copper mines in the carboniferous district which borders the granite of Dartmouth, but these also are no longer in use. From Whitelock (to be reached through a lane and some fields, rt., on the road between Ashburton and Buckfastleigh) there is a fine view over the upper valley of the Dart.

The most interesting excursions from Ashburton, however, lie farther afield ; and of them the chief are to **Buckland** (the seat of B. J. P. Bastard, Esq., J.P.) and **Holne Chase**, grand wilds of rock and wood on the banks of the Dart. There is nothing finer in Devon ; and the scenery at least equals that of the Wharfe at Bolton Priory and among Barden Woods, with which it may be properly compared, remembering always that the Dart descends through a granitic and slaty district, and that the Wharfe at Bolton is surrounded by, and flows over, mountain limestone. The rocks give their special character to each district.

#### Excursions :—

(a) **The Buckland Drives.** The round from and back to Ashburton through the **Buckland Woods** will be about 10 m. The drives are open for carriages only on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Carriages enter by the higher drive through **Ausewell Wood**. A road on the l. bank of the river (the Ashburton side) leads to the entrance of the Buckland Woods. (The Dart separates Buckland from Holne Chase, on the rt. bank.) The visitor will find sufficient to interest and delight him throughout the entire drive—the rocky, sparkling river below him, l., with Holne Chase on the opposite side, and wooded heights, from which grey rocks and streams of “clatter” emerge at intervals, towering above

him, rt. The grandest point in the lower drive, and perhaps the finest on the Dart, is the **Lovers' Leap** (there is the usual tradition that a pair of faithful but despairing lovers flung themselves from it), a rough mass of slate rising vertically from the river, which here winds round it. Mountainous heights rise boldly on either side, and somewhat farther up, on the Holne bank, is a broken cliff projecting from the wood, hung with ivy and briar-rose, and crested with mountain ash. Many picturesque views occur beyond the Lovers' Leap, especially one up a steep fern-fringed hollow, rt. The road then reaches a lodge built of granite—very simple and effective—and turns up towards the village. Before ascending, however, the visitor should pass on toward a gate opening out of the wood, close to the junction of the **Webburn** with the Dart. The scene here is very beautiful. A short distance beyond is the entrance to Spitchwick (see p. 185). The tourist may, if he pleases, return from this point to Ashburton by New Bridge, completing the circuit of the Chase. Another drive winds up through the woods above the valley of the **Webburn**—a stream which descends from the moor in 2 branches, one of them flowing by **Widecombe**. These unite above Buckland. As the ground rises, and the wild wooded valley opens more and more, the scene becomes very grand and impressive. A gate at the end opens into the village of **Buckland-in-the-Moor** (pop. 71, no inn), with its little Perp. Church (containing a fine screen with figures of saints in the panels and grotesque paintings at the back) and picturesque tree-shaded cottages. Hence the return can be made to Ashburton by a road passing under Buckland Beacon, and by **Ausewell Rock** (1,000 ft.) rising from a wood of firs rt., and commanding a fine view over the river valley. Beyond the rock l. is **Druid House** (P. F. S. Amery, Esq., J.P.) (There are 2 other drives, entered from a point at th

end of the village, and passing at a considerable height above the lower drive. The views from them are very fine. The middle drive is generally kept private.) Or the return may be made by Holne Bridge, a picturesque structure of 3 ivy-covered arches. The schistose bed of the river is here much broken, and the scene is fine. Those who are curious in such deposits may trace up the l. bank a bed of gravel, at an elevation of about 80 ft. above the present course of the river, affording evidence of the stream having once flowed at a higher level than it does at present (see also p. 182).

(b) Holne Chase lies on the rt. bank of the river, and is entered beyond Holne Bridge, by a road which also serves as the approach to

The Chase House, long a seat of the Wreys. The Wreys succeeded the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, as Lords of Holne. The carriage-drive here winds along the valley at a lower level, and the trees were finer (they were ruthlessly felled about 1850) than those of Buckland. The banks of the rushing river are fringed with *Osmunda regalis*, which here grows to a very great size.

L. above Holne Bridge is the entrance to Holne Park (Hon. R. G. W. Dawson, J.P.) The road ascends the hill, and proceeds to the village of Holne. (See p. 184.)

(c) Buckland Beacon (1,262 ft.), Widecombe, Heytor, and Rippon Tor, may be included in another day's excursion from Ashburton. (Buckland Beacon may be climbed on the return from Buckland.) From the Beacon (3 m. from Ashburton by carriage road) the following objects will present themselves at different points in the picture: Rippon Tor (1,564 ft.) close at hand, N.E.; Cut Hill (1,961 ft.), that lonely hill of bog on which the Dartmoor rivers have their source (see p. 77), very distant, marked by a cairn of turf, N. of

N.W.; Crockern (1,261 ft.) and his brother tors, fringing the horizon, W. by N.W.; N. Hessay Tor (a corruption of Histworthy) and Princetown, N. of W.; Buckland House and village Church, W.; the huge dreary ridge of Holne Moor (1,579 ft.), on which the winter's snows make their first appearance, W.S.W.; the windings of the Dart, and woods of Buckland, S.W.; the distant but striking eminence of Brent Hill (1,017 ft.) (which serves the purpose of a barometer to persons in this neighbourhood), S.S.W.; Ausewell Rock, S.; and the little town of Ashburton, nestled among its hills, S. of S.E. The Beacon, which consists of a white and close-grained granite, has on one side a circle of stones (not a hut-circle), and on its W. slope 3 low distorted oaks, which remind one of Wistman's Wood (see p. 199).

Winding round Buckland Beacon a cross-road descends into the valley of Widecombe, and to

6½ m. Widecombe-in-the-Moor ("Widecombe") (pop. 744, inn), a village which marks the frontier of cultivation, but is a very ancient settlement, as may be seen by the weather-stained walls of the cottages. The priests' houses are of the 15th cent., and are unique as having a true colonnade of granite pillars with caps. and bases. The Church, which has been called the "Cathedral of Dartmoor," is dedicated to St. Pancras, and has an excellent Perp. tower (120 ft. high)—which is said to have been voluntarily built by a company of tanners who had worked the neighbouring mines with profit. Something has been done toward the restoration of this ch., which, it may be hoped, will always be allowed to retain its simple old-world character. It has been the scene of a singular disaster. In Oct. 1638, during Divine service, a terrible storm burst over the village, and, after some flashes of uncommon brilliancy, a ball of fire dashed

through a window of the ch. into the midst of the congregation. At once the pews were overturned, 4 persons were killed and 62 wounded, many by a pinnacle of the tower which tumbled through the roof, while "the stones," says *Prince*, "were thrown down from the steeple as fast as if it had been by 100 men." The country people accounted for this awful destruction by a wild tale that "the devil, dressed in black, and mounted on a black horse, inquired his way to the ch. of a woman who kept a little public-house on the moor. He offered her money to become his guide, but she distrusted him on remarking that the liquor went hissing down his throat, and finally had her suspicions confirmed by the glimpse of a cloven foot, which he could not conceal by his boot." On the same day Plymouth was pelted by enormous hailstones. There are some verses on the wall below the tower commemorating the disaster.<sup>1</sup> Observe the wagon-roof and oak screen; the latter needs restoration. Within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the ch. are 2 logan stones, still movable: one called the **Rugglestone**, about 5 ft. thick, 22 ft. long, 19 ft. broad, and computed to weigh 110 tons; the other a flatter stone, about 10 ft. in length and 9 ft. in breadth.

Widecombe is locally spoken of as "Widecombe in the Dartmoors." Its position is a bleak one, on the border of so wild and extensive a moor; and along the S. coast there is a saying, when it snows, "that Widecombe folks are picking their geese." This, however, writes a correspondent of "Notes and Queries," may be only an allusion to the sky, which in Devon is (or was) also called "widdicote"; for example, in the nursery riddle—

"Widdicote, woddicote, over-cote hang,  
Nothing so broad, and nothing so long,  
As widdicote, woddicote, over-cote hang."

<sup>1</sup> Joseph Hall, then *Bp. of Exeter*, in commenting on this storm, refers to a great tempest which about the same time shattered the churches of Mechlin, and was also held to have been the work of evil spirits.

The vale of Widecombe, shut in by lofty and granite-strewn hills, with the fine Perp. tower rising in the centre, is of extreme beauty. Ancient sycamores are scattered up and down the slopes, so stately and wide-spreading as to recall the noble lines of *Waller*:

"In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,  
Slept in their shade, and angels entertain'd:  
With such old counsellors they did advise,  
And, by frequenting sacred shades, grew wise."

The long ridge of **Hameldown**, beyond which lies Grimsound (see p. 149), stretches N. of Widecombe; and on the other side of the Webburn, 3 tors—**Honeybag Tor**, **Chink-well rock**, and **Bel Tor**—rise above the village. There are some pleasant spots—moss-covered boulders under scattered oaks, and around ancient cottages—by the side of a streamlet which rushes downward under these tors to join the Webburn.

A road (given the *reverse* way on p. 144) winds up the hill from Widecombe to join the main road from Ashburton by Heytor to Manaton, and passes in ascending, rt., the remains of a British village, very curiously partitioned by **track-lines**. **Rippon Tor** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) can be visited on the return to Ashburton, so may **Heytor**, which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of Rippon Tor. (For these and the **Rock Inn**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. beyond Heytor, where a bed may be got, see p. 142.)

(d) The road from Ashburton to Newton (8 m.) has little to call for special notice.

**Bickington** (pop. 230, *small inns*), 3 m. from Ashburton, near the junction of the Newton and Chudleigh roads, has a Perp. Church (restd. 1884; *Medley Fulford*, architect; by whom the fine reredos was designed). Beyond is **Ingsdon** (C. J. H. Monro, Esq., J.P.), and opposite, N. of the Chudleigh road, is **Pennwood**, a noticeable round hill covered v. coppice. *Polwhele* asserts tha'

gentleman, quite a stranger, being accidentally led to the house of Ingsdon, was hospitably entertained by its then owner, a Mr. Tapson; but observing a scantiness of fuel not answering to the plenty of other things, on his return home he had this wood conveyed to Mr. Tapson, by deed of gift, as a mark of gratitude for his hospitality." It still belongs to Ingsdon.

On the old road between Buckfastleigh and Ashburton (the predecessor of the present high road), *Sir Walter Raleigh* was arrested by the king's messenger in July, 1618, when on his way from Plymouth to London. He was imprisoned in the Tower, and beheaded October 29.

now necessary to give some description. [The moor in the neighbourhood of Okehampton is described on pp. 68-77; of Ivybridge, on pp. 96-98; of Bovey Tracey, Manaton, and Chagford, on pp. 131-148; of Buckfastleigh and Ashburton, on pp. 182-191; and of Plymouth and Tavistock, on pp. 224-230. All these places, besides Moreton Hampstead, are good starting-points from which expeditions may be made to different parts of Dartmoor. The principal roads which traverse the moor are from Ashburton to Princetown; from Moreton and Chagford to Princetown; and from Princetown (a) to Tavistock, and (b) to Plymouth.]

### ROUTE 13.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD (OR CHAGFORD) TO  
TAVISTOCK BY PRINCETOWN (ROAD),  
DARTMOOR, EXCURSIONS.

Road.	Places.
	Moreton Hampstead
3 m.	Bector Cross [road from Chagford 2½ m.]
6½ m.	Warren House Inn
8½ m.	Post Bridge
12½ m.	Two Bridges [road to Prince Hall 1 m., Denabridge Pound 2½ m.]
14 m.	Princetown
20½ m.	Tavistock

The traveller will do well to break the journey from Moreton Hampstead to Tavistock for at least one night at Princetown. He will find there a good Inn, in the very heart of Dartmoor. He should prepare at any rate for wild country, perhaps fierce winds.

3 m. **Bector Cross.** [Here the road from Chagford joins.]

6½ m. **Warren House Inn.**

The traveller soon bids adieu to civilization, and rises into the eleveld wilds of Dartmoor, of which it is

DARTMOOR, so named from one of the principal rivers which rises on it, the Dart—whose name is apparently cognate with those of the Durance and Douro, and of the Kentish and Yorkshire Darents, the root of which has been referred to the Celtic *dwr*, water—occupies an area of about 130,000 acres. Roughly speaking, the length of the moor from N. to S. is 22 m., the breadth 18 m., and the mean elevation about 1,600 ft. The central part of this wild region, within certain fixed "regards" or limits, has existed as a royal "forest" from a period which is quite uncertain. It is possible that it was regarded as "King's land" before the Conquest; or it may have been erected into a forest by that father of the high deer, who formed for himself the New Forest in Hampshire. The word "forest" so used, implies, as it still does in the N. of Scotland, a wilderness rather than a tract covered with wood. In spite of the ancient settlements which existed on Dartmoor—of the huts of "wealhas," and tin streamers—wild animals abounded here. Red deer were numerous until at least the 17th cent.; and the wolf and wild cat are mentioned in a charter of John (granted by him as Count of Mortain; the charter is not dated—and it would appear from

it that the forest was in the hands of John before he became king). This charter is the earliest document in existence connected with Dartmoor. Neither the forest nor the tin works are mentioned in Domesday; but it is tolerably certain that tin was worked here at the time of the survey, as indeed it had been for ages before; and the importance of Lidford at the Conquest (see p. 78) is best accounted for by supposing it to have been a tin staple or Stannary town. John, after he came to the crown, disafforested all those parts of Devon which had been brought under the cruel forest laws, with the exception of Dartmoor and Exmoor; the bounds of which were to remain as they had been in the days of Hen. I. For this benefit he made the men of the county pay dearly (see the Close Rolls, where the payment is duly recorded). (For the early grants of "the Castle of Dartmoor," or Lidford and Dartmoor Forest, see p. 78.) In 1337 the forest was united to the Duchy of Cornwall, to which rank, in the year before, the ancient Earldom had been raised by Edw. III. in favour of his son the Black Prince. So it has since remained: the Duchy, with the Forest attached, being an appanage of the direct heirs of the Crown, and reverting to the Crown itself in failure of such heirs.

The boundaries of the royal forest lie considerably within the border of the granite district. The forest itself lies entirely in the parish of Lidford; but much of the wild country on the southern and western borders is within the parish of Widecombe. These borders, with the woods that fringe them, were among the portions of the country disafforested by King John. The Crown, however (or the Duchy), still retains certain rights over them. They form what are known as the "Venville" or "Fen field" districts — a name which has been derived from "Fin Vill" (*fines villarum*)—or more probably from the "ven"—as the peat or black moor earth is called—

[Devon.]

within the limits of which they lie. "Venville" men are bound to render certain services to the Lord of the Forest. They must "drive" the moor for trespassers, once yearly in each of the quarters into which the forest is divided; and must do suit and homage at the forest courts. On the other hand, they have a right of pasturage, at a fixed rate—and may take anything off the forest "that may do them good"—except *vert* or green wood; they may fish in all waters, and dig turf in any place.

The expanse or tableland of Dartmoor (it is really a high plateau, from which the tors break upward) has in every part that billowy aspect which *Humboldt* describes as characteristic of primitive chains. It is entirely of granite, and has been aptly compared to a mountain squeezed down, and in the process split asunder, "till the whole was one hilly wilderness, showing ever and anon strange half-buried shapes striving to uplift themselves towards the sky."—*Christopher North in Blackwood*. The granite of Dartmoor is the highest link in a chain of similar rock, which extends at intervals westward throughout Cornwall, gradually lowering until it terminates in the rocks of Scilly. Three distinct kinds of granite—indicating 3 separate outbursts—are found on Dartmoor. (See *Introd.*: "Geology.") "The formation of large roads over the hilly country of Dartmoor has long since altered its ancient character, and deprived it of that appearance of seclusion, and that difficulty of access, for which it was once so remarkable; but anyone who, leaving the high road, wanders amidst the hills on either side, may still form an idea of the previous aspect of that inhospitable region, and of its natural strength against hostile intrusion."—*Sir G. Wilkinson*. With the exception of the land surrounding the prison, and some small farms, on the high road and far from each other, Dartmoor

entirely uncultivated, its hills and glens being seldom disturbed by other sounds than those of the rushing torrent or howling wind. A coarse grass, heather, reeds, the whortleberry, and moss, are the principal produce of the granitic soil; trees vanish from the view upon entering the moor, and even fern and furze are confined to the deepest valleys. There is indeed a tradition that Dartmoor was once clothed with wood; but this can only have been the case at some very remote and prehistoric period—a time which is indicated by the depth in the turf bogs at which blackened trunks of oak and other trees are occasionally found. In the Miocene age the great conifer called the “*Sequoia Couttsiae*,” found in the Heathfield at Bovey, seems to have grown in a dense forest over the granite of Dartmoor. In the heart of the wilderness both hill and valley are desolated by an immense morass, deeply furrowed by rain, inaccessible except after a long continuance of dry weather, and in some places incapable of supporting the lightest animal. Here rise the most celebrated of those numberless streams which give life to the dreary waste, and descend through ravines on the border of the district. The Dart, Teign, Tavy, and Taw all drain from this huge plastic store of peat; the rivers Erme and Yealm, and about 50 smaller streams, from less extensive swamps in other quarters of the moor—all being alike characterised by a beautiful transparency during fine weather, and alike subject to sudden inundation, when, in the language of *Ossian*, “red through the stony vale comes down the stream of the hill.” “The roaring of these torrents after heavy rain, and when the wind favours its transmission, is sublime to a degree, inconceivable by those who have never heard their impressive music in a wild and solitary district.” There are stream-names on the moor, which sufficiently indicate the peculiarities of these mountain rivers:

Cherrybrook, denoting the colour when flooded; and Blackbrook, or *Blackabrook* (in the vernacular), having reference to the dark coating of moss on the granite stones. The difference between the colour of these Dartmoor streams, and of those which rush and foam over the slates of Westmoreland and Cumberland, is very noticeable. The clear, greenish tint of the northern waters is never seen on Dartmoor.

The most striking features of Dartmoor are the Tors, enormous rocks of granite crowning the hills, and remarkable for their whimsical resemblance to ruinous castles, the figures of uncouth animals, and even to “human forms, gigantic in their dimensions, which sometimes seem to start up wildly as the lords and natural denizens of this rugged wilderness.” For the geological character of these Tors see *Introd.* The word occurs in both Somersetshire (Glastonbury Tor) and Derbyshire, and is apparently cognate with the Hebrew *Tsoor*—a rock, and the Phoenician *Tor*—Tyre. These tors are all distinguished by names, which attach to the hills as well as to their granite crowns. Some, it has been suggested, are derived from the gods of the Druidical worship, as *Hessary* (or *Histworthy*) Tor, *Mis* Tor, *Bel* Tor, and *Ham* Tor: respectively from *Hesus*, the God of Battles; *Misor*, the moon; *Bel* or *Belus*, the sun; and *Ham* or *Ammon*, another of the British deities; but as Druidical worship and the Druidical gods are themselves of very “shadowy” existence, etymologies derived from them are no better than fantastic guesses. Others, again, it would seem, have been taken from various animals, as *Lynx* (or *Links*) Tor, *Hare* Tor, *Fox* Tor, *Hound* Tor, *Sheep's* Tor, and *Dunnagoat* Tor; yet it is not unlikely that many of these are corruptions, and have had a very different origin. Thus *Lynx* Tor is probably the Cornish *lynwick*, marshy; *Dunnagoat*, *dun-a-coet*, an-

swering to the Saxon "underwood"; and many others—such as High Willhays and Wallabrook—are perhaps memorials either of ancient tin-mines, the Cornish *huels*, which are pronounced *wheels*, or of the "wealhas" (see p. [14]). But the local names of Dartmoor call for a far more thorough and careful examination than they have as yet received; and while many of them are most likely of Celtic origin—the "indignant hills" being slow to cast off their old names—a far greater proportion are probably Teutonic than appears at first sight. The theory that would place a Northern (Norwegian or Danish) settlement on Dartmoor is utterly untenable, and is not borne out by a single etymological or historical fact.

The loftiest of these rock-capped hills is Yes Tor, 2,030 ft. above the sea, and 650 ft. higher than Brown Willy, the summit of Cornwall; but no less than 19 of the Dartmoor tors attain a greater elevation than Brown Willy. Of their number an idea may be conveyed by the statement that 150 are enumerated by name in a note to Carrington's poem of "Dartmoor"; but some which are therein mentioned are now separated from the moor by cultivation. The principal summits are Yes Tor, Cawsand Beacon, Fur Tor, Links Tor, and Rough Tor, in the N. quarter; Brent Hill, West Beacon, and Holne Ridge, in the S. quarter; Hey Tor, Rippon Tor, Hound Tor, Hameldown, and Bellaford (or Believer) Tor, in the E. quarter; and Sheep's Tor, Lether Tor, N. Hessary Tor, Crockern Tor, Higher White Tor, Barbedown Tor, Great Mis Tor, and Hare Tor, in the W. quarter; with Fur Tor and Cut Hill near the centre. These (which are described, and their altitudes given, in the various excursions of which they form part) are the most conspicuous eminences, and, hardly excepting Brent Hill, are all as wild and rude as in days when the Britons wandered over them, and are well

calculated to delight all those who can appreciate the grandeur of their desolate scenery. Their hues are ever changing, and indescribably beautiful. On a cloudless day the hills have a spectral appearance from the light tone of their colour, while the delicate shadows add not a little to their sublimity. At all times, however, they exhibit that harmonious combination of tints peculiar to wild districts where Nature has been left to herself. The artist will find that the tints of the moor, although infinitely varied by distance and the state of the atmosphere, are derived from a few humble plants, viz. heather, a grass with white seeds, a pale-green grass, a bright-green moss, and a red grass and rushes in the swamps. They are beautifully mingled with the grey of rocks and the blue of streams, and modified by the shadows which fleet over the expanse. By sunset, however, it is a far more difficult task to analyse the colours of these solitary hills. The surfaces of the tors are everywhere much weathered, and principally, no doubt, by the abrasion of the rain which is dashed against them, for the fury with which the winds assail these granite heights can be understood only by those who have been exposed to it. The Germans wish a troublesome neighbour on the top of the Brocken. Dartmoor is the Devon Brocken, the local rhyme running thus:

"He that will not merry be,  
With a pretty girl by the fire,  
I wish he was a-top of Dartmoor,  
A-stugged in the mire."

Those who have a taste for the wild and the wonderful may glean a rich harvest in the cottages of the peasantry, where a view of the desolate moor will impart a lively interest to such traditions. Before the construction of the present excellent roads, it was not very unusual for travellers to be lost, or *pixy-led*, in the mist, when they often perished either with cold or hunger. At one period robbers (the *Gubbinses*—see p. 75) defied the law among the

inaccessible morasses, and levied toll upon the wayfarer. But, according to the country-people, the mishaps on the moor have more generally arisen from evil spirits, whom to this day they believe to haunt the hills, where, they also affirm, "under the cold and chaste light of the moon, or amidst the silent shadows of the dark rocks, the elfin king of the pixy race holds his high court of sovereignty and council." The *Whish-hounds* (see p. 199) are an unearthly pack, with fiery eyes and flaming mouths, that hunt over Dartmoor, and over wild land in the S. of Devon. This solitary district was indeed for a lengthened period the "mark," or boundary, beyond the lands on which English colonists had settled. As such, it was especially under the control of mysterious beings—gods, heroes, and powerful "elves"—and still retains, to a certain extent, the character then assigned to it. A Devon peasant hardly cares to venture on the "deysärts (deserts) of Dertymore"—to use the true Doric—except in good company. Misfortunes of various sorts have occurred to those who dare to face its perils alone.

With respect to the *climate*, the altitude of the moor, the frequent occurrence of rain, and the impervious nature of the subsoil, necessarily render it both cold and moist. The hills are often enveloped in mist for a week at a time, and the clouds assemble with so little warning, that no stranger should wander far from the beaten track without a compass. The streams, however, will generally afford clues of safety. The danger arises from the bogs, which are significantly called the *Dartmoor Stables*; and in winter from snow, which is indeed often fatal to those who have the greatest experience (such names as "Honeywell's bed," "Clark's grave," and the story of Childe the hunter (see p. 203) indicate the risk; a winter, indeed, rarely passes without loss of life in snow); but at all times "a storm on Dartmoor bears little resemblance to storms in general. It is awful, perilous, astound-

ing, and pitiless; and woe to the stranger who, in a dark night and without a guide, is forced to encounter it!" The soil consists of a fine granite sand, or *growan*, upon which is superimposed a layer of peat of uncertain depth, but occasionally as thick as 25 ft. or 30 ft. The prevailing moisture of the moor, the absence of good soil, and the want of drainage are the principal obstacles to successful cultivation. The vapours swept from the Atlantic by the westerly winds are uniformly condensed by these chilly heights; and so frequent is the rain that it might be imagined, in accordance with a popular rhyme, that clouds hover in the neighbourhood ready to relieve each other as the wind may shift:

"The south wind blows, and brings wet weather,  
The north gives wet and cold together;  
The west wind comes brimful of rain,  
The east wind drives it back again.  
Then if the sun in red should set,  
We know the morrow must be wet;  
And if the eve is clad in grey,  
The next is sure a rainy day."

(This is a "moor woman's" version in 1866.)

However, says an old writer, "The ayre is very sweete, wholesome, and temperate, savinge that in the winter seasons the great blustering winds, rowling upon the high craggy hills and open wastes and moores, do make the ayre very cold and sharpe." In fine weather and in summer it is, however, bracing and most delightful—not the less enjoyable for the dash of peat-smoke which occasionally perfumes it. Those who find pleasure in wild scenery and invigorating exercise may pass a week or more pleasantly at **Two Bridges** or **Princetown**. The streams abound with trout, the morasses with snipe, and one fond of natural history may observe many a rare bird (as the rock or ring ouzel) and many an interesting moss and lichen (as the Iceland moss, which is made into cakes by the Icelanders) in his rambles. In the summer, if benighted far from the inn, it is no

hazardous adventure to pass a night in the open air. A couch of heather may be had for the trouble of gathering it, peat that will burn well may generally be found stacked and sufficiently dried; and, indeed, a companion, a warm plaid, a knife, a tinder-box, a well-stored wallet, and perhaps a pouch of tobacco, are the only essentials for a very pleasant bivouac. The antiquary will of course find ample interest and employment in the investigation of the British remains. (See *Introd.*) With respect to the *wild animals* which at one time were the denizens of Dartmoor, although uncommon in other parts of England, there now remain only the badger, fox, polecat or fitchet, pine-weazel, and the otter, which frequents all the moorland rivers to the sea, and also the caverns at their mouths. Of *rare birds* there is a greater variety, but some are migratory, and others only casual visitors. Among those which breed upon the moor may be enumerated the marsh harrier or moor buzzard, hen harrier, raven, hooded crow, ring ouzel, water ouzel, missel thrush, song thrush, whinchat, stonechat or stonesmith, black grouse, landrail, golden plover, lapwing, sanderling, curlew, dunlin, moor hen, and coot. Among the visitors the osprey or bald buzzard, peregrine falcon, common buzzard, kite (but becoming rarer every year), hobby falcon, snow bunting, mountain sparrow, mountain finch, grey wagtail, yellow wagtail, great plover, water rail, night heron, little bittern, jack snipe, herring gull, whistling swan, wild goose, white-fronted goose, and bean goose. The honey buzzard or goshawk, kestrel, and great snipe are very rare, but have been seen.

To return to the road at the Warren House Inn; [ $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. is King's Oven (1,606 ft.), a hill once crested by a cairn, to which that name is now given. But King's Oven, the *Furnum Regis* of the *Perambulation*, temp. Hen. III., must have been an ancient smelting-house. The cairn

at King's Oven has been nearly all removed, and the kistvaen within it, broken and dilapidated, is exposed to view.] After crossing Merripit Hill a gradual descent leads to

$8\frac{1}{2}$  m. Post Bridge (temp. inn), so named from the granite posts which guide to each end as at Cadover Bridge, a little hamlet consisting of 3 or 4 cottages, which will repay a visit of a day or two to anyone desiring quiet. The fishing is excellent; the trout, though small, are numerous, especially in the tributary streams, of which there are several in the neighbourhood. The accommodation at the little hostel is clean and homely, and the air wonderfully pure.

The road here crosses the E. Dart, and the valley is partly cultivated. On the rt. is Archerton (J. N. Bennett, Esq.), a new take, a name given to portions of land recently enclosed. ("Intake" is the term similarly used in the New Forest; compare the old English "worthys" and "nymets," used in a slightly different manner, but equally implying land cut off and enclosed from the neighbouring common.) Here, too, is a small chapel (the western half separated by a movable screen, so as to serve as a schoolroom in the week), one of two built in 1867-8 on Dartmoor, and within the bounds of the parish of Lidford. (The other is near Dartmeet.) Fronting the house at Archerton are remains of a kistvaen and an elliptical pound; and immediately N. an ancient trackway running a westerly course from the river;  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther N., opposite Hartland Tor, is a mutilated but interesting enclosure, smaller, but resembling that of Grimsound. The view from Hartland Tor down the valley is fine, and even finer is that from Broad Down, the hill opposite. Beyond Post Bridge, on the barren hillside l. of the road, is Lakehead Circle, or pound, a ring of stones enclosing about 2 acres, and of a similar character to the British village of Grimsound, but not so large ~

perfect. The area is studded with a number of hut-circles, many of which, with 2 *kistvaens*, may be seen on the open moor in its vicinity. (It is much to be regretted that so many of these remains have been injured by the fencers of "new takes" on the moor, who resort to them as their readiest quarry. Such spoliation should be strictly forbidden by the officers of the Duchy.) On the l. the traveller will observe the bold rocks of Bellaford Tor (1,456 ft.), an excellent point for a panoramic view.

Just below the hamlet is one of the most interesting of all the primitive remains on Dartmoor, an ancient bridge of Cyclopean architecture.<sup>1</sup> It is formed of rough granite blocks and slabs, and consists of 4 piers and a roadway of table-stones, each about 15 ft. in length, 7 ft. in width, and 1 ft. thick. One of the stones over the centre opening was displaced into the bed of the river, but has been restd. by the *Dartmoor Preservation Association*. (For a smaller but similar structure, Bellaford Bridge, see p. 186.)

10 m. rt., by the side of the *Cherry-brook*, are numerous traces of the "old men" who here streamed for tin. *Leland* mentions the Dartmoor mines, and says "they were wrought by violens of water." The ridge on the rt. at this part of the road is crested by 4 tors, which rise one beyond and above the other nearly in a line. The lowest is *Crockern Tor*, celebrated as the meeting-place for the *Stannary Parliament*. In earlier times the tinners of Devon and Cornwall formed but one body, meeting once in 7 or 8 years upon Hingston Down, on the Cornish side of the Tamar. A charter confirming ancient stannary privileges was granted (for both counties) by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans, and was confirmed by Edw. I. in the 38th year of his reign. Thenceforth the "parliament" was divided. That for Cornwall was still

held on Hingston Down; that for Devon on *Crockern Tor*. Here the tinners, seated on their benches of granite, swore-in jurors, and transacted other important matters. In later years the parliament, after assembling at the tor, removed its deliberations to Tavistock or Ashburton, where more "comfortable provision and good store of wine" were to be found. Rude steps may be traced in the tor, ascending to what may have been the *warden's seat*, which may still be seen at *Brownberry* farm, on the road between Dartmeet and Princetown; and the council table is preserved at *Dennabridge* farm (see p. 200). A meeting was held on the hill as late as 1749. At an earlier period the Earl of Bath, Lord Warden of the Stannaries (son of the well-known Sir Beville Grenville), attended the meeting with a retinue of several hundred persons—his own retainers and gentlemen of the county. *Polwhele* remarks, "I have scarce a doubt that the Stannary Parliaments at this place were a continuation, even to our own times, of the old British courts before the age of Julius Cæsar." "These primitive courts," says Sir R. C. Hoare, "were usually held on artificial mounts, or natural ones adapted to the purpose. The Tinwald Hill in the Isle of Man, the moot hills of Scotland, and the Irish parle, or parling hills, prove the universal practice, adopted, perhaps, from the Gorseddau, or court of judicature, among the Britons, which was assembled on a hill within a circle of stones, or an amphitheatre of turf." (Open-air courts were, of course, common to Celt and Teuton, and there is no reason for suggesting that one borrowed from the other.) The 3 tors which rise above *Crockern Tor* are called *Littaford* (*Little Longaford*), *Longaford*, and *Higher White Tors*, the last (1,712 ft.) crowning the summit of the ridge. They all finely illustrate the structure of granite, and command imposing views of the moor.

<sup>1</sup> It figured in Smiles's *Lives of the Eers*, vol. i.

12½ m. Two Bridges, close to the

junction of the Moreton-Plymouth and Ashburton-Tavistock roads, consists of an inn and a few cottages on the banks of the W. Dart; convenient headquarters for the angler or sportsman. A long stone is still to be seen in the river on the S. side of the road which probably was part of the old British bridge here.

[About 1½ m. N. of the hamlet, and on the l. bank of the W. Dart, lies the lonely old **Wistman's Wood**, supposed to be a remnant of the forest which, as it is said, once covered Dartmoor. This traditional forest certainly can never have existed within the historical period; but the patch of oak wood here has so weird an appearance, is so stunted and misshapen in its growth, so impenetrable from the nature of the ground, and exhibits such singular marks of age, that it cannot fail to excite very great interest. It is situated in a valley, bounded by Crockern Tor and Baredown Tor (1,680 ft.), the slopes being strewed with blocks of granite, and the vista closed by a barren ridge, upon which will be remarked the isolated rock of Rowtor (or Rough Tor) (1,791 ft.), which bears no fanciful resemblance to some huge animal reclining on the moor. Pursuing his toilsome way through this rugged hollow, the traveller will soon discover the wood, which, from the opposite height of Baredown, has the appearance of 8 patches of a scrubby brake. Arrived at the spot, however, he will find "growing in the midst of gigantic blocks, or starting, as it were, from their interstices, a grove of dwarf oaks," interspersed with mountain ashes, which, with the oaks, are everywhere hung with fern and parasitical plants. Many of these trees are wonderfully diminutive, scarcely exceeding the stature of a man, and the average height of the wood is only 10 or 12 ft.; but the oaks, at the top, "spread far and wide, and branch and twist in so fantastic and tortuous a manner as to remind one of those strange things called mandrakes." How they are rooted it is

impossible to tell; they grow in a dangerous wilderness, "a whisht old place," where rocky clefts, swarming with adders, are so concealed by a thorny undergrowth that a person who should rashly enter the wood will be probably precipitated to the chin before he can escape from it. Not a few of these veterans are already dead, and the greater number withered at the extremities. The numerous parasitical plants have probably hastened the decay of these melancholy old trees, most of which, however, still produce bud, leaf, and acorn in their season; and occasionally young trees, evidently seedlings, and in a growing condition, are to be met with. More than 700 concentric rings have been counted in a section from the trunk of one of these trees. "Their branches are literally festooned with ivy and creeping plants; and their trunks are so thickly embedded in a covering of moss that at first sight you would imagine them to be of enormous thickness in proportion to their height. But it is only their velvet coats which make them look so bulky, for on examination they are found not to be of any remarkable size."—*Mrs. Bray*. It is popularly said that Wistman's Wood consists of 500 trees 500 ft. high, or that each tree averages 1 foot in height. The magnificent foxgloves which grow among the oaks, and are nearly as tall as they, deserve especial notice. The wood is famous for foxes and snakes—the common *Coluber natrix* (the Devon "long-cripple") and the viper. The etymology of "Wistman's Wood" is uncertain; but there seems good reason for making it "wisc-man"; *wisc*, or *whish*, being, according to Kemble, a name of the old deity Woden, often found in composition—as *Wishborough*, etc. Woden is still represented on Dartmoor in the shape of the swart "master," who, carrying a long hunting-pole, follows the *whish* hounds (hounds of Odin?)—spectral dogs which hunt over the wavy "Whishtness" in Devon is

for any unearthly being, for the effects of witchcraft, and for anything, indeed, which is not at once intelligible. "I seed whishtness last night," "a whishtness came to the window," "her's cruel whisht sure" (meaning she's very ill), "a whisht old place of a wood"—are illustrations of the word as it is still in frequent use. The traveller will learn with pleasure that the old wood is protected by the Duchy authorities; but it nevertheless suffered very severely from fire in 1886, kindled, it is supposed, maliciously.]

[1 m. on the road to Ashburton is, rt., Prince Hall, once the residence of Mr. Justice Buller. On this property some agricultural experiments were made (circ. 1845–50) by Mr. Fowler of Liverpool, which proved that at an unlimited expense it was possible to get crops from some patches of the soil, but which also proved that the cost infinitely exceeded the possible profits. Plantations, however, are flourishing tolerably well here.

1½ m. farther, l. of this road, is Dennabridge Pound, formed by a rude stone wall, and now used for the forest "drifts" of cattle; on the other side of the road is Dennabridge farm (see p. 198). There are some interesting antiquities in the immediate neighbourhood; and in the valley of the Swincombe, rt., some curious circular stones, with perforations, and troughed, apparently for grinding ore in water, have been found at Gobbit's mine (1 m. above Hexworthy Bridge).]

The Cowsic joins the W. Dart at Two Bridges, and on the former, just below Baredown Farm, is a primitive clapper bridge of 5 openings, 37 ft. long, about 4 ft. broad, but only 3½ ft. above the surface of the water; on the adjoining common, Baredown Man (evidently *maen*, a stone—so Coniston *man*, and many similar instances in Westmoreland and Cumberland), is a rock pillar 11 ft. high;

on the Blackabrook, just below Plymouth road, near Prince-

town, another primitive clapper bridge of 2 openings.<sup>1</sup>

(Panoramic views of the moor are obtained from the summits of Crockern Tor and Baredown Tor, and the latter is itself very interesting. The 2 tors to the N. of it are Lidford Tor and Devil's Tor.)

14 m. PRINCETOWN \* (pop. 1,900). A branch line, 10½ m. long, connects Princetown with the G. W. Rly.'s Plymouth-Launceston line at Yelverton Junct. (see p. 224). This is one of the most gaunt and dreary places imaginable. It is situated at least 1,400 ft. above the level of the sea, at the foot of N. Hessary Tor, and is surrounded on all sides by the moor, which comes in unbroken wilderness almost to the door of the inn. It is truly impressive to gaze across this desolate region when the wind is howling through the lonely village and the moon fitfully shining.

A short distance from the inn is Dartmoor Prison, erected in 1809 at a cost of 127,000*l.* for the reception of French prisoners of war. It occupies no less than 30 acres, and is encircled by a double line of lofty walls, which enclose a military road, nearly a mile in length, and are furnished with sentry-boxes and large bells, which, during the war, were rung when the moor was darkened by mists. The Prison consists of a governor's house and residences for officers, built on each side of a Cyclopean gateway, over which is the motto "Parcere subjectis," a hospital, sheds for exercise in wet weather, and 5 buildings for prisoners, each 300 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, which at one time held as many as 10,000 prisoners. In 1812–14 more than 2,000 American sailors were confined here for refusing to serve against their own country. All the arrangements are contrived with every regard to the comfort and health of the inmates for whom the building was intended;

<sup>1</sup> The antiquary should be told that some inscriptions in mysterious characters on the rocks of the Cowsic were the work of the Rev. E. A. Bray,

ut for many years after the war the prison served no other purpose than a landmark for persons wandering in its lonely neighbourhood. At length it was leased to a company engaged in extracting naphtha from peat; but in 1850 it underwent a rapid change into a prison for the reception of convicts. French writers give a curious account of Dartmoor. "For seven months in the year," says a M. Catel, "it is a vraie Sibérie, covered with unmelted snow. When the snows go away, the mists appear. Imagine the tyranny of perfide Albion in sending human beings to such a place!"

A large Convict Prison, arranged on the latest principle, has been erected, some of the old buildings having been retained, but largely and constantly added to (the average number of convicts is about 900).

Since the introduction of convict labour, the experiment of cultivating Dartmoor (under these special circumstances) has answered the purpose intended. A tract of the moorland round the prison has been reclaimed by convict labour, and the land thus cultivated produces abundant crops of mangold-wurzel, carrots, barley, oats, flax, and vetches. Many tons of hay are also annually stacked. For seeing the interior of the prison, an order from the Home Office is necessary. The Parish Church, built by the French prisoners in the early part of the cent., has been restd. within by the late rector.

#### Excursions:—

(a) The stranger should visit the granite works and quarries of Fog-gintor, Swell Tor, W. of the town, and farther S. that at Ingra (or Ingle) Tor; he will observe that the ground on which he is treading is solid compact stone, covered by a thin coating of turf and heather. It is satisfactory that the breaking up of the surface, which at one time seemed to threaten the picturesque rocks and venerable tors with destruction, is a thing of the past.

The havoc could be defended on no economical grounds, as the finest stone can be procured in any quantity below the surface. The quarries are on a large scale, though no longer worked by a company, and give employment to a large number of hands. The railway, which was constructed most of the way on the line of the old Plymouth and Dartmoor tramway (see p. 227), a portion of which now does duty as a siding, passes close to these quarries, and winds round King's Tor (1,314 ft.) and Ingra Tor, commanding a succession of magnificent landscapes, and (where it crosses the coach-road) a finely grouped company of tors to the N.E.

(b) Great Mis Tor (1,761 ft.) is distant about 3 m. to the N.W. of Princetown, and is one of the grandest hills in the county, particularly as seen from the N. (for the supposed derivation of its name, see p. 194). The rocks on the summit are superb, resembling structures of Cyclopean masonry, and illustrate in a very striking manner the apparent stratification of granite, the horizontal layers being best seen on their western sides. On a neighbouring pile of less height is a celebrated rock-basin called Mis Tor Pan (if this name really refers to it; "Mistor-panna" is mentioned as a boundary of lands granted to Buckland Abbey by *Isabella de Fortibus*, temp. Edw. I., where it refers evidently to the hill itself), smooth and circular, about 8 in. in depth and 3 ft. in diam.; there is a long opening or flaw more than halfway down between the rim and the bottom. Just S.W. of the principal tor, in the vicinity of an ancient tin stream-work, is a protuberance of granite called Little Mis Tor (1,600 ft.). Several of the rocks on Great Mis Tor are noticeable. An egg-shaped mass is poised almost on a point at the eastern summit; and a group on the N. flank of the hill forms a rude archway, through which a person might crawl. This side

Mis Tor is perfectly white with surface granite. The river Walkham flows at its base, and the slope which rises from the opposite bank is studded with a number of ancient hut-circles, and scored by lines of stones. Two of the former are of considerable size, and one consists of a double circle, one within the other. High above this river tower castellated rocks, which, beginning with the northernmost, are called **Bulls Tor**, **Great Staple** (1,482 ft.), **Middle Staple**, and **Little Staple Tors**. These lie S.W. of Great Mis Tor, the view from which will alone repay the ascent. On the one side the eye ranges over sterile bogs, which by sunset afford a grand and solemn prospect; and on the other, by a downward glance, to the vale of the Tavy, and beyond to the heights of the Bodmin Moors.

It is a wild day's walk from Princetown, by Great Mis Tor and Yes Tor, to Okehampton (about 16 m.)

The summit of Great Mis Tor will be the first stage of his journey; and from this eminence Yes Tor is in sight, but so distant that it may not be at once identified. The stranger had better, therefore, direct his attention to **Fur Tor** (1,877 ft.), distant, midway, about 4 m., a little E. of N., and easily distinguishable as covered with surface granite and pale-green grass, and crowned with a rock like a tower, while it stands out in advance of dark-coloured ridges which are covered with morasses. From Mis Tor he will follow the Walkham to its source below **Lynch Tor** (1,697 ft.), and near its head-waters, in a lonely region, will find 11 upright blocks of granite, which he may spend an hour in sketching, as a Druidical monument; but they are probably the pillars which once supported a shed at an old tin stream-work. Opposite Fur Tor he will cross the Tavy and have a good view of Yes Tor, for which he can steer direct.

: from Great Mis Tor he may e for Cut Hill (1,961 ft.), which

lies 5 m. N.E., and is easily made out by the turf cairn on its summit (see p. 77). From the latter he will have a choice of routes to Okehampton, which he will find described the reverse way on p. 77. The walk by Cut Hill will be longer by a mile or so.

(c) 1½ m. N. of the Prison by a foot-path is **Fice's or Fitz's Well**, protected by rude slabs of granite, bearing the initials I. F., and date 1568. It is said to possess many healing virtues, and to have been first brought into notice by **John Fitz of Fitzford** (see p. 215), who accidentally discovered it when, riding with his wife, he had lost his way on the moor. "After wandering," runs the legend, "in the vain effort to find the right path, they felt so fatigued and thirsty, that it was with extreme delight they discovered a spring of water, whose powers seemed to be miraculous; for no sooner had they satisfied their thirst than they were enabled to find their way through the moor towards home without the least difficulty. In gratitude for this deliverance, and the benefit they had received from the water, John Fitz caused a stone memorial to be placed over the spring, for the advantage of all pixy-led travellers."—**Mrs. Bray**. The well is about 3 ft. deep, and lies in a swamp close to the **Blackabrook**.

(d) If the traveller should be desirous of taking a very delightful, though circuitous, walk from Princetown through Bickleigh Vale to Plymouth, he can strike across the moor over Cramber Tor, whence the view to Lether Tor and Sheep's Tor is strikingly grand and wild. Then, after crossing the Devonport Leat by a foot-bridge, he will come upon **Clasewell** (or **Classenwell**) Pool, the only *tarn* on Dartmoor. This pool, which occupies the shaft of an early mine, was long believed to be unfathomable, even by the bell-ropes of Walkhampton Ch., which, tied together, made a line of 90 fathoms. However, when in 1844 the Devonport

Leat was at a low ebb, the water was pumped in large quantities from this natural reservoir, and its depth ascertained. From the pool he may make for Sheepstor village (see p. 225), either by bearing S.W., crossing the Meavy at **Nosworthy Bridge** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.), and following the river's rt. bank to another bridge, the road over which will bring him to the village; or he may reach the village by **Dean Combe**, a beautiful glen on the other side of **Down Tor**, the hill  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due S. of the pool. From Sheepstor he may make for **Meavy village** (route described *reverse way* on p. 225), and take a path a little beyond the village, which passes a plantation on the l., and follows the E. bank of the river to **Hoo Meavy Bridge**, and on to its junction with the Plym beneath the mighty Dewerstone at **Shaugh Bridge** (see p. 228), about 5 m. Or from Sheepstor he may follow the moorland road to **Cadover Bridge** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.), and proceed thence to **Shaugh Bridge** by **Shaugh Prior**, or along the valley of the Cad or Plym (see p. 229). From Shaugh Bridge to **Bickleigh Stat.** is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. (see p. 227). Here, if he wishes to shorten his walk by about 8 m. (the *whole* distance from Princetown to Plymouth will be about 18 m.), he can take train on the G.W. Rly.'s Launceston-Plymouth branch, which runs through **Bickleigh Vale**, high above the glen, of which it commands a view from end to end, with occasional glimpses of the river below (see p. 227).

[Instead of striking direct for Cramber Tor, the traveller may follow the Plymouth road to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **Black Tor**, l. of the road, passing on the way some hut-circles, just beyond Devil's Bridge. He should ascend **Black Tor**, a rocky hill, very interesting in itself, and towering above a British settlement; on it are a logan stone and rock basin. In the glen below it, on the opposite bank of the **Meavy**, and on the slope of **Harter Tor**, is a stone avenue 400 ft. long, and terminating in a hut-circle 15 ft.

in diam. Another circle, adjoining, marks the end of a second avenue, of which scarcely a vestige remains. These circles are in fact cairns, marked by concentric circles of stones. In the neighbourhood of the avenue is a cairn, and there are deep trenches and pits, large and small, round and irregular, but without stones. There are other hut-circles on the other side of a streamlet which here joins the **Meavy**, which the traveller will pass in making the ascent of **Cramber Tor**.

On the W. side of the Plymouth road are more hut-circles, and others again immediately E. of the **Rifle Range** N. of **Harter Tor**.]

(e) About 3 m. S.E. of Princetown, in a desolate region, is a hill called **Fox Tor**, connected with the following legend. In the reign of Edw. III., *John Childe* of Plymstock, a gentleman of large fortune, and very fond of hunting, was enjoying his favourite diversion during an inclement season, when he happened to be benighted, and, having lost his way, he perished with the cold, although he had taken the precaution to kill his horse and creep into its bowels for the warmth. The monks of Tavistock, hearing of the mysterious disappearance of *Childe*, and of his intention to leave his lands to the ch. in which he should be buried, immediately started for the moor, where they found the lifeless bodies of the hunter and his steed in a morass under Fox Tor; and also the will of the deceased, written with the blood of the horse:

"The fyreste that fyndes and brings me to my grave,  
The lands of Plymstoke they shall have."

Upon this they eagerly seized the corpse, but, approaching the edge of the moor, were somewhat disconcerted at learning that the people of Plymstock were waiting at a ford to intercept them. The monks, however, were not to be easily outwitted. They changed their course, and, th-

a bridge, known to this day as **Guile Bridge** (but more commonly called the **Abbey Bridge**), across the river near the abbey, reached Tavistock in safety, and thus gained possession of the lands. In memory of *Childe*, a cross was erected on the spot where he died, and, after having been accidentally destroyed early in this cent., has been re-erected as nearly as possible in its original form. The story of *Childe* the hunter probably represents some early Saxon legend—since Plymstock belonged to the Tavistock Benedictines before the Conquest. Another version of it occurs in the life of *St. Dunstan*, who ought to have become Archbishop of Canterbury on the death of *Odo*. The intruder, *Alsine*, whilst crossing the Alps on his way to Rome for his pall, was frozen to death in spite of having killed and got inside his horse. The name *Childe* suggests the Saxon appellation *cild* = child, which is found bestowed on persons of various degree, and the exact force of which is not well understood. On the Princetown side of this Tor, and near **White Works** (some cottages and water-wheels, which mark a disused tin mine), is **Fox Tor Mire**, one of the most dangerous bogs on Dartmoor.

(f) **Syward's or Nun's cross** (see p. 98), 3 m. S. of Princetown, is an ancient monument, with the words (SI)WARD on one side, and BOC LOND (=Buckland) on the other. Like Childe's cross, it has been overturned and broken, but the late Sir Ralph Lopes had the public spirit to repair and replace it. The letters may be of the 12th or 13th cent. Syward's Cross formed one of the boundary-marks of Buckland Abbey, and is mentioned as "Crux Sywardi" in the charter of *Isabella de Fortibus*. It marked the "bonde" between the Royal forest and the Monks' Moor. *Seward*, Earl of Northumberland, held pro-  
this side of the moor in  
of the Confessor—e.g. the

Manors of "Tavei" (Tavy St. Mary) and "Wifleurde" (now Waven or Warne).

Proceeding again from Two Bridges, the road passes between N. Hessary Tor and Great Mis Tor to **Merrivale Bridge**, a moorland hamlet, with an inn (the Dartmoor), on the river Walkham,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. from the Prison on the Tavistock road.  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. short of the hamlet, and on the S. side of the road, is an important group of primitive remains, consisting of circles, stone avenues, rock pillars, and what may have been a pound or the foundations of a village; the whole overlooked by the huge pile of Mis Tor. "**Avenues**," says Mr. Rowe, "are the characteristic features." Two double rows of low stones run E. and W. for distances of about 625 and 790 ft.; their courses are parallel, and they are about 30 yds. apart. The real meaning or use of these stone avenues is quite uncertain, but it seems most probable that, as they are connected generally with cairns and circles containing kistvaens, their object was the due celebration of certain *sepulchral* rites, which, at the cemeteries attached to settlements, might be frequently repeated. This, however, is but a guess; and the theory which has been propounded by Mr. Ferguson ("Rude Stone Monuments," London, 1872) that such avenues are memorials of great battles, and represent the lines of opposing armies, or of that which was victorious, is capable of no better proof. Indeed the great number of such avenues found on Dartmoor alone renders it more than doubtful. (See p. [21].) The Dartmoor tradition is that they were erected when wolves haunted the valleys, and winged serpents the hills. The N. avenue at Merrivale appears to have had a circle at the E. end (now overgrown); there is no indication of any other. The S. avenue, which is the longer one, has a longstone at its E. end, and passes through a small circle midway. 30 yds. S. of the W. end of this avenue

is a cairn; and 100 yds. S. of this again is a stone circle of 10 stones 55 ft. in diam. Just beyond this is a rock pillar (or longstone) 12 ft. high. Towards the E. end of the S. avenue are the remains of a cromlech, and 125 yds. S.E. of the E. end another longstone  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high. The hut-circles are numerous and in good preservation, and, according to a tradition, were used as a market when the plague raged at Tavistock in the year 1625, the country-people and the inhabitants of the town in turn depositing in them provisions and money. To this day they are known by the name of the *Potato Market* (for a similar reason a boulder on Cotherston Moor, in the valley of the Tees, has been called the *Butter Stone* since 1636). And here, before leaving Dartmoor, it may be proper to add a few words to what has been already written respecting the date of these ruinous habitations which are scattered over the district. That many are of British origin cannot be doubted—immediately connected, as they are, with sepulchral and other remains. But Dartmoor has been thickly peopled with a mining population at a comparatively recent period. Some thousands were housed on it in Elizabeth's time; and we would venture to hint—in spite of the wrathful eyes of Celtic antiquaries—that *some* of the rude foundations of buildings may be of later date than has been suspected. In 2 or 3 cases (on Holne Moor, for example) remains of square walls are intermixed with those of circular huts; and, universally, the largest villages are found near the abandoned stream-works. We must, however, leave this matter to be decided by the traveller himself: only cautioning him to use his own judgment, and not to be led away by mere assertion, however pleasing to the imagination.

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. of Merrivale Bridge, across the Walkham, is a remarkable rock called *Vixen Tor*. It is well worth a visit, as it commands in perspective the Valley of the Walkham, whose irregular slopes present

a charming landscape of mingled wildness and cultivation, of rock and wood, of furze-brake and corn-field. The tor, which consists of 3 distinct piles, each with a rock basin on top, rises to a height of some 50 ft., and when viewed from different sides presents some curious chance resemblances. On the road from Tavistock the likeness to an Egyptian Sphinx is very remarkable; from a point to the S.E. the granite courses of the tor resemble the walls of a ruinous castle beetling over the river. Should the traveller feel inclined to explore the beautiful Vale of the Tavy on his way to Tavistock, he may leave the high road at Merrivale Bridge and follow the stream of the Walkham to Ward Bridge, and continue by the route described on p. 220 (the distance will be about 11 m.).

From Merrivale Bridge the road passes along the flank of *Cock's* or *Cox Tor* (1,450 ft.) Upon the summit are large cairns or accumulations of stones, probably used as beds for beacon fires. *White Tor*, another trap height above Peter Tavy, is completely fortified with embankments of similar character. The road presently reaches the edge of the moor, 5 m. from Two Bridges, when the far-celebrated Vale of the Tavy opens suddenly to view. From this point the road descends (at cross roads 1 m. farther there is a splendid view which embraces *Brent Tor* rt. and *Salford Bridge* l.) to

20½ m. **TAVISTOCK**  (pop. 6,252).  
(See p. 213.)

The following journal of a walk from Tavistock by Cranmere Pool to Okehampton may be useful to pedestrians taking the same course:

"We followed the Okehampton road for about 6 m., and then struck directly across the moor, towards the position of Cranmere Pool, as well as we could conjecture it from the Ordnance map; our companion couple of moormen, whom we]

up on the road, both of whom professed much familiarity with the country, but neither had ever been able to find the famous Pool, to which a kind of traditional mystery seems attached. Passed a solitary moorland farm called Rediver, situated on a brook running S., which here follows the line of junction of the altered rocks with the granite, on which latter we now emerged. Leaving these last enclosures, we made for Hare Tor, a very bold pile of rocks, the summit of which we left a little to the l. Hence the narrow gorge of Tavy Cleave is visible, and beyond it (S.E., in the direction of Gut Hill) the solitary tree called Watern Oak: to the S.W. a wide view over the Tavistock country and Cornwall; thence descended to Rattle Brook, which we crossed a little above its junction with the Tavy, and thence across Amicombe Hill (2,000 ft., *De la Beche*), making our landmark the height called Great Kneeset by the moormen, and in the Ordnance map; a very high point, reached by a gradual rise over ground becoming more and more boggy and broken. Great Kneeset itself is crowned with the remains of a vallum of turf and loose stones. Hence a fine but exceedingly desolate view over the central region of the moor: Yes Tor rising very boldly to the N.W., yet seeming equalled in elevation by some of the dark undulations nearer us; the only link with the cultivated world, a glimpse far down the valley of the West Okement. At this point the difficulty of the search began. Our moormen knowing nothing about the matter, we followed the indication of the Ordnance map, and proceeded E., keeping Great Kneeset and Links Tor as nearly as possible in a line behind us. We floundered through a mile or more of the worst bog over which it has been our lot to travel; heathy hummocky land, seamed in every direction with rents like *crevasses*, 5 or 6 ft. deep, filled with black soil, to be jumped across if possible, if not, waded through, avoiding the soft

and dangerous parts. After this bad travelling we discovered the object of our search, the black bed of a pool of about 2 or 3 acres in extent, almost destitute of water, while from its western extremity oozed the highest spring of the West Okement—a spot remarkable for nothing but the singular desolation and lifelessness of its vicinity. The Mere is the locality of an often repeated legend: a spirit (Bingie by name) is confined in it by a conjurer, and condemned to the hopeless task of draining it with an oat-sieve; but one day Bingie found a sheepskin on the moor, which he spread across the bottom of his oat-sieve, baled out the water, and drowned Okehampton town. Hence N.E. across the broad morassy plateau, keeping Yes Tor a little to the l. by way of guide; a round hill to our E. (Newlake?) appears to the eye as perhaps the highest point of the moor (only 1,925 ft., however, according to *De la Beche*). The broken bog is on this side a little less extensive, and more traversable than on the other. The abrupt peak of Steeperton Tor, and the well-known form of Cawsand Beacon beyond it, were soon visible to the N.E., and the latter became our landmark. Crossed the Taw a few hundred yards from its source, which is not in Cranmere Pool according to the common story, nor even in the morass around it, but in a well-defined little amphitheatre of heathy slopes, on the opposite side of which rises the Dart. Hence across difficult and fatiguing ground, passing another brook in a marshy bottom, to Wild Tor or Wills Tor, a very conspicuous pile of castellated rocks. Near Wild Tor we struck a cart-track, used by the South Zeal folks to convey turf, which we followed for 5 or 6 m. across the eastern shoulder of Cawsand to South Zeal, immediately adjoining the northernmost edge of the moor. Time, from the point where we left the Tavistock and Okehampton road to South Zeal, about 6 hrs., stoppages included."

**ROUTE 14.**

**EXETER TO DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH,  
BY CREDITON, YEOFORD, OKEHAMPTON,  
LIDFORD, TAVISTOCK, AND BEER FERRIS  
(L. AND S. W. RLY.), EXCURSIONS FROM  
TAVISTOCK. TAVISTOCK TO PLYMOUTH  
BY YELVERTON (MEAVY, SHEEPSTOR)  
AND BICKLEIGH (G.W.RY.), EXCURSIONS.  
TAVISTOCK TO LAUNCESTON (G. W. RLY.)**

Rail.	Places.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Exeter
$11\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Crediton
$25\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Yeoford Junct.
$35\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Okehampton
$42$ m.	Lidford Junct.
$48\frac{1}{3}$ m.	Tavistock
$58$ m.	Beer Alston
$62\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Devonport
	Plymouth (Friary)
	<hr/>
	Tavistock
$4$ m.	Horrabridge
$5\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Yelverton
	[branch rly. to Princetown $10\frac{1}{4}$ m., road to Meavy $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., walk to Sheepstor $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.]
$8\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Bickleigh
$12\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Marsh Mills
$16\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Plymouth (Millbay)
	<hr/>
	Tavistock
$6\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Lidford Junct.
$9$ m.	Coryton
$14\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Lifton
$19$ m.	Launceston

The journey by L. & S.W.Rly. from Exeter (Queen St. or St. David's Stat.) to Plymouth (Friary Stat.) occupies not quite 2 hrs. by express, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. by ordinary trains. (The line has now been carried across the Laira to Plymstock.)

The S.W. line runs alongside the G.W. as far as Cowley Bridge, where it crosses the Exe at its junction with the Creedy, and then strikes northward by the side of the latter small stream. Observe rt. the beautiful view up the valley of the Exe and on the same side Pynes House (the Earl of Iddesleigh).

[Beyond the house, but not seen from the rly., is the Church of Upton Pyne (pop. 460, *small inn*), of which

*John Walker*, author of the well-known "Sufferings of the Clergy during the Grand Rebellion," pub. in 1714, was rector (1720-1747). He was a member of an old Exeter family, and was buried in the ch.-yard here. In the ch.-yard is a large vault, in which lies buried the 1st Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, whose painfully sudden death in 1887 was the cause of universal grief. The oaken reredos, enclosing an old painting of "The Last Supper," is in his memory (1889). The ch. (ded. 1328, of which datelittle remains save the chancel arch and piscina) was restd. in 1875 (*William White*, architect), and contains numerous memorials to the Stafford and Northcote families.

1 m. from Upton Pyne, on the river Exe, is the village of Bramford Speke (pop. 350, *small inn*). The Church, which was well and carefully restd. while the Rev. G. C. Gorham held the living (the late *Bp. Phillpotts*, who had accused him of unsound doctrine regarding baptism in 1849, contributing), contains a good tower and an ancient *chantry* of the Speke family, once very powerful in Devon. The traveller who, with Grant, discovered the sources of the Nile, was of this family.]

5 m. St. Cyres Stat. Newton St. Cyres (pop. 757, inn) is 1. of the stat. The Church (ded. to St. Cyres, the infant martyr—killed with his mother, Julitta, circ. 304) is Perp., with a N. aisle later than the rest of the building. In the buttresses are niches containing figures. There are some late monuments for the Northcotes of Hayne, ancestors of Lord Iddesleigh, and the Quicke. Newton House (J. Quicke, Esq., J.P.) has belonged to the Quicke family since the reign of Elizabeth.

*the reign of Edward I.*  
6½ m. The rly. passes l. a farmhouse called **Dunscombe**, which is interesting as the old residence of the *Bodleys*, although no portion of the present house is of their time. The *Bodleys* had been settled here for some

time before the opening of the 16th cent. The father of *Sir Thomas Bodley*, founder of the great library at Oxford, passed from Dunscombe to Exeter, where he settled, and where his famous son was born.

7 m. The line passes **Downes** (Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B.) rt., and, leaving the river Creedy, follows the valley of a tributary, the **Yeo**, or (as it is called after its junction with another rivulet) the **Fordton Water**.

7½ m. **CREDITON** Stat.† (pop. 4,207), situated in a valley opening to the small river Creedy. It owes its modern appearance, like Tiverton, to the ravages of fire, but is a very ancient settlement, the birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon **Winfred**, better known as *St. Boniface* (Archbp. of Mainz), the first preacher of Christianity in Central Germany, and founder of the famous monastery of Fulda. It was he who crowned Pepin at Soissons (752), thus giving the sanction of the Church to the change from the Merovingian to the Carlovingian dynasty. He is *not* the patron of innkeepers, who get their name of "Bonifaces" from the earlier, but far less distinguished saint—the steward of the Roman lady, who expended his mistress's substance in entertaining strangers. Crediton was the seat of the Devonian bishopric from A.D. 909 to 1050, when the sees of Devon and Cornwall were united and established at Exeter. (See p. 8.) Thus the inhabitants say—

"Kirton was a market town  
When Exeter was a fuzzy down."

It was once famous for the manufacture of woollen goods; but the clothier is now superseded by the shoemaker, who drives the busiest trade in the place, and gives employment to some 800 hands. Other industries of the town are tanneries and the manufacture of cider, the latter very considerable. The old saying is, however, extant—"as fine Kirton spinning." The first skir-

mish with the Devon rebels, in 1549, took place here. The "rebels" had assembled at Crediton, hastening thither from Sampford Courtenay (see p. 212), and made a "mighty rampiere" at the town's end, which they fortified, together with some barns adjoining. *Sir Peter* and *Sir Gawen Carew*, who had ridden from Exeter "to have speech of the rebels," were denied access to the town. There was a skirmish, and the barns were set on fire. "The barns of Crediton" was henceforth the rallying-word of the insurgents. (See Froude, *H. E.*, vol. vi.) Near the town are **Shobrooke Park** (Sir John Shelley, Bart., J.P.), where are some good modern pictures by *Wilkie*, *Eastlake*, *Webster*, *Lee*, etc., and the park, through which there is a footpath, deserves a visit—there are fine views from its higher ground; **Creedy Park** (Lieut.-Col. Sir J. D. F. Davie, Bart., J.P.); and **Newcombes** (B. Cornish Cleave, Esq., J.P.).

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross (restd. 1855—*Hayward*, architect—and again 1889), is a large and handsome building, chiefly Perp., with a central tower, of which the lower part is Trans.-Norm. (The original ch. was the cathedral of the bishops of Devon, and on the removal of the see to Exeter was made collegiate.) In what is now the S.chancel porch is an E.Eng. piscina, but this part of the church seems to have been greatly altered after the dissolution of the collegiate establishment. Before that time the chapter-house of the canons apparently stood here. When in the reign of Edw. VI. the ch. was given to the "town," and passed into the hands of 12 governors, some further accommodation seems to have been thought necessary; a vestry was formed out of the chapter-house, and the upper storey was either added or altered. Here are the "governors' room," containing some fragments of the parish armour, and other rooms in which the dinner of these dignitaries was dressed (aided, it is said, by portions of the oaken

ch. roof) when they met annually. The dinner was eaten and much port-wine consumed in the governors' room—the last festivity having been held about 1840.—The windows of the ch. are excellent, particularly the W., a memorial to the Rev. J. R. Nankivell; the E. window, which was quaint and curious, and probably unique, has been barbarously mutilated in order to make it look more like an ordinary Third Pointed window. A handsome memorial window of stained glass was placed in this ch. in 1879, in memory of the late Rich. John King, Esq. There is a lofty and light clerestory, extending through nave and chancel. E. of the latter is the early Dec. *Lady Chapel* (the tracery of the windows is Perp. insertion). It served as the grammar school from Edw. VI.'s reign until 1859, when the present schools were completed. This ch. before the Reformation was first in rank among the collegiate churches of the diocese—and the long and stately chancel was occupied by the stalls of its 18 canons and 18 vicars. The manor belonged to the bps. of Exeter, who made it one of their favourite residences. (Whilst *Bp. Walter Stapledon* was celebrating mass in the ch. on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, Aug. 1, 1315, a blind man who had been praying before the altar of St. Nicholas suddenly recovered his sight. The bishop investigated the matter in the adjoining Lady chapel, and "ordered the bells to be rung in thanksgiving." The man was a fuller of Keynsham, who had lost his sight, as suddenly as he regained it, during the previous Easter week. He had dreamt that he would be cured if he should visit the ch. of the Holy Cross at Crediton.) At the E. end of the S. chancel aisle is an altar-tomb of the 14th cent., with male and female figures, the former in plate-armour, said to be those of *Sir John Sully* and his wife. The knight had fought in most of the Black Prince's battles, and at the age of 105 gave evidence in the

*Scrope* and *Grosvenor* controversy. On the N. side of the chancel is the effigy of *Sir Wm. Peryam*, chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1592. "True honour," says *Westcote*, "kept him company to the grave, and returned not with the heralds, by whom he was, according to his degree, laudably interred." The altarpiece represents Moses and Aaron supporting the Decalogue—a surprising performance, reported to be a copy of one formerly existing in Exeter Cathedral. There is a fine old font, and 3 richly worked stone sedilia. In the parvise chamber is a library (the collection of a former vicar) of nearly 1,000 vols. There is a fine copy of *Walton's Polyglott*.

There are no remains of the collegiate buildings, which must have been considerable. The dean, who was also the vicar of the parish, had a large house in what is now "Dean Street"; and a house called "the Palace" marks the site of the bishop's residence. A broad meadow known as the *Lord's Meadow* (see p. 211) or *Crediton Great Meadow*, stretched from the palace toward the Creedy; and here, in 1644, the Royalist army, under *Prince Maurice*, was reviewed by Charles I., who, with his son, Prince Charles, was on his way westward. *Prince Maurice's* troops were quartered for some time at Crediton.—*Fairfax*, with *Cromwell*, took possession of the place in 1645; and on this occasion *Cromwell*, before marching out of the town on a Sunday, listened to a sermon from one of the army chaplains, in Crediton Ch. According to *Leland*, who visited the town between the years 1533-9, "the place where the olde cathedral church of Crideton stooede is now occupied with buildingis of houses by the newe chirch-yarde side. The olde churche was dedicate to St. Gregory. The churche there nowe standing hath no maner or token of antiquite." Windows, and other fragments of the old ch., may have been incorporated with the new edifice, which does not

appear to have been built in 1478, since it is not mentioned by *William of Worcester*, who visited Crediton in that year.

There are 2 ancient wells in the valley, W.—the most distant of which, marked by a tall poplar, is called **Winifred's Well**—possibly an error for Winfred's (St. Boniface's) well. Water is not plentiful, and these springs may well mark the site of the timbered hall in which the "Apostle of Germany" first saw the light.

Opposite the ch. are some excellent parochial schools (*Hayward*, architect), and at the head of the town the **Grammar School**, completed 1859 from *Hayward's* designs. It is a large Elizabethan building. The foundation is a good one, with scholarships for either University attached.

In an orchard l. of the road, a short distance beyond the Grammar School, is a desecrated chapel of E. Eng. date, and remarkable for the design of its E. and W. ends, which have 3 lancets of equal height in each. There was no W. door. The chapel was ded. to St. Lawrence.

Beautiful views of Crediton are gained from **Down Head**, a few minutes' walk from the town, and from a field N. of the road to Barnstaple Cross, a short distance above the town. The N.E. ridges of Dartmoor are well seen from this point. The view from **Posbury Hill**, 3 m. S.W. (on the way is passed **Yeoton** or **Uton**, where stood another chapel, now pulled down), is also extensive. The summit has been fortified, and on **Blackdown**, opposite (whence the view is still finer), are remains of another camp, with triple foss. These heights both commanded an ancient road from Exeter to the N. coast of Devon. They look on one side toward the northern range of Dartmoor, and on the other across a wide stretch of rich country, toward the Blackdown hills, which divide Devon from Somerset.

The geologist may find on Posbury Hill a large patch of igneous

rock in the New Red sandstone. The rock is felspathic trap, and is (and has been from an early period) much used for building. (Crediton Church is built of it.) It is very hard and durable. The quarry on Posbury Hill, besides being picturesque, is worth examination by the geologist. Dykes traverse the trap, varying in width from 1 in. to 7 ft. A nodule of chalcedony, more than 1 ft. in diam., may be seen in the middle of one of the dykes at Posbury; and on the eastern side the quarry is capped by a fine, apparently stratified, arenaceous rock, filling a depression in the surface of the igneous mass, but differing from the New Red sandstone of the neighbourhood. There is another quarry toward Yeoton, where "is a very instructive section, in which the trap rests on the trias: the lower beds of the latter have all the characters of the ordinary New Red sandstone; but the upper ones have undergone a graduated alteration. At first they are simply harder, but ultimately, when in contact with the igneous rock, they become jaspideous."—*W. Vicary*. (There is a large mass of felspathic trap N. of Posbury, extending from **W. Sandford** to **Knowle**, and northward to **New Buildings**. This, which is worked in a quarry at Knowle, is a fine-grained felspatho-porphyritic basalt—too hard for building, but used for road-making. The area is larger than that of the trap at Posbury.)

The antiquary may visit **Coplestone Cross**, an interesting monument 3½ m. N.W. of Crediton. (See p. 243.)

[The pedestrian who desires to reach Dartmoor or its borders from Crediton may be advised to walk to **Moreton Hampstead** (see p. 148), a very good centre. The distance is about 13½ m. He will first make for **Taphouse**, on the Okehampton road, visiting, if he pleases, Posbury Hill and Blackdown on the way, and passing through some very picturesque country. From Posbury Camp a path through a plantation l. leads

to the junction of 3 roads; the middle one should be followed, which crosses the Okehampton road just W. of Taphouse (6 m. from Crediton), and brings him in another  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. to the lodge of Fulford Park (see p. 64). He should walk through the park (taking the turn l. when he gets near the house), and, passing through the beech avenue and the farther lodge, turn rt. and descend a very steep hill to (10 m.) Clifford Bridge (see p. 64). On the top of the hill which he will ascend (by the road described on p. 130) is Wooston Castle on the rt. Here the road becomes open. There are good views toward the moor, and Moreton Hampstead is soon visible. Opposite the castle a road l. leads past Wooston hamlet and under Mardon Down to Moreton. The road increases steadily in interest from Crediton onward.]

[2 m. N. of Crediton is Sandford (pop. 1,347, small inns), considered the most fertile parish in Devon. The Church (Perp.) is ded. to St. Swithun, and contains a monument by Westmacott for the late Sir Humphry Davie, of Creedy Park. Observe the memorial windows to other members of this family, and a very curious brass, the upper part divided into 3, to Mary Dowrich (ob. 1604). The tower and nave were raised and a new chancel and clerestory built (1848). The soil here rests on the red sandstone. But the whole of this neighbourhood is unusually rich and productive. The Lord's Meadow retains the celebrity it enjoyed in Westcote's days. "The soil," he says, "is very fertile both for corn and pasture, insomuch as it is grown to a general proverb throughout the whole kingdom—'as good hay as any in Denshire';—and here in the country—'as good hay as any in Kirton';—and there—'as good as any in my lord's meadow'—than which there can be no better."

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther N., on the banks of the Creedy, stands Dowrich (or Dowrish) House (A. Clayfield-Ireland, Esq.,

J.P.), formerly the mansion of the family of that name, and said to have been built in the reign of King John. The gatehouse and centre of the old structure still remain. Here are preserved some portraits of the family, the last member of which died 1717, and "a marble table inlaid with cards and counters, showing the 2 hands of piquet held by a Mr. Dowrish and an ancestor of the present Sir Stafford Northcote, who were playing together, when Mr. Dowrish, thinking he had won the game, betted the manor of Kennerleigh, and lost it. The Northcotes hold it at the present time. The marble table was made to commemorate the event." So says tradition, and so it has been stated in county histories; but the statement is unsupported by any certain evidence.]

Leaving Crediton, the next stat. is

11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. YEOFORD JUNCT., where a line branches N. to Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (see p. 243). Yeoford itself is a hamlet on the Yeo, a feeder of the Creedy, S. of the stat. and about 4 m. from Crediton.

16 m. Bow Stat. Bow is probably the older name of the parish, which is also known as Nymet Tracey. The word *Nyment* occurs frequently in this part of Devon. (*Nyment Rowland, Broad Nyment, King's and Bishop's Nyment or Nymp頓*. These are names of parishes; the word also occurs as the name of isolated farms or parcels of land. It is rare elsewhere, though it is found in Somerset and Dorset.

The village (pop. 724, inns) stands on the slope of a hill. The Church (restd. 1888), which lies apart from the village and is conspicuous, is of no great interest; it was one of 3 churches built by *Wm. de Tracey* in expiation for the murder of *Thomas à Becket* (see also p. 140). It has a carved screen and a fine Perp. font. The tower and chancel are E. Eng. A market and fair were granted in 1258 to the *Traceys*, the old lords of Bow.

[1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Bow is the dese

erated chapel of Broad Nymet (generally called "Bradnep"). The parish (of 52 acres) is the smallest in Devon except that of Kingsbridge, which contains 32 acres. The manor was held in the 13th and 14th cents. by a family taking their name from the place, "De Brode Nymet." The little church or chapel, now used as a woodhouse, is E. Eng. and interesting.]

[**Zeal Monachorum** (pop. 405, inn), 1 m. N. of Bow, was given by Canute to the Benedictines (as they then were) of Buckfast—in expiation, doubtless, of the plunder of their house by the Danes (*Zeal—sele*, A.-S., a hall, a dwelling-place). There is a village of South Zeal in the par. of South Tawton (see p. 65). The church is chiefly Perp.]

The rly. proceeds, with occasional views of Cawsand beacon, l., to

**19½ m. North Tawton Stat.**, about 1 m. from the village. This is an old market town (pop. 1,737), formerly known as "Cheping" Tawton, standing on the rt. bank of the river Taw, which here, descending from Dartmoor, winds through some very pleasing scenery. There is a woollen factory in the town; but the only point of interest is the Church, an ancient structure (Perp.), built of rubble and granite with a light granite arcade. The rude and massive W. tower seems E. Eng. The ch. has been well restd., and the chancel lengthened one bay. Just N. of the stat. is the barton of **Bathe**, giving name to the family of *Bathe* or *de Bathonia*, which long possessed it. It was the seat of *Ld. Chief Justice de Bathe* in 1252, and was afterwards sold to the Kelland family and purchased from W. H. Kelland, Esq. (in 1877), by its present owner, Gen. Sir H. de Bathe, Bart., a descendant of its original possessors. It is famous for a "pool" which was usually dry in summer, but which, "before the death of any eat prince, or other strange acci-

dent," would in the driest time become full of water, and so continue until the matter happened that it thus foretold:—so says *Westcote*, writing about 1630. The pool, which is simply fed by an intermittent spring, lies l. of the Okehampton road.

[The scenery on the Taw here, without being of the first order, is very agreeable; and the tourist may do worse than to find his way through green meadows and beneath banks of hanging wood, to **Bundleigh**, or **Bondleigh** (pop. 141, no inn), about 3 m. down the stream. Here is a small Church of some interest (restd. 1890). The portal opening from the S. porch is Norm., with some rude sculpture (Holy Lamb and two birds) in the tympanum; and the caps. of 2 Norm. pillars are worked into the wall within. The nave arcade is very light Perp. The chancel is (for this district) unusually large. There is an early Perp. E. window, with a canopied niche on either side; and on the N. side of the chancel is a Perp. tomb, with effigy of a fully vested priest (probably the builder or restorer of the ch.). There are some fragments of stained glass in the windows. The N. aisle is Perp., but much later than the rest. The old lords of Bundleigh were—*William Poilei* (Domesday), *de Campelston* or *Champston*, *Gambon*, and, when *Westcote* wrote, *Wyndham*.

N. is seen **Winkleigh Ch.** high on its hill.]

[2 m. from N. Tawton Stat. on the Okehampton road is **Belstone Corner**; whence the tourist may walk to Belstone Cleave (5 m. in all), with its grand rocky scenery. This, however, is more usually visited from Okehampton.]

22 m. **Sampford Courtenay Stat.**, 1½ m. N., is the village (pop. 866, inn) memorable as the place at which the Devon rebellion of 1549 first broke out. The first English "Book of

Common Prayer," which had been approved by Convocation and Parliament, was ordered to be publicly and exclusively used from and after Whitsunday (June 9), 1549. On that day it was publicly used in the ch. of Sampford Courtenay, as elsewhere in Devon ; but on the next day the parishioners insisted that the priest should lay aside the new book, and return to his former order. This he did ; there was forthwith a "commotion" through the adjoining parishes, all objecting to change. The neighbouring "justices" hastened to Sampford and had an interview with the commoners in a "close" near the village ; but nothing was settled. The Sampford men, and others who had risen, advanced to Crediton (see p. 208). After the siege of Exeter and the defeat of the rebels on Clyst Heath (see p. 63), those who remained, men of both Devon and Cornwall, fell back on Sampford Courtenay. Here *Lord Russell* followed them, and they were finally dispersed, although they did "most manfully abide the fight." At some time during the rising (*Hoker* does not say when) William Hellions, a certain "franklin," coming to this place to "have some communication with them for the stay of their rebellion," was made prisoner and carried to the ch.-house, where his words so irritated the rebels that they killed him with a bill and cut him in pieces. "And," says *Hoker*, "though they counted him for an heretic, yet they buried him in the churchyard there, but contrary to the common manner, laying his body north and south." Sampford Courtenay adjoins the old road from Tavistock and the west, which ran by Okehampton and Crediton to Exeter. It was thus in the highway from Cornwall, and was a good central point for the rising. The existing Church of Sampford Courtenay, a fine Perp. building, is the same which was standing in 1549. There is a lofty W. tower and a carved oak roof, almost hidden by

plaster, but showing bosses bearing busts of an Earl and Countess Courtenay and the arms of this family, to which the manor belonged.

25 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. **OKEHAMPTON** Stat. (See p. 67.)

From Okehampton the line runs along the edge of Dartmoor at a considerable elevation, with fine views over the moors and the country W. ; in 3 m. it is carried across the wild gorge of Meldon by an iron viaduct 160 ft. high, and comes to

32 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Bridestowe Stat.**, over a mile from the village. (See pp. 220 and 233.) [From this stat. a Peat Rly. has been built to Amicombe Hill, but is no longer used.] Still running through fine wild country, the line reaches

35 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Lidford Junct. Stat.** (for Lidford see p. 78), and 37 m. **Brentor Stat.** Crossing the G. W. Rly.'s Plymouth-Launceston line just beyond **Mary Tavy Stat.** it arrives at

42 m. **TAVISTOCK** (pop. 6,252). The L. & S. W. Rly. stat. is on a height on the rt. bank of the river ; the town itself lies in a trough of the hills, on the banks of the Tavy, which is here expanded to a considerable width, but retains its rocky channel, and as much of its moorland transparency as the neighbouring mines will permit, whilst the neighbouring woods and fields agreeably contrast with the heights of Dartmoor rising at a little distance. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but has experienced many ups and downs on the wheel of fortune. At one time its vicar had to petition the parish for a pair of shoes ; at another, its clothiers were wealthy and celebrated, and *Tavistock kersey* was sought throughout the kingdom as the best fabric of its kind. Its inhabitants are now chiefly connected with mines (see p. 222). "The greatest part of the mineral wealth of Devon is found in the carboniferous beds near Tavistock." Som

tin occurs in the neighbourhood of Tavistock; but, for the most part, the mines are entirely of copper, and many of these have ceased to be profitably worked. There is also an Iron Foundry (Tavy Iron and Engineering Works).

The importance of the town was, however, mainly derived from a magnificent **Abbey**, which, ded. to the B. V. Mary and St. Rumon, was founded for Benedictines, about the year 960, by *Ordgar, Earl or "Ealdorman" of Devon*, whose wealth, says *Master Geoffry Gaimar*, was so great that "from Exeter to Frome" there was not a town or a city which did not call him master. He was the father of *Elfrieda*, famous for the romantic (and mythical) story connected with her marriage to *King Edgar*. (See p. 124, under Harewood House.) The abbey was completed and endowed by his son *Ordulf*. *Ethelred* granted Tavistock Abbey many privileges, but in 997, 36 years after its foundation, during the lifetime of the 1st abbot, it was burnt by the Danes, who had ascended the Tavy; "and all thing they met they burned and slew," says the chronicle, as far as Lidford. "And Ordulf's minster at Tavistock they burned up: and brought untold plunder to their ships." (A.-S. Chron. s. a.) The Abbey was rebuilt, however, with increased splendour, under the auspices of the 2nd abbot, *Lyfing (Livingus)*, the companion, on his Roman pilgrimage, of *Canute*. *Ealdred, Abp. of York* at the time of the Conquest, had been Abbot of Tavistock. At the Dissolution, the site, and nearly all the manors which had belonged to the Abbey, were bestowed by Hen. VIII. upon *John Lord Russell*, whose descendant, the Duke of Bedford, is now the owner. At that time its yearly revenue amounted to *812l. 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.* Tavistock was the chief religious house in the 2 western counties; and the wealthiest, except that of the Augustinians at Plympton. The abbot ruled the

borough with ample authority, being possessed of the entire jurisdiction of the hundred, and in the early part of the reign of Hen. VIII. was raised to the dignity of a mitred abbot, and made independent of both bishop and archbishop by a bull of Pope Leo X. "The great church, with its shrine of St. Rumon (a Cornish bishop of whom nothing is known), whose relics had been the gift of Ordulph, was almost equal in size and importance to the cathedrals of Wells or of Exeter. . . . The early abbots, like Ealdred, who had offered a golden chalice at the Holy Sepulchre, and brought home his palm-branch from the Jordan, and who afterwards, as Abp. of York, crowned both Harold and the Conqueror, were men of learning and piety. Many of the later functionaries caused no small scandal and disturbance. Two were deposed by the Bp. of Exeter. Abbot John de Courtenay is severely reprobated for having

"— loved the deer to track  
More than the lines and the letters black"—

and for the total want of discipline in his convent; and Abbot Cullyng not only winked at the private suppers of the monks in their cells, but actually permitted them to flaunt about the streets of Tavistock in secular 'buttoned tunics,' and in boots with pointed 'beaks.'"—Qu. Rev. vol. 105. A part of the Abbey was destroyed by *Cromwell, Earl of Essex*, at the Dissolution; and a portion of the site is now occupied by the **Bedford Hotel**, which was erected as a residence by one Saunders, "of barbarous memory," since he destroyed the fine old Chapter-house (described by *Leland* as circular, with 46 arches, and 36 niches or seats) for the purpose. The Remains of the **Abbey** are not very considerable, and, though they show the extent, convey little notion of the splendour of the ancient pile. It is indeed scarcely possible to trace the ground-plan. The existing

fragments consist of the N. or principal **Gateway** (restd.); over it are the **Tavistock Library and Recreation Rooms**, containing a small cabinet of Devon minerals; a small but picturesque tower adjoining this archway; a porch, adorned by 4 lofty pinnacles, at the back of the hotel and used as its larder—it is said to have been the entrance to the **refectory**, now the Unitarian chapel beyond; the still-house of the monks, and **Betsy Grimal's Tower**, both in the grounds of the vicarage. This tower, which served as the gateway from the abbey precincts to the abbey garden, and was perhaps also used as a prison, for the Abbot had considerable legal jurisdiction in the town, derives its name from a legend that a young woman was murdered in it. There are also some ruinous ivied walls and arches of Perp. date, but not very picturesque. Near this tower, in the vicarage garden, are 3 stones, "Dobunni Fabri fili Nabarr," with an *Ogham* inscription on its edge, "Sabini fili Maccodecheti" and "Neprani fili Conbevi." The late Mrs. Bray (see p. 217) procured 2 of these stones from Buckland Monachorum. The last was long used for a clam or bridge stone over a brook.

More interesting than any of those is the beautiful fragment in the ch.-yard opposite the hotel, of E. Eng. character, and generally known as the **tomb of Ordulf** (which is not a tomb at all, but a portion of the wall arcading of the cloisters). This seems to be the only remaining portion of the great conventional ch. built by **Abbot Champeau** or **Cambell** (so the names are given by *Oliver*) towards the end of the 13th cent. The abbey certainly had a printing-press, which is said to have been the second set up in England. It was the first in the West country. A copy of *Boethius*, printed here in 1525 by "Thomas Rycharde, monke," is in the library of Exeter Coll., Oxford.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, the inhabitants of Tavistock,

influenced by the **Earl of Bedford** and their representative, **Pym**, declared for the Parliament; but the neighbouring gentry remained true to the throne, and, consequently, many of their houses were besieged and pillaged by the opposite party.

A pleasant path by the river-side, outside the abbey wall, leads from the Bridge to the interesting **Gateway of Fitz** (or *Fytz*) ford, anciently a seat of the family of *Fitz*, facing the Plymouth road. The gateway, now used as a cottage, is the only remains, and the oak-branch and label ornaments of the latter refer it to the reign of Hen. VII. Under this gateway the duel is said to have been fought in which *Gamaliel Slanning* was killed by *Fitz* (see p. 226). The house belonged, in 1644, to **Sir Richard Grenville**, one of Charles's generals in the West, who garrisoned it; it was taken by **Lord Essex** in that year. **Sir Richard** possessed it in right of his wife, the *Lady Howard*, of whom a curious legend is told in the town. She was the dau. and heiress of **Sir John Fitz**, and, according to the tradition, a mysterious person, who, by some unknown means, had disposed of 3 husbands in succession before she was wooed and won by **Sir Richard Grenville**. Whatever were her crimes, it is still believed that she travels nightly, between the hours of midnight and cockcrow, in a coach of bones, and attended by a bloodhound, from this gateway to Okehampton Park. Each night the hound brings back a single blade of grass in his mouth. *Lady Howard* is to continue this penance until every blade of grass in the park is picked.

Opposite this gateway is a bronze statue of **Admiral Sir Francis Drake** (by the late **Sir J. E. Boehm, Bart., R.A.**, erected by the 9th Duke of Bedford), standing on a massive granite pedestal, with scenes in relief from the Admiral's career. On the hill above is **Fitzford Church**, a fine Romanesque edifice built by the 8th Duke of Bedford.

In 1645, when Plymouth was invested by the Royalists, Prince Charles paid a visit to Tavistock, where he is said to have been so annoyed by the incessant wet weather, that, ever afterwards, if anybody remarked that it was a fine day, he would reply, that, however fair it might be elsewhere, he felt confident it was raining at Tavistock.

The Church (St. Eustace), restd. 1846, is a handsome building of unusual size, the aisles extending to the extreme end of the chancel. It was ded. by *Bp. Stapledon* in 1318, but must have been rebuilt in the Perp. period. There is a second S. aisle of late date. The rest of the ch. is late Perp., except the base of the tower, which is Dec. The piers and arches within are of granite, and very plain. In the ch. remark a fine Elizabethan monument, with life-sized effigies, for the great lawyer *Sir John Glanville* (1600) and his wife; opposite to it a memorial to *John Fitz* (1589), his wife, and son, *Sir John*, father of Lady Howard, who killed himself and is buried at Twickenham, and with whose death the family came to an end. There are also monuments of the *Bourchiers*, *Earls of Bath*, and families allied to them; and a monument in alabaster and marble to the Bredall family, many of whom were physicians in the town, with a fine rendering (by *H. Hems* of Exeter) of *Max's* painting "Christ the Healer." The carved organ case is fine, and the ch. contains some good stained-glass windows; that at the N.E. end of the chancel was designed by *Wm. Morris* (author of the "Earthly Paradise") in memory of the late J. H. Gill, Esq., J.P. (1874). The tower, 106 ft. high, with buttresses, battlemented parapet, and pinnacles, is pierced with arches on all 4 sides, so that it stands on piers. It is thus a true campanile, and its completion is assigned to *Abbot Cullyng*, A.D. 1380, the tower having been begun by his predecessor. In the ch. are

aserved some human bones of great

size, found in a stone coffin among the ruins of the abbey, and commonly believed (without proof) to be those of *Ordulf*.

On the site of the abbey stand the Guildhall, built (1848) to harmonise with the remains, and the New Hall, a fine Gothic structure, containing portraits (by Lady Arthur Russell) of *Sir F. Drake*, *John Pym*, *Wm. Lord Russell*, and other worthies of Tavistock and its neighbourhood. Kelly College,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of the town, is a decorated Gothic building with large hall and spired tower (*E. Hansom*, architect); it was built and endowed by the late Admiral Kelly, who left by will 200,000*l.* to institute a college to be established "somewhere between the Tamar and the Taw rivers," for educating sons of naval officers.

Some eminent persons have been born in Tavistock and its neighbourhood. At Crowndale *Sir Francis Drake*; at Kilworthy (see p. 217) *Sir John Glanville*, who was made serjeant in company with 2 other Devon lawyers, Dew and Harris; and of the 3, says *Fuller*, it was commonly reported that

"One { gained  
spent } as much as the other two."  
gave

In Tavistock, *Browne*, a poet contemporary with *Spenser* and *Shakespeare*, and author of "Britannia's Pastorals," is generally said to have been born. His works have not obtained that celebrity which they merit, replete as they are with the most beautiful imagery. An episode of the "Loves of the Walla and the Tavy," in the Pastorals, should be read after a visit to the junction of the streams, and to *Ina's Coombe* (see p. 217), also celebrated by the poet, in whose verses the local scenery is pleasantly touched. To this list of "worthies" who have shed lustre on Tavistock may be added the name of *Mrs. Bray*, wife of a former vicar,

<sup>1</sup> Tamar = *Tau mawr*, the great river;  
*Tavy* = *Tau tebau*, the little river.

and so well known to every West-country reader. She has laid the scene of some of her fictions at Tavistock, and presented us with a clever and entertaining description of "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy." In her tales of *Fitz of Fitzford*, *Courtenay of Walreddon*, *Warleigh*, *Henry de Pomeroy*, and *Trelawny of Trelawne, Hartland Forest, and a Peep at the Pixies*, the reader is introduced to many remarkable and romantic places in Devon and Cornwall.

#### **Excursions :—**

(a) **The Walk**, behind the Bedford. The abbey wall bounds it on one side, the Tavy flows merrily along a rocky bed on the other, and the wooded hill of St. John (which commands a fine view, and whose base is occupied by the rly. stat.) rises to some height from the opposite margin of the river. A path leads from the Walk to the **Canal**, which was completed in 1817, at a cost of 68,000*l.*, and connects Tavistock with the Tamar at Morwellham Quay. The towing-path leads through some very pleasant scenery, and those fond of sketching will find the drawbridges on the banks, in connection with the distant heights of Dartmoor, well adapted to their purpose. The canal passes **Crowndale**, celebrated as the birthplace of *Sir Francis Drake*; the house no longer stands. His father, a clergyman, was compelled, it is said, to leave his home to avoid persecution as a Protestant, and settled at Upchurch in Kent, of which parish he was vicar. Beyond Crowndale the subjacent valley unfolds a picturesque scene, the Tavy entering a defile of wooded hills, which are rugged with rocks, and have the engine-house of a mine here and there peeping from the foliage. The canal soon sweeps round the shoulder of a hill, and, passing a deep hollow by an embankment, is joined by a branch from a slate quarry at Mill Hill, enters a tunnel which has been excavated for 1½ m. through the heart of a hill, and thus runs underground to its

termination on the high land above Morwellham.

(b) **Morwell Rocks** (see p. 124). To reach them, take the Callington road as far as the Inn beyond Lumburn Bridge (2 m.) Here take the road l. which crosses the Beer Alston road and leads (in another 1¼ m.) to **Old Morwell House**, which deserves a visit. ½ m. farther are the **Rocks**. Paths lead to the most striking points of view, and suddenly open upon dizzy platforms, pinnacles of the rocks, which dive sheer down through the brushwood to the Tamar, which will be seen glistening far below with **Weir-head** in the centre of the valley; across the river Harewood House (see p. 124); and to the rt. the mining village of Gunnislake climbing the sandy heights of the Cornish shore. A path will conduct you along the entire range of cliffs. At one place it passes the slender water-wheel of a mine called **Chimney Rock**, and will ultimately lead you to the Callington road, which descends, to cross the Tamar by the picturesque structure of **New Bridge** (3½ m. from Tavistock).

To follow the canal to the tunnel, cross Morwell Down to the rocks above the river, and return to Tavistock by the Callington road, is longer (about 10 m. in all.)

(c) There are several ancient and interesting houses near Tavistock. **Kilworthy** (1½ m. N.) was the ancient seat of the *Glanvilles*, modernised in the reign of Geo. III., but containing remains of the hall which indicate its former grandeur. About the house are vestiges of the old style of gardening, and in "sweet Ina's Coombe" is the **Walla Brook**, interesting to all who have read in "Britannia's Pastorals" of its love for the Tavy. The house (G. B. Battams, Esq.) is the property of the Duke of Bedford. ¾ m. N.E., opposite Kelly College, is **Mount Tavy** (D. Radford, Esq., J.P.), a modern house situated below **Rowd Wood**, which overhangs the ri-

In 1768 a violent storm cut through the wood a passage of about 40 yds. in width, tearing up the largest oaks by the roots, and carrying their branches to a considerable distance, and afterwards "rolled up the vale of the Tavy into the forest of Dartmoor, where it had full scope for exhausting itself." **Walreddon House** (T. Fisher, Esq., M.D.),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. (in Whitchurch par.), dates from the reign of Edw. VI. *Mrs. Bray* remarks that "a ride through its woods is worth coming miles to enjoy." (For Collacombe Barton, about 3 m. N.W., see p. 221; and for Sydenham House, and Marystowe and Kelly Churches (all 7–8 m. N.W. of Tavistock), see p. 230.

(d) **Buckland Abbey**, a seat of Sir Francis G. A. F. Eliot-Drake, Bart., representative of the "old warrior." On the way to the Abbey is passed, 5 m. S. of Tavistock, **Buckland Monachorum** (pop. 614, inns) (the second name is usually dropped), with a Church (restd.), remarkable as a fine specimen of Perp. architecture. The old seating, the angel corbels of the roof, the screen across the tower arch formed out of portions of an old roodscreen, the west tower with its fine turrets and pinnacles, and the ancient glass in the 5-light Perp. E. window, representing (but in fragments) events in the life of St. Andrew, should be noticed; as also should the granite ceiling of a chapel S. of the chancel. Here is also a very elaborate monument (with a laboured panegyric) by Bacon to the memory of *Elliot Lord Heathfield*, the defender of Gibraltar. He married a dau. of *Sir Francis Drake*, and is buried at Heathfield in Sussex. An old Norm. font (now in Horrabridge Ch.) was dug out of the foundations of this ch. (1857), and the remains of a piscina were found in a wall of the S. transept (1886). In the ch.-yard is a quaint epitaph to a blacksmith, couched in *craft* language, like those noticed before at Lidford, etc.

1 m. S., near the E. bank of the

Tavy, stands the **Abbey**, founded (for Cistercians—it was colonised from Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight) in the year 1278, by *Amicia*, widow of *Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon*, and dau. of *Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford*. She was the mother of the great heiress *Isabella de Fortibus*, who was also a benefactress of the Abbey. The Countess Amicia endowed it with much land in the neighbourhood, including the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton; besides that of Cullompton in a richer part of Devon. The Abbey seal records the monastery as "the place of St. Benedict of Buckland." The site was granted by Hen. VIII. to *Sir R. Grenville* of Bideford, who seems to have demolished much of the conventional buildings, and in 1580 alienated it to John Hele and Christopher Harris, who (1581) sold it to *Sir Francis Drake*. In default of issue, he settled it on his brother, Thomas Drake of Plymouth, whose descendants possess it. Of the Abbey the remains are but scanty. The existing house was built by *Sir Francis Drake*, according to tradition, under *supernatural* difficulties, a troop of little devils having on 2 nights razed the walls and removed the Abbey stones of which they were being built, and having only desisted when *Sir Francis* appeared to them on the 3rd night dressed in white and frightened them away.—Rev. S. Baring Gould in *Notes and Queries*. The house occupies the site of the ch., and the 4 large arches of the central tower remain in a garret close under the roof. A 15th cent. tower with turret (which may have been either the belfry or part of the entrance gate), and a noble barn 180 ft. in length, are perfect. The mansion contains a very indifferent portrait and some relics of the great circumnavigator, viz. his sword, a shield, his ship-drums, and the Bible which he carried with him round the world. There is also a dark polished oak table, made from Drake's ship, and

portraits of the *Admiral* and of *Don Pedro de Valdez*, Vice-Admiral of the Armada, whom he captured and kept prisoner at Buckland until ransomed. Delightful grounds encircle the house, and near it is the Abbey orchard, which, according to the tradition, was one of the very first planted in Devon. (This, however, must be received *cum grano*. It is probably to the zeal of the monks in procuring the choicest grafts from Normandy, and in the careful management of their trees, that the county is indebted for its pre-eminence in the matter of cider; but long before Buckland was founded, the abbots of Montbourg had planted apple-orchards on their manors in Dorset and Axmouth.)

From the Abbey the traveller may make for Lophill on the Tavy (where there is a wharf at which the str. for Plymouth occasionally touches) by a pleasant lane ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) which leads direct to the river. Or by making a slight *détour* l. (2 m. in all) he may visit on the way Milton (*small inn*), a hamlet placed in remarkable scenery; opposite the ch. gate is an old cross, and the stocks still stand in the ch.-yard. Just beyond Lophill is Maristow, the beautiful demesne of Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., J.P. The far-celebrated Cothele may be added to this list of interesting houses within reach of Tavistock (about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m.), but is better visited when going up the Tamar (see p. 123, and *Hdbk. for Cornwall*).

(e) Endsleigh, the cottage of the Duke of Bedford, deserves a special visit for the sake of its grounds, and the beauty of its site. (An order must be obtained from the Bedford Office in Tavistock.) It is situated above the Tamar near Milton Abbot (pop. 780, inn), about 7 m. from Tavistock, l. of the Launceston road. Milton Abbot was one of the most ancient possessions of the Benedictines at Tavistock, and is said to have been a gift of the founder *Or-dulf*. The abbot had a park at Endsleigh or "Innesleigh," and here, as

in other possessions of the Abbey, he was replaced at the Dissolution by John Lord Russell. The Church (restd.), ded. to St. Constantinus and St. Egidius, is Perp. with a Dec. tower, but is of no great interest. Edgcumbe (Piers Edgcumbe, Esq.) in this parish gave name to the ancient family, of which a younger branch has been ennobled, and is represented by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The house of Endsleigh, a cottage, was designed by Sir G. Wyattville (1810), and is only remarkable for its picturesque irregularity; but the woods and the grounds are the attraction, particularly the Dairy Dell, the Alpine Garden with its Swiss cottage, and the Terrace for the extreme beauty of the prospect. The private roads run for many miles through woods on both sides of the river, which winds most capriciously, flowing a long way to the E., and then as far to the W., and nearly encircling the hills which oppose it. Above Endsleigh, near Dunterton, are the remains of a chantry at a place called Chapel Field, and a waterfall flowing to the Tamar, over a rocky steep 100 ft. in height.

The pedestrian on his way to Launceston should, after seeing Endsleigh, follow the pathway through the woods close to the river. The gardener will start him in the path, which will bring him out at Greystone or Greystone Bridge, a distance of about 3 m. (Launceston is about 3 m. farther). He will pass under the Carthamartha Rocks, which rise boldly from the Cornish side of the river, and form a fine sweep of wooded cliffs and red-coloured crags, which are seen to great advantage from the broad meadow opposite (through which the tourist will pass), or from the hillside adjoining.

(f) No one fond of scenery should leave the neighbourhood of Tavistock before he has explored the Valley of the Tavy.

(For the part below Tavistock, see p. 220.)

Above Tavistock the Tavy flows through scenes of a charming character, but its valley is distinguished near the moor by a mixture of the wild with the beautiful, the former predominating in the **Tavy Cleave** and around the romantic hamlets of **Peter Tavy** and **Mary Tavy** and the copper-mine of **Huel Friendship** (see p. 222). **Mary Tavy** (pop. 733, inns) (stat. on the G. W. Rly.'s branch to Launceston) has a church, Perp., well restd. in 1879 by the then rector, the Rev. W. Champernowne. In the ch.-yard is a fine cross, raised on steps, and a granite representation of a miner's hammer, and in the porch the stocks. **Mrs. Bray** recommends every traveller who comes to Tavistock to see Devon scenery "to find his road out to Peter Tavy, crossing **Hertford Bridge** in his way, which is in itself worth seeing; thence to continue on as far as the mill in Peter Tavy, to ramble to the **Coomb** (a glen by the mill), return back through **Black Shells**, and then, if he can get any little boy to become his guide, he may go on to **Mary Tavy Rock** (an insulated crag covered with ivy and lichens) and the **Clam** (a light wooden bridge at a great height above the stream, which, as usual, tumbles over rocks); and if he be a good walker, he may proceed to **Cudlipp Town** and **Hill Bridge** (where the river has a solid floor of granite), and so he will have seen all the sights in that quarter in one round." Tavy Cleave is closed by the heights of Dartmoor, the ridge of **Stannaton** (or **Stannon**) **Hill** rising immediately to the E., and the beautiful hill of **Hare Tor** on the N. Below the castellated piles of Hare Tor comes the Tavy hurrying from the naked moor; and those who are in the humour for a supplementary walk may follow the stream some distance towards its source (say to **Fur Tor**, 1,877 ft. high, and crowned by a rock tower), and, striking boldly over the hills to **Great Tor**, return to Tavistock by **rrivale Bridge**. This will be a

round of about 20 m., and those who may find this too long may well content themselves with the following walk (12-13 m.) from **Mary Tavy** to **Bridestowe**. The pedestrian may start by the road running N., and turning short to the rt. at the end of the village keep above the W. side of the Tavy Valley; or he may take the road which goes S. past the church and, crossing the bridge, joins the road from Peter Tavy to Cudlipp-Town and descends to the river at **Hill Bridge** (3 m.). Beyond this bridge the 2 routes join, and in another  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. the moor is gained. On the rt. is **Tavy Cleave**, and in front **Hare Tor** (1,744 ft.) Having climbed this, the pedestrian should make for **Great Links Tor** (1,908 ft.), almost due N., leaving **Sharp Tor** on the l. From Great Links Tor the route lies W. by **Little Links Tor**, skirts **Great Noddon**, and, after crossing a loop of the **Peat Ely.**, reaches the Okehampton-Tavistock road at the **Fox and Hounds Inn**. From here it is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to **Bridestowe** stat., beyond which ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W.) is **Bridestowe** (see p. 233).

(g) (For **Lidford Bridge** and **Cascade** and **Brent Tor**, which are easily reached by rail, see pp. 74 and 75.)

(h) The **Valley of the Walkham** abounds in the most romantic scenery, and will well repay those who explore it and the lower **Valley of the Tavy** as far as **Waters Meet** (or **Double Water**), a romantic spot (about 4 m., in a straight line, S. of Tavistock) where the **Walkham** and the **Tavy** meet. But at least **Ward Bridge** ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Tavistock) should be visited. You will proceed by the old Plymouth road over **Whitchurch Down** (a walk on no account to be omitted), which commands one of the finest views of Tavistock and the surrounding tors, and is bounded on the l. by **Pewtor** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Tavistock). There is a large rock basin on one of the granite piles, piled with masses of granite, which

stand at the 4 cardinal points of the summit, and thus frame as many views of sea and land. Following the road straight ahead (the one to the l. on the far side of the down leads to Moortown hamlet, whence you may make your way to Merrivale Bridge), you will reach (4 m.) Sampford Spiney (pop. 454, *no inn*), "a church and a house high up in the air." The Church (restd. and chancel rebuilt 1868) has a fine Perp. tower; it belonged to Plympton Priory. (Whether the name *Spiney* is derived from *Spinetum*—a thorn-brake, or from the family of *Spiney* or *De Spineto*, who held the manor till 1630, seems doubtful.)

$\frac{3}{4}$  m. farther is Ward Bridge; here the banks are covered with oaks and rocks, and the river struggles bravely with a host of impediments. (If inclined for a struggle himself, the pedestrian may track the stream through wild moorland scenery to Merrivale Bridge, whence he can return to Tavistock by high road or through Moortown by the road mentioned above.) Old Ward Bridge was swept away by the great flood of 1890, except one fragment, bearing a date more than 200 years old, which has been built into the modern structure.

A scramble of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the river will bring the traveller to

#### 6 m. Huckworthy Bridge (*inn*).

[ $\frac{1}{2}$  m. l. up the hill is Walkhampton (pop. 606, *inn*), part of the original grant to Buckland Abbey already mentioned. The Church, Perp., has a graceful tower 125 ft. high; on April 6, 1889, this was struck by lightning, and one of its pinnacles hurled through the roof. Opposite the E. end of the ch.-yard is the Church House (now an *inn*), bearing the date 1598.]

From Huckworthy Bridge the traveller may proceed by meadows to

$7\frac{1}{2}$  m. Horrabridge  $\ddagger$  (pop. 800) (G.W. Rly.'s stat. on the Plymouth-Tavistock line). The church was built by Sir Massey Lopes in 1893. From here he may follow the

winding stream beneath the woods of Grenofen (W. H. Chichester, Esq., J.P.) to

$10\frac{1}{4}$  m. Waters Meet. The scenery is most romantic; the Walkham comes impetuously down the valley of Grenofen, enlivening the dark rocks with its spray and the glen with its music. One of the crags is called the Raven Rock, and other wild and picturesque masses overhang the disused (copper) mine of the Virtuous Lady, said to have been so named in honour of good Queen Bess. From Waters Meet he may proceed through the demesne of Walreddon (see p. 218) to

14 m. Tavistock, or, if inclined for a longer walk, may return along the bank of the Tavy, through woods and past Crowndale.

(i) The village of Lamerton (3 m. N.W.) (pop. 771, small *inns*) is said by Devonians to have been the birthplace of *Rowe*, the dramatic poet; but Johnson tells another tale. There is, however, no doubt that the father of the poet was the rector of the place.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. is Collacombe Barton. This mansion, rebuilt in Elizabeth's time, is now a farmhouse, but was long the seat of the Tremaynes. Of this family, says *Fuller*, were the twins, Nicholas and Andrew, who could not be distinguished but by their several habits; who felt like pain though at a distance, and desired to walk, travel, sit, sleep, eat, and drink together, and who were both slain together at Newhaven, in France, 1564. In one of the rooms is a window containing 3,275 panes of glass. A chimney-piece has the date 1574. In this parish, also, is Venn House (F. E. Remfrey, Esq.) The Church, which belonged to Tavistock Abbey, was (with the exception of the tower, which is good) totally destroyed by fire, Nov. 1877. It had been restd. in 1876 at a cost of 1,600*l.* The bells (re-cast in 1845) were melted in a few minutes. The curious and interesting monument to the Tremayne fam-

(including the *twins*), although much injured, was not altogether destroyed, and has been restd. by John Tre-mayne, Esq., the present owner of **Sydenham House** (see p. 230). The ch. was rebuilt 1879. About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Lamerton, near the Tamar, is **S. Sydenham or Syd Damerel** (pop. 351, inn). The Church, Perp., has some fragments of good glass and a fine tower.

(j) Between Dartmoor and the Tamar, in the carboniferous district, which is here bordered by the granite and Devonian rocks on one side, and by rocks representing the old red sandstone on the other, the bowels of the earth are the resort of miners, who extract from them the ores of copper and tin, and have extracted from them silver-lead (see *post*). The most important mines (now in work) in the Tavistock district are—in **Mary Tavy** parish, Devon (or **Huel** or **Wheal**) **Friendship** (*tin* and *copper*) ; in **Tavistock** parish—**Devon Great Consols**, formerly known as **Huel Maria**, and situated about 4 m. from Tavistock, rt. of the Callington road, **Bedford United, Russell Mining Co.**, and the **Wheal Crebor Mining Co.** (*all copper*) ; in **Whitchurch** parish, **Sortridge Mine** (*tin*) ; and in **Buckland Mon.** parish the **Bertha Consols** (*copper* and *mundic*). The *silver-lead* mines in **Beer Ferris** parish (the **South Ward, North Tamar**, and **Tamar Valley**) are no longer used, but have been worked to great advantage from a period at least as early as the reign of Edw. I. The largest was at **Beer Alston** (the ore often contained from 80 to 120 oz. of silver to the ton of lead) ; and before the swamping of the mine a most interesting experiment was made here. The riches of this mine are under the bed of the river Tamar, 220 fath. below the surface of the water. The levels had been driven to a point where the miners were obliged to desist from their operations for want of air, the engines being too distant to effect a

proper ventilation, and the river overhead rendering it impossible to sink a new shaft in the desired direction. To meet these difficulties an inclined plane was commenced at a point within 50 fath. of the top of the shaft, and driven at an angle of  $37^{\circ}$  through all the old workings down to the 160 fath. level; and, at the suggestion of Dr. Spurgin, an engine was erected on the 145 fath. level, in the course of the inclined plane, with the several objects of ventilating the workings, of drawing up the stuff, of sinking a partial shaft through a rich course of ore, of opening new levels, and of lessening the cost. This underground engine fully answered all these purposes, and seemed to have established the important fact that sources of mineral wealth which have long been deemed inaccessible from their depth are now within our reach. *Spurgin's engine* was one of 20-horse power, and worked on a consumption of only half a crown's worth of coals in the 24 hrs. It pumped the water from the new shaft, and raised the ore to the 145 fath. level, the smoke from the furnace being conveyed along a flue which ran through the old workings to the surface, a distance of 2 m. In 1860, however, the water forced its way in from the river, and filled up the mine. Fortunately, at the time it happened, none of the miners were at work. *Fluor Spar* was found in the **Beer Alston** mines, in cubes and octahedrons of a large size, and also at the **Virtuous Lady** mine, and in **Huel Friendship**. In the last-named mine very fine rock crystals are found.

The industry is, however, in a depressed condition, and the **Devon Great Consols**, at one time one of the richest copper-mines in the world, though still employing over 700 hands, derives its profits entirely from the *arsenic* which is extracted from the copper ore. This mine, though not so deep as **Huel Friendship**, was a more profitable concern, and in one month has shipped 1,200 tons of ore at Mor-

wellham Quay, while in the same time Huel Friendship has yielded only 200 tons. The wealth of this mine has caused a diligent search to be made in the neighbouring hills, which are clouded with smoke and bristle with engine-chimneys. The Mill-hill slate quarries are about 2 m. W. of Tavistock, near the Lumburn river, and the road in their vicinity commands a fine view of Dartmoor, with Brent Tor, the prominent object, standing out in advance of the main body of hills, and rising aloft bright and distinct in the shape of a flame.

(k) The turnpike road from Tavistock to Plymouth commands some fine scenery. Just beyond Horrabridge stat., it enters upon Roborough Down, and the view grows finer the farther one goes along its open heath.

To the E. the front of Dartmoor bristles with a hundred tors ; to the W. are the moors which extend to Bodmin, and the ridge of Hingston Down and Kit Hill, forming a link between the highlands of Devon and Cornwall ; to the S. the Channel blending with the sky, and Plymouth Sound, with its breakwater and romantic shores, displayed as on a map. The Plymouth and Devonport leats run along the down on different sides of the road : the former a swift clear stream abounding with trout ; the latter equally swift, but of a red colour from the character of the soil it has traversed. The Vale of Bickleigh, the Valley of the Cad, and the Cann slate-quarry, are all within a walk of the down ; the rocky entrance to the vale of the Cad being very conspicuous in the view toward Dartmoor. The Roborough Down stone, which from an early period was much used in Devonian churches, is a porphyritic elvan, much harder than " schorlaeuous " granite. It is found in blocks over the down, and toward the N. end rises (l. of the road) into the picturesque Roborough Rock. There are quarries of it at Calstock. (See *Introd.* : " Geology.") A small entrenchment on the down seems to be the

" Roborough " (the " red burh "—the scarlet briony is called " ro-berry " in Devon) from which the place is named. Rt. is the Lodge of Marystow, and at the S. end of the down is Roborough village, and beyond it an inn ; and near Bickleigh is a village called *Jump*, a curious name which seems to be identical with *jampnum*, a word used in charters of Tavistock Abbey to signify waste or heathy places.

#### TAVISTOCK TO DEVONPORT AND PLYMOUTH BY BEER FERRIS.

(L. & S. W. Rly.)

Resuming our journey from Tavistock stat. by this line, we traverse the high ridge between the Tamar and Tavy, with fine views, at intervals, of the valleys below and the distant tors (notably at a point near the confluence of the Tavy and Walkham), and, skirting Morwell Down, and making a bend rt. towards the Tamar, reach in  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Tavistock

$48\frac{1}{2}$  m. Beer Alston Stat.† This village (pop. 1,000) was one of the minute "boroughs" disfranchised under the first Reform Bill. There were 53 electors. The *Lord Keeper Cowper* and the *Lord Chancellor King* sat for Beer Alston, which first returned members to Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth.

$51\frac{1}{4}$  m. Beer Ferris (or Ferrers) (pop. 911, inn) is commonly called *Beer Town*—(*Beera* = *barley* = *beer* occurs frequently in this county in the names of hamlets and farms). The Church is of Dec. and Perp. character, and very picturesque. It was rebuilt (before 1330) by *Sir Wm. de Ferrers*, who made it collegiate. His endowment provided for an archpriest, 4 priests, and a deacon. It was "restored" 1871, and contains the monument (with effigies) of *Sir Wm. de Ferrers* and his wi

and another of a knight of the same family, of early date (a Crusader cross-legged, removed from the earlier ch.) It has been asserted that the effigy of the founder represents him as barefooted—a peculiarity which does occur in England and on the Continent, but which is of extreme rarity, and apparently refers to some pilgrimage vowed or performed with bare feet. It is doubtful whether this effigy can be claimed as an example, since whitewash and decay seem to have brought about the appearance it now presents. In the E. window are the very interesting figures in stained glass of *Sir Wm.* and his wife (see them figured in *Lysons*). *Sir Wm.*, as founder, holds a ch. in his hand. Armour and details deserve attention. Whilst drawing this glass *Stothard*, the antiquary and artist (first husband of *Mrs. Bray*, and son of the greater artist *Stothard*), was killed by a fall from a ladder; he is buried in the ch.-yard beneath the window. The glass was afterwards removed, and for many years was kept in a chest in the vestry; but was replaced when the ch. was restd. In the ch. are some incised slabs for the *Champernownes*, who became lords of the manor towards the end of the 14th cent. There are some very scanty remains of a castle, which *Wm. de Ferrers* had a licence for crenellating (a grant afterwards renewed) in 1337. Beer is famous for its strawberries and cherry-orchards, where the black cherry (here called "mazard") is grown to great perfection.

About 1 m. beyond Beer Ferris the rly. crosses the Tavy near its mouth (on the l. amid the trees is *Warleigh*, see p. 125), and crossing Tamerton Creek reaches

**55½ m. St. Budeaux Stat.** (see p. 127) (change for Saltash). From here the line, after running parallel for a short distance with the G.W. Rly., crosses Weston Mill lake, and arrives at

**58 m. DEVONPORT ✎** (see p. 109);

**59½ m. PLYMOUTH ✎** (see p. 103), (North Road, then *Mutley* †); and  
**62½ m. Friary Stat.**; † and 64 m. **Plymstock** (see p. 126).

#### TAVISTOCK TO PLYMOUTH.

(G. W. Rly.)

Leaving Tavistock, the rly. passes the pretty village of Whitchurch l., and *Grenofen House* rt. (see p. 221). A long and lofty viaduct carries the line across the Walkham river and valley to

**4 m. Horrabridge Stat.**; on the l. are seen the village and ch. of Walkhampton; the latter stands well on the top of a hill. The village of Horrabridge (see p. 221) lies below the stat. rt.; *Buckland Abbey* (see p. 218) is about 3 m. S.W.

**5½ m. Yelverton Junct. (inn).**

To reach the villages of *Meavy* and *Sheepstor* the traveller should alight at this stat. or at that of *Dousland* (inn), the next on the Princetown branch. (This line begins its ascent of the moor soon after leaving Yelverton, and just beyond Dousland makes a wide sweep round *Yannaton Down* above Meavy and Sheepstor rt., and passes under the Plymouth road barely  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. above the point where it has quitted its vicinity at Dousland stat. From Dousland the 9 m. to Princetown are a continuous ascent of some 700 ft., accomplished with many windings, and giving beautiful views of the valley on the l. and of a line of tors ahead and to the rt.)

**Meavy** (pop. 266) lies  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. of Yelverton, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Dousland. N.E. of Meavy is the granite hill of *Sheep's Tor*, an engrossing object, and in sunshine quite spectral in its appearance, its light aerial tints being contrasted by the woods and shaded verdure of the foreground. At Meavy there is an inn, favourite headquar-

ters with the angler; the Meavy Oak is an old giant of the vegetable world, 27 ft. in circumf., but bald at the top, and with a trunk so decayed as to form an archway through which a person may walk erect. It is supposed to have been standing here in the time of King John, and indeed is said to be mentioned in Canute's charter founding the ch. "The village chronicles relate that 9 persons once dined within the hollow trunk, where a peat-stack may now be frequently seen, piled up as winter fuel." In the village is the fragment of a granite cross. The ancient granite churches of Meavy and Sheepstor (both Perp.) are of small architectural interest, but their weather-stained walls and towers are in fine keeping with the wild scenery by which they are surrounded. They have both been restd.; in the former, note the beautiful reredos and chancel floor (both of marble), the old oak roof with gilded bosses, and one of the piers of the chancel arch, with its grotesque heads, said to be Saxon. At the end of Meavy village turn to the bridge, just beyond which is Merchant's Cross, of granite, over 8 ft. high, the tallest on the moor, and in good preservation. A lane eads from this spot to a farmhouse, called Knolle, bearing on its front the date 1610, and situated at the entrance to a romantic glen, in which there is a cascade. A path traverses the neighbouring hill to the rude village of

**Sheepstor** (pop. 100; alehouse), which consists of a few cottages clustered round an ancient granite ch. Sheepstor is an ancient chapelry formerly attached to Bickleigh, but now a vicarage, and, like that manor, belonged anciently to Buckland Abbey. The Church, restd. 1862, has over the door a curious dial (1640) ornamented with hourglass and death's-head, and contains an early piscina, an old slate tablet in memory of the Elfords of Longstone in this parish, who owned the manor from the 15th cent. till

[Devon.]

1748, and some stained glass, the E. window being a memorial to the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, who died at Burrator (close to the village) on the 11th of June, 1868. In the ch.-yard, under a large beech-tree, is his tomb; a monument of Aberdeen granite, erected (1878) by his nephew, the present Rajah. The late Rajah had lived for some years before his death at Burrator, displaying as much liberality, and being as much loved and valued, in his remote Devon home, as in the colony which he formed, and for which he did so much. Burrator, which belongs to Sir M. Lopes, is but a small house and estate; in a glen on the property there is a cascade which strangers are allowed to visit.

The old Priest's house is of the 15th cent. and curious. It appears to have been given by one of the Elfords about 1570; it has recently been restd., and is used as the parish room. At the back of the village rises the eminence of Sheep's Tor (or Shittistor as in old records), the haunt of the Devon fairies, the Piskies or Pixies, and where, certainly, the crevices in the huge mass of granite, which at the eastern end is precipitous, and so fissured (like the rocks of the Cad) as to resemble basaltic columns, would afford rare seclusion and plenty of accommodation for such shy and tiny folk. The cavity which is said to be their favourite haunt is called the Pixies' house or Cave, and is formed by rocks resting in a slanting position against the vertical side of the tor. The peasantry who venture to visit it still drop a pin as an offering to the pixy; and to this day it is considered a critical (this is the word used on the spot) place for children to enter after sunset. The pixies are described as a race "invisibly small"; yet, in the vulgar belief, they may be heard on dark nights riding the horses of the neighbouring farmers, and "pounding their cider" within this cavern. According to Polwhele, the Pixies' house was selected as a hiding-place by one of the Elford famil-

who here successfully concealed himself from Cromwell's troopers, and employed his leisure time in painting on the walls. From the summit of the hill a wild and beautiful prospect is unfolded. Close at hand rises a granitic cone, Lethertor (*Llethr?* = a steep slope, Corn.) by name, and perhaps the most elegantly formed of all the Dartmoor tors, but seen to most advantage from the half-reclaimed valley on the N. side of Sheep's Tor. (If bound to Princetown, the traveller may steer direct from Sheep's Tor for its conspicuous crest, passing Classenwell pool on the way (see p. 202); and, if benighted on the moor, may take the pole-star for his guide.) Sheep's Tor is traditionally rich in precious minerals, said to have been stored here by the pixies, who, it would appear, are miserly in their habits :

" Little pixy, fair and slim,  
Without a rag to cover him."

Grains of gold are occasionally found in the streams below the hill.

[About 3 m. E. of Sheep's Tor rises the Plym, at Plym Head, in a most desolate region; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. of this source, in Langcombe Bottom, on the bank of a feeder to the Plym, is Grims Grove, a kistvaen of more than common interest, as it stands by itself in the midst of wild and lonely hills. The cover has fallen, but the old tomb is otherwise uninjured, and 9 of the stones which encircle it are standing. Near where this feeder joins the Plym are the ruins of blowing houses, formerly used for working tin. Above these are a quantity of hut-circles, and across the river a pound.]

From Yelverton the line runs over high ground at first, above the Meavy, with magnificent views l., and then descends to

8 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Bickleigh Stat. The village (pop. 303, inn) is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. rt. of the stat. The Church, Perp., rebuilt by the late Sir Ralph Lopes (1838) and some-

what altered by Sir Massey Lopes (1882), contains the remains of the tomb of the Slanning family, with the helmet and gauntlet of Sir Nicholas Slanning, M.P., a staunch Royalist, knighted by Chas. I., who fell at the siege of Bristol, 1643. He was one of

" Th' four wheels of Charles's wain—  
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevannion, Slanning  
slain."

His father was *Gamaliel Slanning*, who was killed in a duel (1599) by Sir John Fitz; the latter was pardoned by Queen Elizabeth, but not by his victim's widow, who obtained a verdict against *Fitz* for damages, who "thereupon was forced to comply with her by granting some part of his estate to her and her family."<sup>1</sup> Soon afterwards *Fitz* killed another man in a duel, and on his way to London to sue for a second pardon, hearing a noise at night in his hostelry at Salisbury, he concluded that officers had arrived to arrest him, and killed first "one of the house" and then himself with his own sword. Hence the inscription on the tomb runs:

" Idem cædis erat nostræ simul auctor et  
nultus  
Trux homicida mei, mox homicida sui,  
Quemque in me primum, mox in se con-  
didit ensis,  
O nostrum summi Judicis arbitrium !"

The tomb was elaborately adorned with arabesques and figures in plaster, among which was a skeleton attacking a very stout personage, and a label with the words—

" Stout as thou art,  
I will pierce thy heart."

There was also "a fair marble table" adorned by a death's-head, and the words:

" O man, remember thy end."

But when removed for the "restoration," all this fell to pieces. The son of this Sir Nicholas, another Sir N., was made a bart. by Chas. II., but the title became extinct when his son, Sir Andrew, was also run

<sup>1</sup> See Prince's *Worthies of Devon*.

through the body in a duel at the *Golden Key*, Fleet Street (1695).

The Slannings became proprietors of Bickleigh (one of the manors originally granted to Buckland Abbey) after the Dissolution. The property passed by marriage to the *Modyford* and *Heywood* families, and was finally sold by the 4 co-heiresses of Jas. Modyford Heywood, Esq., to Manasseh Lopes, Esq., M.P., in 1798. The ch. tower is ancient, and deserves notice; the thin buttresses are probably later additions. On the village green is a perfect cross with modern shaft. The almshouses were built and endowed by Sir Massey Lopes in 1873 in memory of his wife, who d. 1872.

#### **Excursions:—**

(a) **Bickleigh Vale;** (b) **Shaugh Bridge, the Dowerstone and Shaugh Prior;** (c) the valley of the Plym or Cad (for derivation of the name *Cad*, see p. 230), at least as high as **Cadover Bridge**; (d) the **Lee Moor Clay Works**; (e) the interesting British (or primitive) antiquities at **Trowlesworthy**. Meavy and Sheepstor may also be reached from this stat. (See pp. 224 and 225.)

(a) The seclusion of **Bickleigh Vale** (*it is only open to the public on Mon., Wed., and Sat.*) has been injured by the formation of the rly., but the scenery is still wild and romantic. Entering the vale at **Bickleigh Bridge**, an ivy-clad structure about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the village, the traveller will pursue his way around the elbow of many a mossy nook and follow the path through **Great Shaugh Wood** and **Cann Wood**, where the dark-blue slate of Cann Quarry is finely contrasted by the foliage, as far as (2 $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) **Plym Bridge**. From here he may follow the vale to its termination at (4 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.) **Marsh Mills Stat.** (see p. 230). (The old **Plymouth and Dartmoor Tramway**, which enters the valley at the S. end, was begun (1819) by **Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt** as a horse-rly. between

the Dartmoor prisons, of which he had laid the first stone (1806), and **Crabtree**; 23 m. were opened in 1823; it winds through some very picturesque scenery.) **Plym Bridge** is a delightful spot in spite of the lines of rly. (the rly. to the **Lee Moor Clay Works** joins the G.W. Rly.'s line just beyond); and the bridge is a mossy old structure, partly hid by foliage, and based among the many-coloured pebbles of a rapid stream. Adjoining it are the ruined arch of a wayside chapel, with a niche for the figure of a saint (the chapel was connected with the Priory of Plympton); a rustic cottage, mantled with the rose and woodbine; and a narrow lane which climbs a hill towards Plympton. You should ascend this hill for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to enjoy a very fine bird's-eye view of Plymouth Sound, the estuary of the Laira, and Mount Edgcumbe. The best point of view is occupied by **Boringdon House**, now a farmhouse, but anciently the residence of the Parkers, now enjoying the earldom of Morley (see p. 126). Boringdon was built about the middle of the 14th cent.; but there are few remains of the old house. The hall, however (of much later date), is still to be seen, and is a noble room, with a chimney-piece ornamented with figures emblematical of Peace and Plenty, supporting the royal arms, and the date 1640. The views on each side of the lane are of a character to delight the enthusiast for scenery. On one side is the fine view over the Laira and Plymouth Sound; on the other a rude group of hills and highland woods, wild and rough, and perhaps darkened by clouds.

(b) **Shaugh Bridge** is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Bickleigh Stat. To reach it, cross the bridge N. of the stat. and then take the road l. between the line and the river. This is a singularly wild and romantic spot, where the **Meavy** and the **Plym** unite their noisy streams among antique oaks and rocks. In front rises the wood-covered hill

the Dowerstone, which descends in broken rocks to the bed of the river, a cliff of most symmetrical proportions and beautiful tints, seamed in the manner peculiar to granite, and apparently bound together by bands of ivy. Its summit was often the resort of a poet whose name will be always associated with the hills of his favourite Dartmoor, and "on one of the flat blocks on the ground above the Dowerstone—at the front, as it were, of the temple where he so often worshipped—is engraved the name of 'Carrington,' with the date of his death." Visitors are recommended, in the introduction to his poem of "Dartmoor," to climb to the summit of this cliff; for "he who has sufficient nerve to gaze from the Dowerstone into the frightful depth beneath will be amply remunerated for the trouble which may be experienced in ascending. The rocks immediately beneath the view seem as if they had been struck at once by a thousand thunderbolts, and appear only prevented from bursting asunder by chains of ivy. A few wildflowers are sprinkled about in the crevices of the cliff, tufts of broom wave like golden banners in the passing breeze, and these, with here and there a mountain-ash clinging halfway down the precipice, impart a wild animation to the spot." There is a memorial in Shaugh Church to the poet, who has thus described the scene:

"Oft as noon  
Unnoticed faded into eve, my feet  
Have lingered near thy bridge, romantic  
Shaugh,  
While as the sister waters rushed beneath  
Tumultuous, haply glanced the setting  
beam  
Upon the crest of Dowerstone."

(We wonder what the poet would say if he knew that a *quarry* has been cut in the base of this romantic rock!) Superstition has connected a fantastic legend with the Dowerstone. In a deep snow, it is said, the traces of a cloven hoof and naked human foot were found ascending to the highest summit; and on stormy winter nights the peasant has heard the "whish-

*hounds*" (see also p. 199) sweeping through the rocky valley, with cry of dogs, winding of horns, and "hoofs thick-beating on the hollow hill." Their unearthly "master" has been sometimes visible—a tall swart figure with a hunting-pole. Dowerstone is possibly "*Tiws-stan*," the rock of *Tiw*, the Saxon deity from whom we derive the name of Tuesday. To ascend the hill, cross the Plym by the bridge just above its junction with the Meavy, and take a path rt. Below Shaugh Bridge are the remains of *Grenofen*, the ancient residence of the *Slannings*, and tradition has much to tell of the state in which this family lived here.

A steep road, threading a labyrinth of rocks, winds up the neighbouring hill to Shaugh Prior (pop. 714, inn), where granite cottages and granite boulders stand elbowing each other. Shaw (= *seacga*, A.S. for rough coppice) was given by *Roger de Novant* to Plympton Priory, hence the name. The Church (restd. 1868) is a venerable weatherbeaten fabric with a most interesting font cover of carved oak, rescued from a *hayloft* by the late vicar, and surmounted by the figure of a bishop in the act of benediction, the latter presented by the Rev. G. R. Scobell, vicar of Bickleigh, into whose hands it had come. The ch.-yard contains, among other memorials, one grand old tomb, in which, as the story goes, lie the remains of 2 sisters, such twins in affection that the decease of the one was the deathblow of the other:

"They grew together,  
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem;  
So, with two seeming bodies, but one heart."

This is emblematically told by sculpture representing the union of 2 hearts. Built into the vicarage wall is the remnant of a cross about 5 ft. high. Behind the village rises a hill from which there is a magnificent view, with the old grey ch. tower in the foreground. Descending the slope of this hill, cumbered on all sides by rocks, the traveller may make for

(c) Valley of the Cad (or Plym) and Cadover Bridge, to which granite posts serve for guides in snow or darkness, as at Post Bridge. The valley presents one of the wildest scenes imaginable. It is literally covered with granite, and the torrent comes roaring down the glen as though frenzied by the obstruction. To explore it best, from a picturesque point of view, the pedestrian should descend the l. bank of the stream from this bridge (near which is seen a vast sweep of the moor, and Brent Tor in the distance) to Shaugh Bridge. By this rough course, there is not even the ghost of a path, and the brake is thick and tangled, but the best view is obtained of the whimsical rock which rises from the rt. bank in the shape of a pillar, surmounted by a rude capital, and of Dewerstone.

(d) Lee Moor China-Clay Works (from which a rly. descends to join the G.W. Rly.'s line near Plym Bridge (see p. 227). To reach these, situated about 2 m. E. by S.E. of Shaugh, take the road to the rt. on quitting the village, which crosses Collard Tor, and a streamlet beyond it. The Kaolin or china-clay here is of high quality; and from the siliceous refuse bricks are manufactured on a large scale, and sent to all parts of Europe for use in metallurgical gasworks, and other establishments where high temperatures are employed. On Lee Moor are the remains of a granite cross, and an entrenchment commonly called the Roman Camp. It is a rectangular enclosure formed by a lofty mound of earth thrown up from the inside, and was therefore more probably a place of meeting or diversion than a camp.

(e) About 1 m. E. of Cadover Bridge, on the western slope of Trowlesworthy Tor (which is of red granite), is a very remarkable walled enclosure, differing from any other hitherto observed on the moor. It is nearly circular, and measures 150 paces each way. The walls are un-

broken throughout the entire circuit, except at 2 entrances, facing respectively N. and S. These entrances are defended in a most unusual way. In the opening of that N. are remains of 4 walls, 2 extending within the enclosure and 2 without, arranged in star fashion. The outer walls extend for about 24 ft. each, diminishing gradually. Between these walls and the extremities of those of the enclosure there is but space enough for one person at a time to pass in or out. The southern entrance is defended in a somewhat different manner, but also so as to leave space for the passing of but one person at a time. Close within this entrance is a large hut-circle, for which the ground seems to have been built up to a level. On the inner side of the wall defending the entrance is the ruin of what seems to have been a square chamber, perhaps for a sentinel. From this same tor, near the ridge, a wall about 15 ft. thick extends to near the banks of the Plym. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the tor there is an opening in the wall, narrowed by 2 walls on either side. These walls are curved, so as to widen the entrance at the farther distance from the main wall.—There are 2 stone avenues on the S.W. slope of Trowlesworthy Tor: one terminating in a circle of 8 stones, the other also having apparently ended in a circle, of which only 1 or 2 stones remain.—Between Trowlesworthy and Shavercombe Tor, but nearer the latter, there is a dismantled cromlech or large stone kistvaen; and about midway between the sources of the Plym and Eylesbarrow (1,491 ft.), which is one of the marks indicating the boundary of the Royal forest, is a single stone row, with a circle at the N.E. end, in which is a cairn.<sup>1</sup> There is another cairn

<sup>1</sup> These remains have been described (the Trowlesworthy enclosure and the Eylesbarrow stones for the first time) by Mr. C. Spence Bate, in a paper on the "Prehistoric Antiquities of Dartmoor," published in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1871.

at about 100 yds. from the opposite end, part of which has been carried away. The stones at the N.E. end are of unusual height—the first 2 about 10 ft. Near this row are numerous hut-circles. They are easily visited from Plymouth, and well illustrate the character of the primitive stone monuments in the district. [1½ m. E. of Trowlesworthy Tor is Shell Top (1,546 ft.), and the visitor should ascend this for the sake of the magnificent view from its summit (see p. 99); thence he may descend on Cornwood (3 m. S.), where there is an inn, and where he may take train for Plymouth (see p. 99; the stat. is 1½ m. S. of the village).

The stream of the Cad, says Mr. Rowe ("Peramb. of Dartmoor"), "is erroneously so called, as its source has from time immemorial been known as *Plym Head*. . . . Cad is a battlefield. Hence it may be conjectured on more satisfactory grounds that this bridge may have been so designated from some unrecorded conflict on the neighbouring moors." It must be admitted, however, that *Cad*, as the name of a river, occurs in many Celtic districts, and that its apparent recurrence in *Cadworthy* farm and, at the mouth of the Laira, *Cattedown* and the *Cattewater* would seem to prove that it was the old British name. *Plym* is Saxon.

The source of the Plym is in a swampy tableland, from which the Yealm and the Erme also rise, at no great distance apart. Farther N., in the highest part of this plateau, rises the Avon, flowing by Brent.

12½ m. Marsh Mills Stat., then  
PLYMOUTH ✪ (see p. 103),  
(Mutley, then North  
Road), and

18½ m. Millbay

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TAVISTOCK TO LAUNCESTON.  
(G.W. Rly.)

From Tavistock this branch, passing through (3½ m.) Mary Tavy Stat. (see p. 220), reaches

6½ m. Lidford Junct. (see p. 73). A little beyond here this line turns sharp to the l., and, running through the wooded glen of the Lyd, reaches

9 m. Coryton Stat. (pop. 238; *no inn*). The scenery here is very beautiful. In the parish is a slate quarry, from which slabs of very large size are obtained, which are chiefly used for the beds of billiard-tables.

[¾ m. S.W. of this stat. is Marystowe (pop. 350, alehouse). The church (restd. by Mr. Tremayne), originally built by *Judhael of Totnes*, and afterwards belonging to Plympton Priory, is interesting, and contains a Norm. doorway (to the porch) and font, and a huge Elizabethan tomb to the Wise family (the aisle in which it stands was widened to receive it). A part of the tower was blown down, 1729, and the pinnacles replaced, 1829.

In this parish, on the banks of the Lyd, is Sydenham Ho. (J. Tremayne, Esq., J.P.), a venerable house in the shape of an E, and a fine example of Elizabethan architecture. It contains a noble staircase, portraits of the Wise and Tremayne families, a number of antique cabinets, furniture of the time of Chas. I., and a costly suit of armour. One chamber is hung with damask, and the banqueting-hall ornamented with carved oak panels, one of which opens to a secret passage leading to other rooms. This old house was built by Sir Thomas Wise, who was knighted at the coronation of James I. It was garrisoned for King Charles, and taken by the Parliamentary troops under Colonel Holbourn, Jan. 1645. It passed from the Wise to the Tremayne family by marriage in 1675.

2½ m. S.W. of Sydenham is Kelly (pop. 236, *no inn*). The church (restd.) has a profusion of old stained glass of the 15th cent.; the E. window (restd. 1882) has figures of Edw. the Confessor, the Virgin Mary, our Lord on the Cross, and St. John the Evang. There are also memorials to the Kelly family, who have lived at Kelly House since the reign of Hen. II.

$\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. of Kelly is Bradstone (pop. 100, alehouse). The church (restd. 1892), ded. to St. Nonna, a local virgin said to have been martyred on a broad stone, apparently the quoit of a cromlech in the parish, has a Norm. doorway. Bradstone Hall, a Tudor mansion, once the seat of the *Cruwys* and then of the *Clowberry* families, is now a farmhouse; the gatehouse is well preserved.]

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Lifton  $\ddagger$  Stat. (pop. 1,195). The church (restd. 1871) is well situated, and contains a Norm. font and monuments to the *Harris* and *Dynham* families. Observe the pinnacles of the tower, which bend outwards according to Cornish custom.

[Wortham Ho.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N., the ancient mansion of the *Dynhams*, and now a farmhouse, remains almost unaltered; its great peculiarity is a double hall, the upper for summer and the lower for winter use.]

Shortly after leaving Lifton the line makes a sweep to the l., and, crossing the Tamar, enters Cornwall and arrives at

19 m. LAUNCESTON  $\ddagger$  (pop. 4,345). (See also *Hdbk. for Cornwall*).

stat., takes a course quite distinct and away from the old coach road from Okehampton to Holsworthy, which runs through a dreary tract of country, into which the traveller in search of the picturesque must not be sent. It crosses the high land of Broadbury, toward the S.E. corner of which is the site of Broadbury Castle, which was an oblong rectangular entrenchment, 266 ft. long by 236 wide, enclosed by a single vallum and fosse, and with 4 entrances. (This camp was most probably Roman, and in the neighbourhood are "Chester moor," "Scobchester," and "Wickchester," names indicating the ancient presence and works of the "terrarium domini." Broadbury was dotted with barrows, most of which, as well as the castle, have of late years entirely disappeared under the plough. The Roman road which (it is believed) ran from Exeter to the Bristol Channel passed close to Broadbury Castle. The castle is in the parish of North Lew, a place so remote and dreary that, according to a popular saying, "the devil died there of the cold.")

The rly., which is carried over high land, a dreary country, but commanding an extensive view over Dartmoor, and as far as Brown Willy and Rowtor in Cornwall, reaches

8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Ashbury Stat.; the village (pop. 69, hotel) is close to the seat of the Woolcombes, in whose grounds is the small ch., rebuilt 1871.

[This is the nearest stat. for

7 m. Hatherleigh (pop. 1,437; coach daily to and from Okehampton, 8 m.; see *Index and Directory*). This town is situated on an outlying patch of New Red sandstone, but in a barren country, where the cold and unfruitful soil has retarded changes which have elsewhere occurred for the benefit of the community, and

"The people are poor as Hatherleigh M.  
And so they have been for ever and e."

#### ROUTE 14a.

##### OKEHAMPTON TO HOLSWORTHY BY ASHBURY (L. AND S.W. RLY.), HATHERLEIGH (ROAD).

Rail.	Places.
	Okehampton
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Ashbury Stat.
	[road to Hatherleigh, 7 m.]
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Halwill Junct.
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Holsworthy [road to Bude, 9 m.]

The rly. journey occupies from  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to 1 hr. This branch, which leaves the L. & S.W. Rly.'s Plymouth line about 2 m. S.W. of Okehampton

This patch of New Red sandstone is about 2 m. N.W. from the termination of the long strip of triassic rocks which extends westward for more than 20 m. from Crediton to Jacobstow. A natural section on the rt. bank of the Lew, a small feeder of the Torridge, shows sandstone, stratified, and dipping at a considerable angle.

The Church (partly restd. 1888) is Perp., and has remains of a fine screen, and of an oak ribbed roof, of which the wall plate is richly carved. The manor was part of the original grant to the Abbey of Tavistock, and remained in the hands of the Benedictines there until the Dissolution. *Jasper Mayne*, chaplain to Chas. II. and preacher and dramatic writer of some note, was born here, and *Nath. Carpenter*, the mathematician, was born near Hatherleigh, in the parsonage-house of North Lew, 1588. "His 'Opticks,'" says *Fuller*, "would have been a masterpiece if perfectly printed. But, to his grief, he found the preface casing Christmas pies in his printer's house, and could never afterwards recover it." The view S. from the principal street to Cawsand and Yes Tor is fine. On Hatherleigh Moor is St. John's Well, which used to supply water for baptisms.

12½ m. Halwill Junct.† (hotel). This branch line here leaves the L. & S.W. Rly.'s line to Launceston (which has now been opened to Delabole in Cornwall, is in course of construction as far as Wadebridge, and will, it is intended, be continued to Newquay), and passing

15½ m. Dunsland Cross Stat.,† reaches

20½ m. Holsworthy ✱ Stat., into which it is borne on a viaduct 84 ft. high. This town (pop. 1,716) is 9 m. from Bude and 4 m. from the Tamar, the boundary of the county at Tamar-ston Bridge. The church (restd. 1882, when the chancel was rebuilt, and again in 1889) is a building of mixed styles with a good Perp. tower. The man has a curious history; it

originally belonged (in the 17th cent.) to All Saints' Ch., Chelsea, was bought by the town of Bideford (1723), and again sold by the latter to the parishioners of Holsworthy in 1865, by whom it was renovated that year and again in 1884.

Stanhope Park is rented by the town from Earl Stanhope, who is lord of the manor. In the direction of Hatherleigh is Coham, which has belonged to the Coham family from the 16th cent., and is now the property of J. B. Coham-Fleming, Esq., J.P. The Holsworthy and Bude Canal, which runs N. of the town, was constructed 1819–26, and has inclined planes instead of locks.

In the neighbourhood are some interesting churches, such as those of Bridgerule, Launcells, and Kilkhampton. (See *Hdbk. for Cornwall*.) These, for the most part, are of Early Perp. date, and contain some old and curious wood-carving. The emblems of the Passion are generally represented on the bench-ends. The 30 pieces of silver appear as 3 lines of circular dots, 10 in each.

The road to

9 m. BUDE ✱ (pop. 1,057) is in *Hdbk. to Cornwall*.

## ROUTE 14b.

### OKEHAMPTON TO LAUNCESTON (ROAD).

Road.	Places.
6½ m.	Okehampton
10½ m.	Bridestowe
14½ m.	Lew Down
18½ m.	Lifton
	Launceston
	[road to St. Giles-on-Heath 5 m., rly. to Ashwater 9 m.]

At 3½ m., where the Tavistock and Launceston roads diverge, notice a granite cross, on which, when the sun is in the W., remains of an inscription can be traced. It

was a Romano-British stone cut into a cross much later and thus defaced.

$6\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Bridestowe** (pop. 586, inn). The Church (ded. to St. Bridget, 1450, partly restd. 1890, *Fulford and Harvey*, architects) is a small ancient fabric with tower and 6 bells. The entrance to the ch.-yard is through a fine Norm. arch supposed to be the sole remnant of the original ch.

[L. is **Lea Wood**, the ancient seat of the *Calmadys*, now the residence of their descendants, the Calmady Hamlyns.]

$7\frac{1}{2}$  m., rt. of the road, **Bidlake**, now used as a farmhouse, is a perfect specimen of a Devon squire's house of the 17th cent., with its old porch, court, and gardens. [Near here is **Coomboro Wood**, where a certain "Squire Bidlake," who was a staunch Royalist, remained in hiding for some weeks from the Parliamentary soldiers. He was supplied with food and other necessaries by a cottager at Slayers Hill, and afterwards, out of gratitude, granted the said cottage and a small tract of land to the cottager and his direct descendants. The cottage has only recently reverted to the Rev. J. Bidlake Wollacombe, as representative of the Bidlakes. At Slayers Hill is a circular encampment where bronze celts have been found.]

[ $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. A road, rt., leads to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **Bratton-Clovelly** (pop. 487, inn); take the 2nd road l., and the 1st rt., where this road joins the one given (*post*) at Lew Cross (the latter is better for persons *driving*). The church (restd. throughout 1892) is the finest and earliest in the neighbourhood, and has a double arcade of Poliphant stone. It is of Dec. date. There is some old armorial glass in the vestry, a Norm. font, and modern alabaster reredos. From the ch.-yard there is a magnificent panorama. **Bracton**, the Jurist, is said to have been born in this parish. **Germans Week**, commonly called Week St. Germans (pop. 211, no inn), is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of Bratton by footpath over Swaddledown, and has an E,

Eng. church (restd. 1871). On the farm known as "Secccombe" the family of that name have resided for many centuries.]

10 m. **Lew Cross**. [A road l. leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) **Lew Trenchard** (see p. 75), and ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **Coryton Stat.** (see p. 230). This road rt. also goes to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **Bratton**.]

$10\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Lew Down (inn)**.

[ $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. A road, rt., leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to **Stowford** (pop. 326, *small inn*). The church was restd. (1874) from designs by the late *Sir Gilbert Scott*, when much carved work was placed in it, including bench-ends and pulpit, copied from specimens in this and neighbouring counties. At the entrance to the ch.-yard is a stone with Romano-British inscription to one "TUNTLEUS." **Haine House**, the ancient residence of the Harris family (Arthur Blackburne, Esq.), is a Gothic building, erected by *Wyatville*, and stands in finely timbered grounds.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of Stowford and 3 m. from **Tower Hill Stat.** (L. & S.W. Rly.) is **Broadwood Widger** (pop. 803, inn), like Bratton-Clovelly, situated on high ground. The church (restd. 1871) is interesting; the oak screen and nearly all the old bench-ends remain, one dated 1525. In the S. chapel is a tomb, surmounted by the recumbent figure of a knight, mutilated; the plate armour is curious.]

$14\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Lifton** ✘ (see p. 281).

$18\frac{1}{2}$  m. **LAUNCESTON** ✘† (See also *Hdbk. for Cornwall*.)

5 m. N. of Launceston, l. of the Holsworthy road, and 1 m. by footpath from **Tower Hill Stat.**, is **St. Giles-on-the-Heath** (pop. 262, inn). The church was rebuilt in 1877, except part of the N. wall, which is E. Eng.; observe the tracery in the E. windows. In this parish is **Panson** (or **Panston**), the ancient residence of the *Carwithen* family, the head of which had a right to go, once a year, to the parson's house at S. Sydenham to hunt, together with his wife and 2 servants, 5 couples o'

hounds, and a white greyhound. Here, too, near the river *Carey*, is a farm of that name, which is supposed to have been the original seat of the *Carey* family, but is devoid of interest. The *Carey* valley, however, is charming, a pretty coppice-wooded glen.

9 m. N.E. is **Ashwater Stat.** (L. & S.W. Rly.) The village,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. (pop. 756, inn), has a ch. (restd. 1889) containing a fine monument of *Sir Hugh Courtenay* and his wife Margaret, a member of the *Carmineow* family.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W., on the confines of Cornwall, is **Tetcott**, long the residence of the *Arscotts*. The trees of the park remain. The house of Queen Anne's time has been pulled down, but the earlier house, a curious example of 16th cent. domestic architecture, is still standing. A "Squire Arscott," who has been dead a century, is still supposed to haunt the park, and to ride through the neighbourhood, blowing his horn. The Squire of Tetcott is now V. P. Calmady, Esq., J.P., M.F.H. The village (pop. 207) has a small inn; here are the kennels of Mr. Calmady's foxhounds.

Within 2 m. of Launceston, rt. of the Hartland road, is **Werrington Park** (formerly belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, now to J. C. Williams, Esq., M.P.), through which flows the river *Attery*, which here divides Devon from Cornwall. The trees in the park are fine, and the old house contains some interesting tapestry. Near the park, at **Yealm Bridge**, are large slate quarries. In Werrington village (pop. 658, inn) is the Church (restd. 1891), which has a tower curiously flanked N. and S. by 2 small replicas of itself. The Norm. font was removed from a former ch. which stood in the park. So, too, were the life-size figures of the Apostles and Elizabethan monument on the outside walls. The Bude and Launceston Canal, which terminated at Druxtion Wharf, in this parish, is being demolished.

### ROUTE 15.

**KINGSBRIDGE (G.W. RLY.) AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, MODBURY (ROAD), THENCE TO PLYMOUTH BY BIGBURY BAY AND COAST.**

Rail.

5 m.  
9 m.  
 $12\frac{1}{2}$  m.

Road.  
2 m.  
 $7\frac{1}{2}$  m.

Walk.  
2 m.  
 $5\frac{1}{2}$  m.

9 m.  
9 m.

14 m.  
15 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.

$19\frac{1}{4}$  m.  
20 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.

Places.  
**Brent Stat.**  
**Gara Bridge**  
**Loddiswell**  
**Kingsbridge**

**Kingsbridge**  
**Churchstow**  
**Modbury** [road  
to Plymouth  
12 m., to Er-  
mington 2  
m. and Ivy  
Bridge 5 m.]

**Modbury**  
**Sequers Bdg.**  
**Mothecombe**

[road to  
Kingston  $1\frac{1}{4}$   
m., Ring-  
more  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.,  
walk to Big-  
bury  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.]

**Revelstoke**  
**Revelstoke**  
Church

Noss [ferry to  
Warren Pt.]

**Wembury**  
**Plymstock**

**Turnchapel**  
[ferry to Ply-  
mouth]

The easiest way to reach Kingsbridge now is by the G.W. Rly.'s branch from **Brent Stat.** (time, about 40 min.), which follows the Avon valley to

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Avonwick Stat.** From here it runs close to the river, which it crosses several times, and passing, l., **Diptford**, its ch. standing well on a hill over the river, reaches

5 m. **Gara Bridge Stat.** The traveller in search of picturesque scenery should alight here, and walk along the river bank, past **Topsham Bridge**, to

9 m. **Loddiswell Stat.** (For Wood-

leigh and E. Alvington see p. 237.) The village (pop. 805, inns) is 1 m. W. of the stat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. below Loddiswell there is an exceedingly pretty view down the Avon. The valley sides are steep, and studded with wood, wild croft, and meadow; 2 old bridges span the river, and Churchstow tower crowns a distant hill.

### **12½ m. KINGSBRIDGE Stat.**

The town (pop. 1,576) is built on a steep hill at the head of a long navigable estuary. There is no important river here (the Avon joins the sea 4 m. W.), and therefore no ancient bridge, so that the origin of the name is uncertain. The town is very ancient, and existed in the time of the Heptarchy, and probably grew under the care of the Cistercians of Buckfast Abbey, who were owners of the manor from an early period until the Dissolution. The Church (restd. 1860), the living of which is annexed to that of Churchstow, was mainly built by the Cistercians, and ded. in 1414 to St. Edmund of East Anglia. The aisles were added in the 15th cent. In the chancel are a piscina and a fine old miserere. The chancel screens date from the 15th cent., and retain some good tracery, though the lower parts have been removed to the choir pews. Some portions of the roodscreen have been preserved and made into a pulpit and reading-desk. The reredos has been restd. (1889) by the Rev. James Henning, *Duncombe Lecturer* in connection with the ch. There is a central tower, with a spire. The lower part of the tower is Trans.-Norm., a proof that an earlier ch. existed here than that of 1414. Note the E. Eng. stoup inside the doorway, the remains of E. Eng. work in the S. transept; and the E. Eng. font and the E. Eng. designs on the panelled walls near it, the whole enclosed by iron screen-work designed by Mr. Henning. A monument by Flaxman for the wife of Major Hawkins may be noticed; and there is a tablet for George

Hughes, vicar of St. Andrew's, at Plymouth, one of the ministers ejected after the restoration of Chas. II.; d. 1667. He was for some time imprisoned on St. Nicholas Island; and was at last allowed to remove to Kingsbridge, where he died. Observe the tablet outside the chancel with the curious epitaph beginning "Here I lie at the chancel door." The N. chapel window has some old stained glass with the arms of the Earl of Devon. There exists a curious grant of land (A.D. 1528) to the ch. by John Gye, to provide "cakes, wine, and ale to be spread on a table in the chancel of the ch. of St. Edmund, for the priests and others attending," who, after due refreshment, are to proceed to the W. end, near the font, where they are to pray for the souls of the donor and his relatives, there buried. Besides Hughes, John Hicks, the ejected minister of Stoke Damarel, settled himself at Kingsbridge, where he was much harassed by the magistrates, and at one time was, with eight others, tried and acquitted at Exeter on a charge of murder. He seems to have been a violent "dissenter," but is noticeable as the "John Hicks," for sheltering whom, after the defeat at Sedgmoor, Alice Lisle was condemned and executed. He had been an active supporter of Monmouth, and was himself hanged. At the E. end of the ch. are the Shambles, erected in the 16th cent.; 5 of the original granite pillars remain.

The Town Hall, erected 1850, contains a large central area, in which the butter and poultry market is held, public and reading rooms, and a Museum of stuffed birds and other objects in natural history given by the late Charles Prideaux, Esq. The collection of British shells is important. The Grammar School (in Fore Street) was founded and endowed, 1670, by Thomas Crispin, fuller, born here in 1607. It contains a full-length portrait of him. The building has added to and renewed. At Kx

**House**, on the summit of the hill, lived, from 1799 to 1815, the well-known naturalist *Col. Montagu*, author of the "Ornithological Dictionary" and "Testacea Britannica." He made some interesting discoveries in this neighbourhood; and his collection of British birds and animals was bought after his death for the British Museum. *William Cookworthy*, at whose china manufactory in Plymouth (see p. 118) the first true English porcelain was made, was born at Kingsbridge in 1705. He was a man of remarkable "absence," and once spoilt a fine set of china by putting his thumbs into one of the cups and breaking it in two, in order to display the excellence of its body. **Pindar Lodge**, near Dodbrooke Quay, stands on the spot where *John Wolcot* ("Peter Pindar") was born (1738), and behind it still remains a barn, which the satirist has addressed in an ode. *Wolcot* received his early education at Kingsbridge Grammar School, and some noble examples of true Western Doric are to be found among his verses.

At the lower end of Fore Street is a house containing some good carved wainscoting, and said to have been a residence of the Abbot of Buckfast, who always spent the season of Lent at Kingsbridge, where fish was close at hand.

The town of **Dodbrooke** ♀ (pop. 1,312) closely adjoins Kingsbridge. The Church (indifferently restd. 1846, and again 1886) has a finely carved screen, and some good carving on the roof of the S. aisle. The old house of Langwell, here, has a picturesque archway and gable (15th cent.); but of its history nothing is known. Here are a shipbuilding yard and a large iron foundry, whence edge tools, agricultural implements, etc., are exported to the Channel Islands, in connection with the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador. The white ale of the South Hams (see p. 174) is said to have been first made at Dodbrooke, and to have been intro-

duced there by a German; the manufacture was so productive at one time that a rector's tithe was levied on it, and is chargeable to this day.

1 m. S.W. is **West Alvington** (pop. 893, small inn). The Church (restd. 1867) is chiefly Perp., with an enriched Easter Sepulchre in the chancel, and a fine Perp. tower;  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. **Bowringaleigh** (W. R. Ilbert, Esq., J.P.; it has been the seat of the Ilberts since Wm. III.'s time) has portions of the 13th cent., but is in its main parts a fine specimen of an early Tudor house, and contains some rich ceilings, a handsome oak and ebony screen of James I.'s time, and some good pictures. In the chapel is a rich 15th cent. screen. The house was restd. 1873. There is a venerable avenue of lime-trees. **Gerston**,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of W. Alvington, and nearer the estuary, is an ancient seat of the Bastards. Its gardens were long famous for lemons and oranges, produced from trees trained against the walls, and protected in winter by straw mats. Some of the fruit, "as large and fair as any from Portugal," was presented to King Geo. III. in 1770. The Bastards lived here from a very early period (probably from soon after the Conquest) until 1773, when they removed to Kitley.

[For Salcombe, see p. 173; and for Malborough Ch., its tower and lofty spire conspicuous far and wide, see p. 176.]

#### Neighbourhood of Kingsbridge.

On the *East* side of the estuary is (2 m.) **Charleton** (pop. 295, small inn); its Church was rebuilt (except the tower) in 1850. The horizontal swing-bridge over the Bowcombe Creek (built 1864, and rebuilt 1873) deserves notice. The weight of the fulcrum rests on 12 cannon balls.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Charleton, at the head of another creek, is **Frogmore**, where are some large slate-quarries, which have been worked since the reign of Hen. VIII.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Frogmore, and at the head of another creek, is **South**

Prel (pop. 346, inns). The Church, ded. to St. Nicholas and St. Cyriac (1318), is Perp., with a good pinnacled tower, roodscreen, and parclose, and in the chancel is an Easter Sepulchre, with a representation of the Resurrection in front; on the tomb is the recumbent effigy of a priest in surplice and stole, from the initials in the canopy supposed to be *Thomas Briant*, some time rector of this parish. In Chivelstone Church (1 m. farther S.) the pulpit is carved from a solid block of oak, and gilded and coloured; there is also a richly carved screen; the ch. itself needs restoring.

The estuary of Kingsbridge is much indented by winding creeks, and can hardly be described as very picturesque. But it is full of interest for the naturalist. In the middle of its broadest portion, called Widegates, is the Salt Stone, an islet about 100 ft. long by 50 ft. broad. Oyster-beds have been laid down here; and here Col. Montagu found many curious marine animals, including *Amphitrite infundibulum* (*Montagu*), and *Cancerastacus subterraneus* (*Mont.*). *Solen vagina*, *Bulla hydatis*, and *Turbo clathrus*, the last probably one of the animals from which the purple dye of the ancients was procured, are also found here. In winter, the whole of the estuary is frequented by a great variety of birds, including the "hooper" or wild swan. The grand coast E. and W. of the estuary is described on pp. 178–176.

There are a few churches, and some ancient camps, lying N.E. of Kingsbridge, which deserve notice. Woodleigh Church, within 1 m. of Loddiswell Stat., is chiefly Perp. (restd. 1893; *Prynne*, architect), and contains, like many of the churches in this district, an Easter Sepulchre, having on the wall at the back rude representations of the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Visit of the Women to the Sepulchre. Woodleigh Woods, overhanging the rocky stream of the Avon, are very beautiful. The Church of East Alvington (or Allington) (pop. 495, inn),

(2½ m. E. of Woodleigh), is Perp. and fine. It was restd. (1875) by the late W. Cubitt, Esq., J.P., of Fallapit, and a baptistery added (1892) by his widow. The ch. contains a finely carved pulpit and screen of the 16th cent. and several monuments (one by *Chantrey*), and a fine brass to members of the *Fortescue* family.

On the way from Woodleigh (pop. 198, no inn) to E. Allington is passed Fallapit, a seat of the *Fortescues* since 1450, when *Sir Henry Fortescue* married the heiress of a family who bore the name of Fallapit (see p. 174). The existing house was built about 1810 and enlarged in 1849. Fallapit was sold to the late W. Cubitt, Esq., whose widow is its present owner. 2 m. N. of E. Allington is Stanborough Camp (see p. 93), lying near the road from Totnes to Kingsbridge.

The land in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge is based on the red and variegated grauwacke slates of *De la Beche*, and is very productive.

The high road from Kingsbridge to Plymouth takes us direct to

2 m. Churchstow (pop. 312, inn), which stands high and commands an extensive prospect over a broad tract of country patched with fields, but bare of timber. (Below, rt., is Combe Royal (Mrs. Borlase), a large house of Tudor character, famous for its gardens and grounds. Rhododendrons grow here to a very great size; and oranges, lemons, and citrons flourish and ripen well in the open air.) The Church, the mother ch. of Kingsbridge, chiefly Perp., was restd. in 1849. It belonged originally to Buckfast Abbey, and dates from the 13th cent. The distant spire of Malborough Church is conspicuous in the direction of the Bolt, and, adjoining Kingsbridge, the ch. tower of West Alvington, with its 4 lofty pinnacles. [At Leigh, 1 m. N.E., is a very interesting cell which formerly belonged to Buckfast Abbey. It contains portions of the 15th and 16th cents., the fine entrance arch belonging to the earlier time. *Bastard Ba-*

(*Melittis melissophyllum*) may be found in the hedges about Leigh.] Crossing the Avon, we reach

4 m. **Aveton Giffard** (pop. 796, inns), a village prettily situated on the river. Aveton was a very early possession of the *Giffard* family, one of whom, in 1333, was Abbot of Buckfast. The Church (restd. 1869) is interesting; it is mainly E. Eng., of very good character, with a central Norm. tower flanked by a curious stair-turret. The windows are later insertions. The chancel screens were restd. in 1886. *Walter de Stapledon* was rector of this parish. Beyond the village the country becomes more picturesque as we approach Dartmoor, which forms the background to the different views on the road, and orchards are numerous and flourishing. [It is worth taking a cruise down the river, which resembles the Dart on a small scale.]

7½ m. **MODBURY**.★ This is an antiquated town (pop. 1,406), built in 4 streets, which, descending hills from the cardinal points, meet at the bottom of a valley. Many of the houses are blue and ghastly from their fronts of slate, and, on the E., are perched on so steep an acclivity that they look as if they would tumble below and overwhelm the White Hart. Here the family of *Champernowne* lived in great splendour from the reign of Edw. I. to the beginning of the 18th cent., and founded a priory (of which no trace remains) as a cell to the Norm. Abbey of *St. Pierre sur Dives*.<sup>1</sup> Modbury Court (some remains of which are still standing) was their mansion, and stood on the hill W. of the town, at the end of the present street. A license to crenellate his manor-house here was granted to *Rich. de Champernowne*, 8th Edw. III. The Church is mainly Perp., and remarkable for a true

<sup>1</sup> De Campo Ernulphi=Champ Ernon; the site of their Norman property is marked on Mr. Stapleton's map ("Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae," vol. i.) They did not settle in England until long after the Conquest. The "still known in Normandy.

spire; that is, a spire tapering from the ground. It is 134 ft. in height, and was rebuilt about the year 1621. The interior of the ch. has been restd. Observe the granite pillars in the interior, and on the N. wall, on the outside, a curiously sculptured doorway. There are some monuments with effigies of the *Champernownes*, and one (1406) to *Sir J. Prideaux*, and recently restd. by his representative, Mr. Prideaux Brune, is remarkable for a quatrefoil window under a canopied recess, which has been filled with heraldic glass. In the S. aisle is a window in memory of the late *Archd. Froude* (father of the historian), born at Wakeham House in the parish of Aveton Giffard. In Feb. 1643, *Sir Ralph Hopton* and *Sir Nicholas Slanning*, having entrenched themselves near this town with 2,000 men, were defeated by the Devon club-men.

[The interesting Churches of Ringmore and Bigbury (see p. 239) are about 4 m. S. of Modbury by road.]

[From Modbury, Plymouth may be reached by coach (12 m.), or Plymstock (9 m.) or Ivy Bridge (5 m.) by omnibus. (See *Index and Directory*.)]

But the pedestrian with time at his command is advised to make the journey to Plymouth by the following coast route (about 20 m. from Modbury to Turnchapel, exclusive of the round to Ringmore and Bigbury Chs.), having first obtained permission<sup>1</sup> to use the Memland Drive (see p. 240). (For the road to Revelstoke, see post.)

Following the Plymouth road to (2 m.) Sequers Bridge, over the Erme, he will see just beyond, on the l., a private road to Flete House. He should follow this through Flete Park to

5½ m. **Mothecombe** (see p. 98), where there is a coastguard stat. If there should be a chance of meeting the rising tide, turn to the rt. beyond Flete House and proceed by Holbeton (see p. 98), to Mothecombe.

[At the head of the Erme estuary,

<sup>1</sup> For an order, apply to Messrs. Adams & Sons, 7 Boringdon Villas, Plympton St. Mary.

on the l. bank, on a farm called Oldaport, are the remains of a large walled camp or fortification, enclosing nearly 30 acres. They consist of the foundations of 2 round towers, and of walls 5 ft. thick, with 2 entrances 9 ft. wide. The farmhouse was, at an early period, the residence of the family of *De la Port* (named, of course, from the "port," or enclosure),<sup>1</sup> and afterwards of the *Somasters* and *Heles*. Near one of the entrances is a well of pure water, in which a spearhead, pronounced Roman, was found, and is now in the possession of the farmer. These remains will perhaps repay the attention of the antiquary. They may possibly be of Roman origin. The "*Ardua*" of the geographer of Ravenna has been fixed at Ermington by some authorities.]

[From Mothecombe the traveller may cross by the *ferry* to visit the interesting churches of Ringmore and Bigbury, situated between the mouths of the Erme and Avon. Proceeding from the ferry the traveller will reach

**1½ m. Kingston** (pop. 449, inns). The church (restd. 1898; *E. Sedding* of Plymouth, architect) has a tower of the 18th cent. of somewhat remarkable character, resembling some Irish towers. There is a gabled roof, and a bold square turret on the N. side. The body of the ch. is early Perp. In the S. transept is the Wonwell aisle or chapel.

(½ m. rt. is Wonwell Court, now a farmhouse, but originally the seat of the Wonwell family, and then of the Hingestones, Ayshfords, and Wises (part of the house dates from James I.'s time).) Taking the rt. road at the farther end of the village, the traveller will reach

**3½ m. Ringmore** (pop. 219, inn). The church, which dates chiefly from the 13th cent., is partly Norm., partly Dec. It was restd. 1864.

It is only 1 m. (N.E.) across the

<sup>1</sup> *Port*, according to *Kemble*, means, strictly, an enclosed place for sale and purchase, a market.

fields and a brook, which joins the sea near Ringmore Coastguard Stat., to **Bigbury** (pop. 365, inns). The distance by road is nearly double. The church (restd. 1872; *Sedding*, architect) is partly Dec., and contains a fine brass for a lady of the *Bigbury* family, circ. 1440. There is also a brass for *Robt. Burton* (effigy gone) and wife, *Elizabeth de Bigbury*, whose first husband was *Thomas Arundell*, 1460. The *Bigbury* family lived here from the Conquest to the reign of Edw. III. The ch. is a sea-mark.

It was in **Bigbury Bay** that the West Indiaman, the *Chanteloupe*, was wrecked in 1772, and all on board perished, except one man. There is a tradition that a lady passenger also reached the shore alive, but was murdered for the sake of her jewels, which she had put on, and buried in the sand, where her body was scratched up by a dog, and finally interred in a neighbouring churchyard.—*J. Ll. W. Page*. *Edmund Burke* is said to have come down, thinking that some relatives might have been on board, and to have stayed at Bowring'sleigh.]

Resuming our way from **Mothecombe** along the solitary cliffs towards the western horn of Bigbury Bay, among rocks of the *grauwacke* formation, beautifully coloured, hung with ivy and samphire, and everywhere broken into the most wild and romantic recesses, in which clusters of fragments are buffeted by the sea, we reach, near the end of the bay, where the shore makes a decided turn to the S.,

**9 m.** The ruins of **Revelstoke Church**. This lonely old building, covered with ivy, rough with lichens, and weathered by storms, is perched on the verge of a low craggy cliff, up which comes the salt foam to the churchyard. The nave is unroofed, but the rest of the building is roofed, and has been carefully protected from further ruin (1872). The solitary hills and waves encompass the building and moulderling tombstones—

with effigies, to *W. Strachleigh, Esq.* and wife (1583), and an Elizabethan monument to *Christopher Chudleigh*. The new parclose screens were the gift of the Rector, the Rev. W. H. Andrews, and the panelling of the pulpit, representing scenes from the Bible, divided by figures of saints and apostles, was carved by his daughters. [It is a pleasant walk (2½ m.) to **Ivy Bridge** (see p. 96), along the rt. bank of the *Erme*, which is crossed at **Caton Farm**; from here a lane leads into the road, which re-crosses the river at the **Mills**,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. short of the **Plymouth-Ivy-Bridge road**.]

**14½ m. Yealm Bridge.** Here, some height above the level of the river, was a celebrated *cavern*—now destroyed by quarrying—in which have been found the bones and teeth of the elephant, rhinoceros, horse, ox, sheep, hyæna, dog, wolf, fox, bear, hare, water-rat, and even of a *whale*. These fossil remains were embedded in a layer of loam, forming the upper bed of a series of sedimentary deposits of from 18 to upwards of 30 ft. in thickness. The limestone roof of this cave was highly polished, as if by the passing to and fro of animals which inhabited the cave. Farther down the river, at **Kitley**, is another cavern of larger dimensions, but containing no bones; while the floor is little raised above the level of high water. It is therefore supposed that the **Kitley Cavern** remained below the surface of the river when that of **Yealm Bridge** was raised high and dry by an elevatory movement of the land, and so became fitted for the reception of hyænas.

**15½ m. Yealmpton** (pop. 879, inn). The Church is well worth a visit. It was entirely rebuilt (*Butterfield*, architect), except the tower, at a cost of several thousand pounds, by the late Mr. Bastard (1850), to whom there is a memorial window, erected by his tenants and friends. The walls of the ch. are inlaid with various marbles, and in the pillars black and grey marble alternate. The chancel

screen is of carved marble, the communion-table is a slab of the same stone quarried in the neighbourhood. In the N. aisle is the interesting brass of *Sir John Crocker* of Lyneham, "Cipporarius" (cupbearer) "ac signifer" to Edw. IV., d. 1508. *Sir John* distinguished himself in suppressing Perkin Warbeck's rebellion in 1497. In the N. transept are 3 curious brasses to members of the *Coplestone* family, and in the S. transept a modern one to Mr. Bastard, who d. 1838. Opposite the W. door, in the ch.-yard, stands a very ancient (Brito-Roman?) inscribed slab, with the word **TOREVS**. On the S. side are traces of a building called the Palace, and said by tradition to have been a "residence of the Saxon kings." It was possibly an old residence attached to the so-called "Golden Prebend" of Salisbury, to which this vicarage belonged. Near the town are limestone quarries and marble and granite works.

[**16 m.** A road l. skirting **Kitley** and crossing the *Yealm*, which divides the 2 properties, leads to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) **Puslinch** (John Yonge, Esq., J.P.), where there is a fine portrait of *Dr. Mudge*, painted by *Northcote* in his happiest style.

[**1½ m. S.E. of Puslinch** is **Gnatton Hall** (Michael Williams, Esq., J.P.); attached to it is St. Mary's chapel, built (1886) by the owner; the public are admitted to the Sunday service.]

The road now reaches **Kitley Park** (Baldwin J. P. Bastard, Esq., J.P.), the seat of the *Pollexfens* from the reign of Elizabeth to 1710, when the last male representative died. The heiress of Pollexfen married Bastard of Gerston (see p. 236), and the *Bastards*, who had been seated in Devon since the Conquest, then removed their "chief place" to Kitley. There are some fine trees (laurels especially) in the beautiful domain of Kitley, which extends in a peninsula between 2 branches of the *Yealm* estuary. Crossing **Silverbridge Water**, a tributary of the *Yealm*, the road reaches

17½ m. The village of Brixton (Britricheston) (pop. 622, inn). Near the ch. (restd. 1887) is a grove of elms, planted in 1677 by a Fortescue of Spriddlestone, to raise a fund for the poor when they should be fit for felling. Some have accordingly been cut down from time to time. There is an inscribed stone, with a record of the planting, and the words :

"May Mithridates' spirit still affright  
Such as our living galleries despight :  
Cleomenes and Agamemnon's fate  
Seize such as think not sacred what is sate,  
And en'mies deemed to poor, to church  
and state."

19 m. Elburton. [Here a road branches l. to Plymstock.]

21 m. Laira Bridge (inn).

22½ m. PLYMOUTH. (See p. 103.)

### ROUTE 17.

#### EXETER TO BARNSTAPLE AND ILFRACOMBE (L. AND S. W. RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
13½ m.	Exeter
21½ m.	Coplestone
	Eggesford
	[road to Chulmleigh 5 m.]
25½ m.	S. Molton Rd.
32½ m.	Umberleigh
	[road to Atherington 1½ m., Torrington 8 m.]
39 m.	Barnstaple Junct.
39½ m.	Barnstaple Town
44 m.	Wraffton
50½ m.	Morthoe Stat.
	[road to Woolacombe 3 m., road to Morthoe 2 m., walk to Bull Point 3½ m., Ilfracombe 7½ m.]
53½ m.	Ilfracombe

The journey to Barnstaple occupies 1 hr. 10 min. to 1½ hr. (see pp. 207-211 for the rte. to Yeoford Junct.) Here the line strikes N.W. to

13½ m. Coplestone Stat. In the village is Coplestone Cross, a monument of great interest for the antiquary. It is of granite, and is now raised on a sloping base of

modern masonry, 4 ft. or 5 ft. high. The cross itself is 10 ft. 6 in. high, and about 1 ft. 6 in. thick. It is a squared block of stone, the E. and W. sides rather longer than the N. and S. The whole is much weather-beaten, and tinted with yellow lichen. All the sides have been covered with ornament, now difficult to decipher. On the N. side there is a panel of crossed or plaited lines ; and above it an interlacing pattern, resembling those found in A.-S. illuminations. There are 2 crosses (St. Andrew—each arm formed by 3 raised ribs) on the S. side ; and toward the top of the cross, on the same side, is a small square-headed recess, rudely formed—perhaps for a crucifix. The cross stands at the meeting-point of 3 parishes—Crediton, Colebrook, and Down St. Mary. It is mentioned in a Sax. charter of A.D. 974, and may have been a "bound stone" erected by one of the Devon bishops—perhaps the famous *Lyfing*—on the limit of his Crediton manor. There is no Cornish cross which precisely resembles it, and no other of similar character in Devon. It may have been the *Cople-stone* (chief stone? *copp*, A.-S.= a head) which gives name to the place, and to the very ancient Devonian family of *Coplestone*, which dates back to the time of King *Eadgar*.

The "great Coplestones," as they were called, lived here in great state. (According to *Westcote*, the title of "esquire of the White Spur" was given by the king, with the "grant of a silver collar or chain of SSS, and silver spurs; whence in these parts they are called whch spurs; and so distinguished from knights, which were gilt spurs." The honour, whatever it was, was hereditary.)—The old house of the Coplestones (now modernised) stood among rich meadows below the village, W.

15½ m. Morchard Road Stat. The village of Morchard Bishop (pop. 1,102, inn) is seen on the hill rt., 2½ m.

distant. It stands high, and in an Episcopal Register (1258) is called *Morcestre Episcopi*. There may have been an entrenchment on the top of the hill. The Church (restd. 1889) is Perp., with a good tower. It contains a monument with 2 recumbent figures, much mutilated, of the 15th cent., possibly for *John Eyston* of Eyston (or Easton) in this parish, and his wife Margaret, one of the *Arundells*, who at that time had much property here.

[1 m. l. of the stat. is Down St. Mary (pop. 342, inn), where the Church has some Norm. portions, among which is a sculptured tympanum over the S. door, representing Daniel in the lions' den, and found in the wall, which had been built over it. The ch. was restd. (1879), almost entirely at the cost of the Rev. W. T. Arundel-Radford and his family, when it was re-roofed, and the N. isle rebuilt; the restoration of the old oak screen was the handiwork of W. H. Bushell, one of the villagers.]

$1\frac{3}{4}$  m. Lapford Stat. (pop. of village 491, inn), from which Densridge and Pidley, once the seats of the Radford and St. Leger families, but now farmhouses, are respectively 3 and 4 m. N.E. Bury, in this parish, for many generations the property of the family of that name, now belongs to Mr. Roger Densham; a Roman Catholic chapel of the 15th cent. has been incorporated into the farm buildings. Kelland Barton is the property of W. H. Kelland, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled in the parish for many generations. Lapford Church (restd. 1888) has a finely carved screen of the 16th cent. without paint, and a very graceful Perp. tower, restd. 1882.

[Coldridge, 3 m. W. (pop. 395, small inn), has a Perp. Church, with a beautiful screen of the same date, the doors of which are perfect. This is one of the best and most characteristic examples of the oddscreens so common in this

county. There is a figure of Edw. V. in stained glass. In the N. wall is a 4-centred arch, with a shallow recess containing a figure in armour, and by him a shield inscribed Joh's Eva's, which John Evans seems to have been a special benefactor, if not rebuilder of the ch. In the S. chantry part of the parclose screen remains, and some curious Prie Dieus, with bold carving. One is inscribed: "Orate p. Joh̄n Evans parcardus de Colrug factor istius opis, año regni regis Henrici octavi tercio." This chantry is of earlier date than the Northern; which latter is probably (throughout) the work of John Evans, as is the E. window of the chancel. The park at Coldridge, of which he appears to have been the keeper, is referred to by Risdon as having existed not long before his time.]

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond Lapford stat. the rly joins the river Taw (running l.), which it follows to its destination. At the point where the rly. meets it, the river makes a sharp bend N.W.

$21\frac{1}{4}$  m. Eggesford Stat. The village (pop. 159, inn), 1 m. S., belongs chiefly to the Earl of Portsmouth, whose seat, Eggesford House, built early in the present cent., is seen in the beautiful park, l. of the line. It replaced a house built by Lord Chichester, temp. James I., which was held by the Royalists in the Civil War, but captured by the Parliamentarians in 1649. In the little Church (restd. 1867) is a splendid monument erected (1650) by this Lord Chichester to the memory of his 2 wives, and with a lifesize effigy of himself in armour; the statues of this superb monument are of alabaster, set off with gilding. In the chancel are other effigies of the Chichester family, and a monument to Wm. Fellowes, a member of the Portsmouth family. In the ch.-yard is part of an old granite cross.

[ $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. l. is Winkleigh (pop. 1,066, inn and temper. hotel), on high ground, overlooking the val-

ley of the Taw. The manor was one of those which, after the Conquest, were assigned to Queen Matilda, and the Domesday Survey mentions a park here—the only one recorded as then existing in Devon. Winkleigh was the chief seat of the Honour of Gloucester in this county, and, says *Westcote*, "might sometime vaunt of two castles, whose ruins yet show, but overgrown with tall trees ; of which there is yet, by tradition, many a pretty tale remembered of dragons and fairies," which, unhappily, he does not give us. The "castles" were no doubt castellated manor houses at Winkleigh Keynes, which belonged to a family of that name, and at Up Holcombe, which Richard English had a licence to crenellate in 1361. The church (restd. 1873 at a cost of 7,000*l.*) is Perp., with a lofty tower. The "court house," adjoining, was the "curia" attached to the lands of the Gloucester Honour.]

[2 m. from Eggesford stat. N. is **Chulmleigh** (pop. 1,318), standing high, about 2 m. from the junction of the Little Dart with the Taw, and on the Roman road from Exeter into Cornwall by Stratton. In its fine Perp. Church the chief things to be noticed are : a good roodscreen and a very fine Perp. tower (restd. 1881), one of the best in the district, and the curious early sculpture over the S. door representing Christ crowned, and in the attitude of crucifixion, but *not* crucified, amongst interlacing vine twigs and branches. It was discovered in the N. wall, which had been built over it. The ch. was collegiate, with prebends; with whom tradition connects a story told in different forms in many parts of Europe. A certain *Countess of Devon* (the manor, as part of the barony of Okehampton, belonged to the *Courtenays*) met, on his way to the river, a "poor labouring man" carrying a basket. She insisted on seeing the contents ; and found 7 infants, of which "very fruitful birth" the poor

man's wife had just been lightened, to the dismay of her husband, who thought the simplest way of disposing of them was to treat them as kittens and drown them. The Countess stayed his intention ; took possession of the basketful, and reared the 7 children, providing for each of them as he grew up a "prebend" in Chulmleigh Church.

In the neighbourhood of Chulmleigh are some ancient houses :

(a)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. **Rashleigh**, an old residence of the *Clotworthys*, then of the *Rashleighs*, and now belonging to John Tremayne, Esq. The house, still known as **Rashleigh Barton**, has some rich plaster ceilings, notably in a bedroom at the top of an old oak staircase, and some good carved panels.

(b)  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. **Colleton Barton** (Mrs. Osborne), built 1612, and rich in antique carving.

(c)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E., near the farmhouse of **Affeton Barton**, stood **Affeton Castle**, the seat in the 13th and 14th cents. of the *Affeton* family ; the building was restd. by its present owner (Sir Geo. Stucley, Bart.); the ancient gate-tower with spiral staircase remains. (In the neighbouring Church (chancel restd. 1881) of **West Worlington** (pop. 195, small inn) is a sumptuous monument to *Sir Thomas Stucley* (d. 1663), whose brother and successor in the *Affeton* family was *Cromwell's* chaplain. To this family belonged, temp. Elizabeth, the hero called "the lusty Stucley," who, says *Westcote*, "projected to people Florida, and there, in those remote countries, to play Rex." He afterwards became the Pope's pensioner, and was sent by him to Ireland to assist the papal cause ; but, putting in to Lisbon on his way, was persuaded by King Sebastian to join his expedition to Barbary, where he fell in the battle of Alcazar.)

(The little Church of **Creacombe** (rebuilt 1857), about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of W. Worlington, in a wild and uninteresting district (the village has 67 inhab., no inn), contains a triangular-headed S. door, undoubtedly Saxon, and plain

circular font, probably of the same date.]

25½ m. South Molton Road Stat. (inn). [2 m. l. is Burrington (pop. 678, inn). The Church (restd. 1869) has an open oak roof supported by piers formed of solid blocks of granite, and a finely carved but indifferently coloured oak screen. For South Molton (8 m. N. and with a stat. on the G.W. Rly.'s line to Barnstaple) see p. 287.] Just beyond S. Molton Rd. Stat. the Taw is joined by the Mole, a stream famous for its trout.

28½ m. Portsmouth Arms Stat., where the inn is on the banks of the Taw (which here bends sharply to the S.W.), and the high road to Barnstaple.

32½ m. Umberleigh Stat., on the road from S. Molton to Torrington. There is some picturesque scenery about Umberleigh Bridge (small inn), which here crosses the Taw.

[Rt. 2½ m. is Chittlehampton (pop. 1,076, small inn). The Perp. Church (restd. 1871) has a magnificent tower, "the nearest approximation to the highly ornamental structures of Somersetshire in this county. There is nothing in its detail which is not of the most pure and faultless description; and the admirable grouping of the pinnacles, with its general arrangement and proportion, leave it without a rival in Devon." It is "Beauty," whilst Bishop's Nympton and S. Molton are "Length" and "Strength" (see p. 287); all 3 are ascribed to the same architect. This tower is later than the rest of the ch. and dates probably from the reign of Hen. VII. The stone pulpit, with figures and canopies of excellent design, is of the same date as the tower. The panelled roof of the N. chancel aisle should be noticed. The ch. is dedicated to St. Hieritha (called St. Wuth), said to have been born at Stowford, an adjoining hamlet, and who, says Leland ("Itin."), "suffered

the next year after Thomas Becket." Nothing is really known of her, and even the spelling of her name is a matter of doubt. The ch. contains monuments to the Gifford and Rolle families, and brasses for John Cobleigh and 2 wives, 1446–80.]

[From Umberleigh station a road l. leads to 8 m. Torrington (see p. 260). At 1½ m. on this road is

Atherington (pop. 475, small inn), where the Church, originally E. Eng., was greatly altered and added to in the Perp. period; it was restd. and partly rebuilt 1884 (*J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, architect), at the expense of Mrs. Basset of Watermouth. The tower with stair-turret deserves notice; but the great feature is the magnificent Roodscreen, the finest in the county, and retaining over the N. aisle the Rood-loft Gallery with the carved back, which fails everywhere else. It is of oak unpainted, rising nearly to the roof; and displays a wonderful variety of details, some of which (especially the ornaments in the groining) indicate the late period of the work. Above the canopies, the work in which is the most delicate of the whole fabric, are pedestals of 5 figures. There is another screen, but less elaborate, dividing the chancel from the nave. The E. window of the chancel contains some fine stained glass (fragments). In the chancel are a tomb with brass effigies of Sir John Basset (d. 1528) and his 2 wives, and small figures of their 12 children, and 2 other effigies of a knight and lady (supposed to be Sir Ralph Willington (of Umberleigh) and his wife (Lady Eleanor Mohun). These effigies, as well as the roodscreen, were removed from the chapel of Umberleigh House, which was ded. and endowed by Joan wife of Sir Ralph Willington, but suppressed at the Dissolution and demolished in 1800; part of a wall and window alone remain.

The manor of Umberleigh extends over this and the adjoining parish of High Bickington. It has passed through numerous hands.]

**35 m. Chapleton Stat.** Soon after is seen, rt., Hall (C. Chichester, Esq., J.P.), finely situated on a hill, and the rly. now passes through some of the prettiest scenery in the Taw valley, where the Church of Bishop's Tawton rises on the rt., and l. are seen the house and woods of Tawstock Court, seat of the Wreys, the view from which was said to include the most valuable manor, the best mansion, the finest ch., and the richest rectory in the county. (Tawstock Court (Sir H. B. T. Wrey, Bart.) was built in 1787, when the former mansion of the *Bourchiers* was burnt down. Of this, occupied by *Fairfax* in 1646, only a gateway (1574) remains; but the park abounds in oaks which have flourished from times long past. There are fine views from the high ground over Barnstaple and the bay. In the park stands Tawstock Church, which is very good Dec., with Perp. windows inserted in the nave, and a central tower, and contains some interesting monuments. The earliest is a female figure in oak, which may possibly represent *Thomarine Hankford*, granddaughter of the Chief Justice, who married *Sir William Bourchier*, *Lord Fitzwarren*, and thus brought the Tawstock estate to his family. *Sir John Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren*, was created *E. of Bath* 1585. There are monuments for *Frances Fitzwarren*, d. 1586; for her son *William E. of Bath*, d. 1623, and his wife, d. 1605; for *Henry, last Earl of Bath*, d. 1634; for his widow, the *Countess Rachel*, a full-length statue in white marble. This lady assuaged her grief for the loss of her first husband by a marriage with *Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex*. In a room over the vestry are fragments of old armour and banners.)

[Bishop's Tawton (pop. 781, inn), on the opposite side of the valley, is said (but solely on *Hoker's* authority—there is no ancient evidence) to have been the seat of the Devon bishopric before the see was fixed at Crediton. The manor in all probability was part of

the original endowment. The Church (partly restd. in 1866) is Perp., with a very elegant spire, an unusual feature in North Devon, and contains a richly painted and gilded screen, dividing belfry from nave, and much stained glass.]

### 39 m. Barnstaple Junct. Stat.

**39½ m. BARNSTAPLE** ✪† (pop. 13,058), for brevity called *Barum*—a “diminutive” which seems to have some cousinship with “*Sarum*,” but which has not been satisfactorily explained—the capital of N. Devon, has a sunny position on a broad river and in a rich vale. It boasts a considerable antiquity, and, favourably placed as it is, just where the Taw ceases to be navigable and is joined by the Yeo, may well have been a British settlement. *Athelstan* is said to have chartered it, and to have repaired the town walls, the last vestiges of which were removed in 1842, and after the Conquest it was dignified with a castle and a priory, by *Judhael of Totnes*, ded. to St. Mary Magdalene. No remains of these buildings are now to be seen; but in the grounds of Castle House, which is believed to stand on the site of the former, is the “Mound,” which is said to be the site of the Keep. The town was certainly incorporated by Hen. I., and has sent members to Parliament since the reign of Edw. I., at which time the barony of Barnstaple was returned as having 28 knights’ fees attached to it. The borough, which is mentioned in *Domesday*, was disfranchised under the Redistribution Act of 1885. The castle, in 1850, was the “principal mansion and inhabitance” of *James Lord Audley*, famous for his share in the battle of Poitiers, where the Black Prince bestowed on him a pension of 500 marks, which he gave at once to his 4 esquires, saying that he had received this honour by their means. The castle was in ruins when *Leland* visited Barnstaple: and *Philip Wyott*, town clerk

records that, Dec. 19, 1601, part of the wall was blown down, "and did no harm, saving some ravens were found dead, and belike sat within-side the wall." During the Civil War there was much fighting in and about Barnstaple, which *Clarendon* (who was for some time governor of the town) pronounced "the most miraculously fortified place that I know." Prince Charles was sent here for some time for security, and "when he was at Barnstaple," says *Clarendon*, "he gave himself his usual licence of drinking." On Fort Hill, behind Ebberley Place, a site commanding the town and all its approaches, are indistinct traces of a very considerable fort, which, from its strength and excellent plan, may almost justify *Clarendon's* statement. It was septangular, with bastions and connecting curtains.

The Grammar School is doubtless the oldest building in the town, having originally been a chapel ded. to St. Anne; it has a crypt said to be pre-Norman. In this school were educated *Bishop Jewell*, his antagonist *Harding*, and *Gay the Poet*, who was born in a house still shown at the corner of Joy Street. *Frederick Lee*, R.A., the landscape painter, who died 1879, was also a native.

The port of Barnstaple was of importance at least as early as the reign of Edw. III. It sent 5 ships "to join *Sir F. Drake* at Plymouth" against the Armada. The commerce of the place was considerable; and during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign the men of Barnstaple sent out many ships "on the account," taking one prize off the coast of Guinea containing 4 chests of gold "to the value of 16 thousand pounds, divers chains of gold, with civet and other things of great value." These "re-prisal" ships were sent out under letters of marque. The trade of the port is, however, very small now, and consists chiefly of importing timber from Sweden, Norway, and the U.S.

America, and coal trade with S.  
es; shipbuilding is almost extinct.

There is not much in Barnstaple to interest the stranger.

The parish Church, SS. Peter and Paul, is not remarkable. Its spire was shattered by a thunderstorm in 1816, but rebuilt. The building, which has been restored from the designs of *Sir G. Scott*, R.A., contains a powerful organ. There are some late monuments, of which those to one Ferris, Mayor of Barnstaple 1649, and Martin Blake, Vicar, d. 1673, are the most noticeable. Blake's trials are duly recorded in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." The W. Window was erected by the parishioners to commemorate the Prince of Wales' recovery in 1871.

Two churches—that of the Holy Trinity (*Macintosh*, architect) and that of St. Mary Magdalene (*Ferrey*, architect)—have been built since 1845.

In the modern Guildhall (built 1826) are 80 portraits (by *Hudson*, the master of *Reynolds*) of members of the Corporation, given to the town in 1780 by its representatives in Parliament—Chichester and Fortescue.

The Bridge, supposed to have been built in the 13th cent., was widened in 1834, and consists of 16 small arches, 8 less than the bridge at Bideford. It was repaired in Hen. VIII's reign, and we are told that "a gentle dirge and masse solemnly songe" was offered as a reward to those who would give moneys to the structure spanning the "great hugy, mighty, perylous and dreadful water."<sup>1</sup> The view from it is very pleasant; the river Taw and its vale having a fine background on the E., called Coddon Hill. In the square near the bridge rises the Clock Tower, erected as a memorial to the Prince Consort.

Queen Anne's Walk, on the town quay, below the bridge, is a colonnade intended originally for an Exchange. It was rebuilt by the corporation in 1798, and was named from a statue

<sup>1</sup> *Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

of Queen Anne, presented by Rolle of Stevenstone, in 1708.

The North Walk, a little lower on the same side, is a promenade by the side of the river, and planted with trees and shrubberies after the fashion of the French.

Barnstaple is distinguished as the birthplace of *Lord Chancellor Fortescue*, 1422. It is noted in the county for a large fair, called pre-eminently the *Barnstaple Fair*, which begins on Sept. 19, and is attended by some ancient customs. On the morning of its proclamation the mayor and corporation meet their friends in the council-chamber, and partake of spiced toast and ale; and during its continuance a glove decked with dahlias is protruded on a pole from a window. Upon the second day a stag is hunted on Exmoor, and the incidents of the sport are sometimes as amusing as those of the far-famed field-days at Epping.

The town has good shops in its principal streets and a manufacture of lace, and several tanneries and potteries are at work in the neighbourhood. The clay is found in the adjoining parish of Fremington. *Clarendon* informs us that in the Rebellion, when *Sir Richard Grenville* was stationed at Okehampton, he formed the strange design of cutting a deep trench from Barnstaple to the English Channel, a distance of about 40 m., by which, he said, he would defend all Cornwall, and so much of Devon, against the world. *Lady Fanshawe*, in her curious Memoirs, speaks of Barnstaple as "one of the finest towns in England." "They have," she says, "near this town, a fruit called a massard, like a cherry, but different in taste, which makes the best pies with their sort of cream I ever eat." The visitor should decide this question of taste for himself; but let him on no account omit "their sort of cream."

Good views of the town are to be obtained from Coddon Hill (3 m. distant), rising 628 ft. just above Bishop's Tawton. It commands the course

of the Taw, the woods of Tawstock on its rt. bank, and beyond Barnstaple the sea to Lundy. It is a pleasant walk (2 m.) from the Bridge to Tawstock (see p. 247).

Other seats in the neighbourhood, but N. of the town, are Upcott (Sir William R. Williams, Bart.), Pilton House (C. H. Bassett, Esq., J.P.), Rawleigh House (A. F. Seldon, Esq.), and, l. of the Lynton road, Youldon Park (Col. Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.) Acland (Oakland) Barton in the par. of Landkey, 2½ m. E. of Barnstaple, is the "cradle" of a family than which none is or has been more honoured in Devon. The house, on a small scale, is of the 15th cent. The hall is perfect, but has been divided by a floor. From the hill above is a grand view of the estuary of the Taw, the Channel, and Lundy. Separated from Barnstaple by the river Yeo is Pilton (pop. 2,172, inns). In its Church (an ancient priory) a stand for the hourglass, in the shape of a man's arm, is still affixed to the stone pulpit. It now possesses the finest and largest peal of bells (8), except Exeter, in the W. of England; one of which bears this inscription :

"Recast by John Taylor and Son,  
Who the best prize for church bells won  
At the Great Ex-hi-bi-ti-on  
In London, 1—8—5 and 1."

Over the porch is this inscription "The tower of this parish being by force of arms pulled down in the late unhappy civil wars, A.D. 1646, was rebuilt 1696." In the chancel, the ancient burial-place of the Chichester family, are life-size effigies of *Sir Robert Chichester* and members of his family (1627). The earliest inscription, recording the death of *Richard Chichester*, is 1498.

At Marwood (pop. 787, inns), 4 m. N. of Barnstaple, there is a fine Perp. Church with much excellent carved work. The tower is handsome, and there is a good E. Eng. piscina. The ch.-yard was enlarged (1878) by taking in an adjoining bowling-green.

## BARNSTAPLE TO ILFRACOMBE.

The rly. from Barnstaple Junct. to Ilfracombe (time 40 to 50 min.) crosses the Taw on a curved bridge, and for 2 m. runs along the banks of this river, which it leaves at Heanton Punchardon, and, taking a N. course inland, reaches

**44 m. Wraffton Stat.** The tower of Heanton Punchardon Ch. is on an eminence rt. In less than a mile is Braunton<sup>x</sup> Stat.<sup>†</sup> The town (pop. 2,171), which is situated in a country remarkable for its fertility, derives its name from *St. Branock*, "the King's son of Calabria," who is said to have arrived in England from Italy in the year 300. On the summit of the neighbouring hill are the remains of his chapel, which, the inhabitants aver, is as firm as a rock, and has resisted the efforts of all who have attempted to remove it. The Church will repay a visit. The width of the roof (restd. 1850) is imposing, covering the nave, which is without aisles, and the carving is in good preservation; that of the bench-ends in the nave is among the finest in Devon. The emblems of the Crucifixion, Apostles, etc., are worked on the seats and the panels of the roof; and on one of the latter a sow with a litter of pigs. These are in allusion to a legend that *St. Branock* was directed in a dream to build a ch. wherever he should first meet a sow and her family. This interesting party he is said to have encountered on this very spot, and here, accordingly, he founded the ch. The ch. has an E. Eng. chancel, with a Perp. tower in the place of the S. transept. The font is Norm. There are S., W., and N. porches. Notice a curious palimpsest brass to *Lady E. Bowcer (Bourchier)*, 1548. The original form of this very curious ch. is 'em for the archaeologist. "I

forbear," says *Leland* (*Itin.*), "to speak of *St. Branock's* cow, his staff, his oak, his well, and his servant Abel, all of which are lively represented in a glass window of that ch." This has long perished, and the full legend of *St. Branock* seems to have disappeared just as completely. It is uncertain whether he was (in spite of the Calabrian story, he must have been one of the two) a saint of "West Wales" or of Wales proper; a Cornishman or a Welshman.

[On the coast 1½ m. from the village is the district of blown sand called the **Braunton Burrows**, where there is a lighthouse for directing vessels to the entrance of the Taw and Torridge, and lifeboat stat. Many curious plants find a congenial soil among these sandhills, particularly the *round-headed club-rush*, one of the rarest in Britain (*Gosse*). *Gosse* also mentions the *small buglos*, the rare *musky stork's-bill*, the *viper's buglos*, the *prickly saltwort*, the *fuller's teasel*, 2 species of *sprurge*, *Euphorbia peplus*, and the more uncommon *Euphorbia Portlandica*. There is a good example of a raised beach between the burrows and **Baggy Point**, the S. horn of **Morte Bay**, where the *great sea stock (matthiola sinuata)* is to be found upon the cliffs. Between **Saunton Down** and the burrows there is, beneath the raised beach, a large granite boulder, which has been disclosed by the natural destruction and removal of portions of the lower beds of the beach, and now occupies a small cavern at the base. The weight is probably more than 10 tons. It is worn smooth, but is not much rounded, and *Pengelly* suggests that its present form may have been produced since its lodgment in the spot it now occupies. Can it have been floated to the ancient beach on an iceberg?<sup>1</sup>]

A steep ascent of 4 m. brings the train to

<sup>1</sup> For Mr. Pengelly's paper on these raised beaches, see *Trans. of the Devon Assoc.* vol. ii.

50 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Morthoe and Lee Stat.<sup>†</sup> Morthoe or Mortehoe<sup>‡</sup> (pop. 678) is 2 m. from the stat.; to reach it take the road which runs parallel with the line for a few yards N., and then turns l. The Church (restd. in 1857 by the then Rector) has an E. Eng. chancel with Trans. arch, a Perp. nave, and in the S. transept, which has a curious angle window, the tomb of *William de Tracey*, vicar of this parish (1322), who here founded a charity to SS. Catherine and Mary Magdalene. His monument is here an incised slab, with rudely traced effigy, fully vested, and holding a chalice. It was assigned by *Camden* (but without reason) to the murderer of *Becket*; and the female figures (SS. Catherine and Mary Magdalene), who also appear on it, were locally said to be his "wife and daughter." The tomb is certainly not *his*; but there is reason to believe that he lived in this neighbourhood for some time after the murder, and before he made his confession to *Bishop Bartholomew* of Exeter. His name figures in the local tradition of this district. In the "Crookhorn" cavern, W. of Ilfracombe (see p. 253), he, say the boatmen, "hid himself for a fortnight after the murder, and was fed by his daughter"; and to the Woolacombe Sands he was banished "to make bundles of the sand, and wisps of the same." He may be heard howling there on stormy nights. The *Traceys* who held land in this district were barons of Barnstaple, but, according to tradition, never prospered after the commission of this crime. Their descendants are supposed to languish under the curse of Heaven, and hence

"All the Traceys  
Have the wind in their faces."

The stranger should walk to the end of *Morte Point*, the N. point of *Morte Bay*, where is a cromlech, and whence there is a magnificent sea-view, with Lundy in the distance. Off the point is the *Morte Stone* (the *Rock of Death*?), on which no less than 5 vessels were lost in the

winter of 1852. There is a whimsical saying, that no power on earth can remove it but that of a number of wives who have dominion over their husbands. It is, according to local saying, "the place which heaven made last, and the devil will take first." *Actinia aurora* abounds on the *Morte Stone* in many varieties. On *Bull Point*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Morthoe, is a lighthouse (erected 1879). The fog signal, which is a very powerful one, is sounded and worked by a pair of caloric engines, manufactured by Brown & Co. of New York. The light is about 150 ft. above the sea, and is of first magnitude—what is known as a six-wick triple flash light. There is also a low light exhibited from a window in the tower at a lower level, which throws a red line of light along the water clear of the *Morte Stone*.

[It is a pleasant walk (about 4 m.) from Bull Point to Ilfracombe by the cliff path, passing (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Lee Bay (Lee itself, with its inn, is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland), and thence by the route over the downs which descends to Ilfracombe Parish Church. The view across the Channel to the Welsh Coast is very fine.]

[*Woolacombe*,<sup>‡</sup> 2 m. l. of Morthoe Stat., is fast rising in favour as a seaside place; its beautiful firm sands, about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long, and extending to where the coast juts out W. to end in *Baggy Point*, make it a perfect place for children. Between Woolacombe and *Morte Point* is Barracane Beach, a delightful spot with rocky coast, the gaps between the rocks filled up with a beach almost entirely consisting of shells, many beautiful and curious. Among the rarer species *Gosse* mentions the *wentle-trap*, *elephant's tusk*, *cylindrical dipper*, and *bearded nerite*. The beautiful oceanic "blue snail," *Ianthina communis*, is sometimes washed up alive, and in large quantities. *Villula limbosa*, on which the *Ianthina* is said to feed during its voyage, is also not uncommon during the summer months.]

Passing through Morthoe Tunnel, the line reaches

**58½ m. ILFRACOMBE** (pop. 7,692, often in old books called Ilfordcombe). This watering-place is well known for the picturesque forms of the surrounding hills. But its principal attraction is the coast, which, stamped with a peculiar character by the irregularity of its outline, presents a front of huge dark rocks and chasms. Here there are no ranges of lofty cliffs descending to the sea in mural precipices, but a chain of unequal heights and depressions. At one spot a headland, some 500 ft. high, rough with furze-clad projections at the top, and falling abruptly to a bay; then, perhaps, masses of a low dark rock, girding a basin of turf, as at Watermouth; again, a recess and beach, with the mouth of a stream; a headland next in order; and so the dark coast runs eastward, passing from one shape to another, until it unites with the massive sea front of Exmoor.

This rocky shore has also interest in another respect. It is a favourite haunt of those wonderful and beautiful forms of life brought to our notice by such men as Gosse, who at Ilfracombe found his *acorn-shell*, with "its delicate grasping hand of feathery fingers"—his *madrepore*, "translucent, looking like the ghost of a zoophyte"—his *polype*, with "its mimic bird's head"—and his *anemone*, which, cut across transversely, "feeds at both ends at the same time."<sup>1</sup>

The manor of Ilfracombe has belonged to many noble families and distinguished individuals—Sir Philip Sidney, the Martyns, Audleys, and Bourchiers, Earls of Bath. The pier, originally built by the Bourchiers, and from time to time enlarged by members of the same family, was completed in 1829 by Sir Bourchier P. Wrey, Bart., then lord of the manor; the harbour has been improved, and the quay widened

under powers acquired by the late Sir H. B. Wrey in 1870.

As a seaport the town was once of some consequence, having contributed 6 ships to the fleet of Edw. III., while 1 only was sent from the Mersey. Ilfracombe has been the scene of some historic incidents. In 1644, during the Rebellion, it was taken by a body of horse under Sir Francis Doddington; and in 1685, after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor, Colonel Wade and a number of fugitives here seized a vessel, which they victualled and carried to sea. They were, however, intercepted by a frigate and forced to return. The colonel was afterwards captured near Lynton, but ultimately pardoned.

The old part of the town consists of a steep street, now much modernised, running up a combe from the pier to the old ch.; the modern buildings have been carried in terraces cut in the rock in front of the cliffs, and stretch along the shore.

Its hotels, many terraces and villas, and the building which has been and is still being carried on, indicate the popularity of Ilfracombe. The rly. from Barnstaple has given increased facility for reaching it; and those who desire quiet and comparative solitude will do better to pitch their tents at Westward Ho or at Lynton. But neither of those places possesses the resources of Ilfracombe, and the neighbourhood is of great beauty and interest.

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Harbour is a romantic recess, protected very completely by ramparts of rock. It runs parallel with the shore, from which it is separated by Lantern Hill and a stout ridge of slate; whilst Helesborough (or Hillsborough), a headland 447 ft. in height, juts out at the entrance.

On Lantern Hill stands the lighthouse, about 100 ft. above the sea, a quaint-looking building for the purpose, and, in fact, an ancient chapel formerly ded. to St. Nicholas, and

<sup>1</sup> *A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast* (Van Voorst).

the resort of pilgrims, but which probably at all times displayed a light for the guidance of fishermen. A new pier and sheltered promenade has been formed at the base of this hill.

The Church, a venerable structure (restd. 1878 by the care of the late vicar) in a delightful situation, is of various periods—Norm., Trans., and Dec. The tower, which rises in the centre of the N. aisle, and projects into the ch., is Norm., with Perp. battlements and pinnacles. The corbels in the nave are curious, and the Dec. piscina very good. Here are monuments to the memory of the mother of *John Prince*, author of the “Worthies of Devon,” and *Capt. Bowen, R.N.*, who fell in the disastrous attack upon Teneriffe by *Nelson*. The historian *Camden* was “lay” prebendary of this ch., which is a “prebend” attached to the ch. of *Salisbury*. There is a tradition that *Camden* lived here at one time. SS. Philip and James is a good modern ch. (*Hayward*, of *Exeter*, architect).

The Baths, a Doric building, communicate by a tunnel with a part of the shore which was formerly inaccessible from the land except at low water. A sheltered cove shut in by cliffs and approached by tunnel is set apart for bathing—the rt. side for ladies, the left for gentlemen. Bathers must use much caution. The cliffs present a picturesque scene, and are pierced with a large cavern called *Crewkhorne*, or *Crookhorn* (see p. 251).

Besides *Lantern Hill*, already mentioned, the stranger should visit *Capstone Hill*, W. of the harbour, and marked by a flagstaff (from here is the best view of the town), and walk by the parade which has been constructed round the base of the hill to *Wildersmouth Bay*. Here also is the *Victoria Promenade*, a building erected (1888) for music, etc. He should also ascend, passing *Raparee Cove*, with its bathing ma-

ches, the summit of *Helesborough*, crowned with one of those old earth-works called “Cliff-castles,” containing nearly 20 acres, and protected on the land side by a double entrenchment. He may ramble from this headland through the village of *Hele* to (1½ m.) *Watermouth*, (2 m.) *Small-mouth*, and (4 m.) *Combe Martin*, or to (2 m.) *Chamberscombe* (see pp. 280–283).

A delightful promenade has been laid out on the *Tors W.* of the town, known as the *Tors Walk* (entrance in *Northfield Road*), overlooking the sea. The coast in this direction is very rugged; an artist should notice the pink hue and satin lustre of the rocks where faced by the surface of the laminæ, and their inky blackness where broken against the grain. The sea is deep and rolls with grandeur to the shore, while the distant mountains of *Wales*, *Lundy*, and *Bull Point* on the W., are features in the prospect. From the middle of this walk he may descend to a little cove (*White Pebble Bay*), in which the true *Maidenhair* grows (or grew; these ferns have been so cruelly treated by visitors that it is now difficult to find specimens in their native homes).

A botanist may here revel in his delightful pursuit. Hear the authoress of that charming book, “*Ferny Combes*”:

“The most striking flowers of N. Devon belong to the coast. The *vernal squill*, the sweet-scented *ladies' tresses*, and the golden blossoms of the *yellow-wort*, opening only in the sunlight, are to be found near Ilfracombe, as well as the *samphire*, the *sea-lavender*, and the beautiful *wild balm*, a rare plant.”

The return can be made from the *Tors Walk* on the land side by *Tors Park Road*.

A fine view is also to be had from the *Cairn*, near the station, a recently opened pleasure-ground; walks have been laid out to the summit of the hill (500 ft.)

[For the coast walk from Ilfracombe to Lynton (about 17 m.), c

which is passed the finest scenery in the county, see pp. 274, 275, and 280–283, where it is given the reverse way.]

### ROUTE 17a.

BARNSTAPLE TO BIDEFORD (WESTWARD HO, APPLEDORE) AND TORRINGTON (L. AND S.W. RLY.)

Rail.	Places.
3 m.	Barnstaple
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Fremington
9 m.	Instow [ferry to Appledore]
14 m.	Bideford [road to Northam 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., Westward Ho 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., Appledore 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.] Torrington

The rly., which takes us to Bideford in 20 min., and to Torrington in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., skirts the l. shore of the Estuaries, first of the Taw and then of the Torridge, and is carried across sandy flats and marshes, from which the sea is partly banked out.

3 m. Fremington Stat. Fremington (pop. 1,188, inn) is the boundary of the deep water, the channel near Barnstaple being choked by sand. Potter's clay is dug here in large quantities. At Fremington House (Miss Yeo) is a fine collection of exotics.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Instow Stat.,† a small but rising watering-place‡ (pop. 677), situated at the junction of the Taw and the Torridge. It has a view of the sea, of Lundy, the Barnstaple Bar, the sands of Braunton Burrows, Northam Tower, commonly called Chanter's Folly, as built by a person of that name, and of the busy herring village of Appledore (see

p. 259). (There is a *ferry* from Instow to Appledore, whence the walk across Northam Burrows to Westward Ho (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m., see p. 257) is pleasant. From Westward Ho you may reach Bideford by omnibus, and thence return by rail to Instow.) Good boating and sea-fishing are to be had from Instow. A pleasant road leads from Instow Quay along the shore of the Torridge, passing Tapeley Park (A. L. Christie, Esq.); notice the obelisk in front of the house, and conspicuous from the rly., in memory of Cornet Cleveland, late 17th Lancasters (a Balaclava hero, afterwards killed at Inkermann).

9 m. BIDEFORD,★ i.e. "By-the-Ford" (pop. 7,831), is prettily placed on a hillside shelving to the water, and commands delightful views of the broad meandering Torridge and its vale. These are seen to advantage from the bridge and the windows of the New Inn. Towards the sea the river passes by the woods of Tapeley, the Tower of Northam, and the villas of Instow. In the other direction it winds glistening for a little distance, and then loses itself among the folds of the hills, the sweeps of which are particularly graceful. It is navigable to Wear Gifford. Bideford is mentioned in *Domesday* as "terra regis," but was soon given by William the Conqueror to his cousin Sir Rich. Grenville, and this family remained lords of the place until about the middle of the last cent. It had become a "borough" (by charter from the Grenvilles) and was of some importance before the reign of Elizabeth, when it furnished 7 ships against the Armada, but it was not until after the discovery of Virginia by Sir Rich. Grenville, in 1585, that the enterprise and commerce of the town were fully developed. The merchants of Bideford, like their neighbours of Barnstaple, were active in fitting out privateers, and in scouring the seas for French and Spanish prizes. Defoe, at the end of Queen Anne's reign, describes Bide-

ford as one of the best trading towns in England, "sending every year great fleets to Newfoundland and the W. Indies, particularly Virginia." The Newfoundland fisheries were long the chief source of the well doing of the place; but the French interfered with them; the trade passed away, and, except a few vessels in the timber trade, Bideford has now no foreign commerce.

#### OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The Bridge, which superseded the "*ford*," is a favourite promenade of the inhabitants. It rests on 24 pointed arches, which vary in span. It was erected about the beginning of the 14th cent. by *Sir Theobald Grenville*, who, according to a legend, was encouraged in the work by a vision which appeared to *Sir Rich. Gurney*, the parish priest. Attempts having often been fruitlessly made to discover a foundation, Father *Gurney* was admonished in a dream to search for a rock which had been rolled from the hill into the river. This was told to *Sir Theobald*, who set workmen to look for the stone. It was soon discovered, and on this solid basis the bridge was thrown across. The bridge was repaired in 1638, and widened in the beginning of this cent. (until then it had only been a bridle-bridge), and again in 1864 by a cast-iron roadway; and parapets were added, spoiling it in so far as picturesque effect is concerned. Adjoining the bridge is a broad quay, 1,200 ft. long, which also forms a very agreeable walk.

The Church, ded. to St. Mary, dated from the 14th cent., and in 1738-9 was the curacy of *Hervey*, author of "Meditations among the Tombs." The old ch. was entirely spoilt by churchwardenisms of various dates and eccentricities; and, having become almost ruinous, was pulled down in 1862. A good Perp. edifice has replaced it. In the ch.-yard are some curious epitaphs; the most curious, perhaps, was removed during the rebuilding. It ran:

"Here lies the body of Mary Sexton,  
Who pleased many a man, but never vex'd  
one:  
Not like the woman who lies under the next  
stone."

There is a monument in the ch. to a Mr. Strange, who died of the plague in 1646. "The mayor having pusillanimously deserted his duty," *Lysons* tells us, "he voluntarily took the office, and by his active exertions . . . saved the lives of many of his fellow-townsmen." There is also a brass to *Sir Rich. Grenville*, erected by his descendant, the present rector, engraved with the last words of the gallant admiral, who died of his wounds 2 days after the sea-fight in which he opposed his *Revenge* and crew of 120 men to 50 Spanish galleons.

On the hill opposite Bideford the stranger will notice a small rampart, called *Chudleigh's Fort*, on the site of the fort built by *Major-Gen. Chudleigh* at the breaking out of the Rebellion. It shortly afterwards surrendered to the king's troops, under *Col. Digby*. The hill commands an excellent view of Bideford and the surrounding country.

The town is considered one of the healthiest in the county. Among its natives was *John Shebbeare*, the political writer, who paid the penalty of a libel in the pillory at Charing Cross. He was born in 1709, and is best known by his "Letters to the People of England."

In the Royal Hotel is a room, approached by a handsome oak staircase 200 years old, with a ceiling ornamented with figures of cherubs birds, and snakes; it was in this room that *Kingsley* wrote the greater part of "Westward Ho!"

The neighbourhood, besides the pebble ridge and the raised beaches at *Westward Ho* (see p. 257), possesses much interest for the geologist. Beds of *anthracite* stretch across the hills from Bideford to Chittlehampton, the principal sea having an average thickness of 7 ft. The mineral has been extracted,

the metallic ores, by mining; but the beds are of such irregular thickness that a heavy expense attends their working; 58 tons in the week have, however, been produced by one of the pits. Anthracite is used chiefly for drying malt and lime-burning. In a decomposed state it makes a black paint. Between Peppercombe and Portledge Mouth in Bideford Bay is an outlying patch of *new red sandstone*, 17 or 18 m. from the nearest points of that formation at Hatherleigh and Jacobstow. The gravel or sand of the Torridge is converted into hollow bricks, tiles, etc.

#### Excursions:—

(a) It is a pleasant walk down the l. bank of the river, along the new Torrington road, for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., and then turning rt. just before the road crosses the Yeo, to ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) *Yeo Vale* (Major Kirkwood, J.P.), and ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  m.) *Orleigh Court* (T. Rogers, Esq., J.P.)

2 m. on the Torrington road is *Landcross* (pop. 70), said by some to have been the birthplace of Gen. Monk (see, however, p. 260). In the register of its *Church* (restd. except the tower, which has been struck by lightning) is the entry of his baptism (Dec. 11, 1608).

1 m. S. of Landcross, on the same bank, is *Annery* (Mrs. Somes), the birthplace of *Walter de Stapledon*, and long the seat of the *Hankfords*. Here was born and died *Sir William H.*, Chief Justice in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.; the judge who, according to the Devon tradition, committed Prince Henry. (Mr. Foss, however, has shown that the judge who committed Prince Henry was Sir William Gascoigne; and that, so far from reappointing this judge on his succession to the throne, Henry V. made *Sir William Hankford* Chief Justice 8 days after he became king. The scene and speech in Shakespeare's "Henry IV.", part ii. act 4, sc. 2, are therefore not historical.) His monument may be seen in *Monkleigh Church* (restd.

1862),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. S., in the *Annery* aisle, in which are also well carved bench-ends and some screen work of the 16th cent. A local tradition asserts that he was shot in his own park at Annery by his keeper, whom he had reprimanded for negligence. He had "plotted for himself a violent death," says *Westcote*. An oak in the park, under which he is said to have fallen, is still called the "Hankford oak." The old house was famous for a long gallery (taken down in 1800), in which 30 beds might be placed in alcoves, on each side, so as not to be seen.

Opposite Annery, on the other side of the river, is *Wear Giffard* (pop. 395, no inn), where there is an oak mentioned by *Loudoun* as 28 ft. in circumf., and as covering with its head a space 92 ft. in diam. Here also is an ancient house (the property of Earl Fortescue), one of the most interesting in Devon. It is of the 15th cent., with embattled tower gateway, and was for many years used as a farmhouse, but restd. 1832 by the late Hon. George Fortescue. The wall which surrounded the outer courts was so injured in the Rebellion that only the gatehouse and doorways remain. The hall occupies the centre, between gabled wings, and has a handsome roof, with hammer-beams, tracery, cusping, and pendants of superior detail. The house itself contains panelling exquisitely worked, antique pictures, and tapestry. The *Giffards* became lords of the manor of Wear Giffard at a period soon after the Conquest. It passed through heiresses to the *Trewin* and *Densil* families, and again through an heiress (temp. Hen. VI.) to the *Fortescues*. It was perhaps the first *Fortescue* of Weare (a son of Henry VI.'s Chief Justice) who built the existing house. The *Church* (restd.) has Dec. nave and chancel, with very fine Perp. roof in the latter. There are some 12th cent. *Giffard* effigies; and some 17th cent. *Fortescue* monuments. Read the inscription on that of *Hugh Fortescue*, d. 1648. Here is also a

modern brass by *Hayward* of Exeter.

Other seats near the town are **Moreton House** (Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart.) and **Abbotsham Court** (J. G. Taylor, Esq.)

**Portledge** (Mrs. Coffin), 5 m. S.W. near the sea, has belonged to the Coffin family for many generations.

[On the ch. door of **Horwood** (pop. 108, no inn), 3½ m. N.E. of Bideford, was formerly a horseshoe, known as "Michael Joseph's badge." It is said to have been nailed there by Joseph the "horse farrier," or "blacksmith," of Bodmin, who, in 1497, led the insurgent Cornishmen, to the number of 16,000, through this village on their march to London. Their complaint was that a tax of great severity had been imposed, and that they were unable to pay it. At Wells they were joined by Lord Audley, whom they made their leader, but were defeated on Blackheath. The ch. was restd. 1889.]

(b) In Bideford and its neighbourhood, it need hardly be said, are laid many of the finest scenes in "Westward Ho!" a handbook which every visitor is strongly recommended to study. Rt. of the village of Northam, nearer to the estuary, is the old house of **Borough**, the home of Amyas Leigh—the hero of the tale, whose family owned this place for many generations.

1¼ m. N. of Bideford is **Northam** (pop. 2,594); its Perp. Church has fine old timber roofs. The manor was given by the Conqueror to his own foundation—the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. Pleasant views over Bideford Bay, of the projecting coast, and of the country between Instow and the river, open as the road descends from the village towards the level known as **Northam Burrows**, at the S. end of which stands

**WESTWARD HO,** a watering-place fast rising in popularity. (The nearest way to Westward Ho on foot is to follow the Northam road for

[Devon.]

½ m., and at a directing post turn l. up a hill. Half-way up this cross a stile rt., and take a field-path and then a lane.) The Church is a daughter ch. of Northam, and was built in 1870. Indeed almost every building here is modern; and a single farmhouse alone existed before the "Company" created the watering-place. The advantages of Westward Ho are—quiet; the wide stretch of the beautiful bay, with Lundy rising like a long ark on the water N.W., and the cliffs of Braunton stretching away to Baggy Point, N.; a singularly pure and bracing air; a long reach of tolerably firm sands; facilities for easily visiting some of the most beautiful coast scenery in N. Devon; and last, but certainly not least, its famous golf club, with links on the Burrows. The United Services College, for the sons of officers, was opened Sept. 1874.

[From Westward Ho the traveller may visit **Clovelly**, 12 m. (see p. 262), or he may proceed to **Appledore** (see p. 259) through Northam or by walking along the **Pebble Ridge**, and the estuary (4 m.), and cross thence by *passage-boat* to Braunton, and continue his walk round the coast by **Croyde**, a small watering-place with a few lodgings (1 m. N.E. is **Georgeham**, with 747 inhab., small inns, and an interesting Church, restd. 1877), and **Woolacombe Sands** to **Morte Point** or **Bull Point**, returning by train from Morthoe Stat. The distance from Braunton is about 13m., which will, however, be increased from 2 to 3 m. should he visit **Braunton Burrows** (see p. 250) on the way.]

Westward Ho is, however, more to be sought as a temporary resting-place than for any striking attractions of its own. The coast is flat, and not very picturesque. The ground rises on the S. side of the Burrows, and from the highest point there is a very beautiful view into Clovelly Bay, with Hartland Point in the distance. There is a pleasant walk over fields to Bideford; and the villag-

**Appledore** (see p. 259) is worth a visit.

The first object to which strangers are attracted is, however, the **Pebble Ridge**, a long and wide barrier of large pebbles extending between the sea and the alluvial flat of Northam Burrows. This sandy, grassy plain is scarcely above the level of spring tide high water; and would be exposed to destructive inundations were it not for the natural breakwater, the pebbles of which are of the carboniferous grit of the district, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to a yard in mean diameter. The ridge extends for about 2 m. in a straight line. It is singularly uniform and compact; on one side sloping steeply to the turf of the Burrows, on the other, at a less inclination, to the tidal strand, which at first consists of small pebbles, of which the great majority are also of grit. Beyond, to the low-water line, the strand is of fine sand, beneath, and often projecting through which are masses of blue clay and vegetable matter, containing roots, trunks, and branches of trees. This is the "submerged forest of Barnstaple Bay." To account for the ridge and its relation to this submerged forest, it has been suggested that the ridge was at first formed much farther out into the bay, that the wood grew on the landward side of it, and that a gradual movement inward of the ridge destroyed and submerged the forest. The difficulties which this view has to surmount have been well pointed out by *Pengelly*, who asserts that the Pebble Ridge "is by no means unique. In a more or less pronounced form such accumulations may be said to be numerous. One of greater extent, and just as striking, exists on the shore of Porlock Bay, in W. Somerset." The pebbles here, he continues, certainly came from the cliffs westward of the ridge, between Northam Burrows and Hartland Point. "The cliffs consist of carboniferous grit. So do the pebbles. . . . beds of which the cliffs are

ed fall an easy prey to the vio-

lent waves . . . their ruins take the form of rhombohedrons, all having a striking family likeness, whether we compare with one another the blocks just dislodged, those which have been rolled for a short time only, or those which have reached their limit of transformation. They occur at the foot of the cliffs in every form—fresh angular masses, sub-angular boulders which have undergone some wear and tear, and almost perfect ellipsoids. They load the entire strand from Hartland Point to Northam. All beaches travel in definite and constant directions, which depend on the trend of the coast, the set of the tides, and the prevalent winds. Thus controlled, the pebbles on the southern shore of Barnstaple Bay travel from the western cliffs eastward to Northam strand. . . . The rapid rivers (Taw and Torridge) prevent their being carried farther. That they should either be heaped up on the landward margin of the beach, or retreat into the deep waters of the bay, is inevitable. The low-lying, extensive plain, unlike a precipitous cliff, sets no limit to the distance to which the breakers may fling them up. Accordingly, very many are cast beyond the grasp of the retreating wave, and hence the ridge."—*Trans. of Devon Assoc.*, vol. ii. 420-1.

The pebbles below the forest clay *Pengelly* considers to have come from the same cliffs, and to have been brought here by the same causes. The submergence of the forest he regards as due to a subsidence of the land. The plants and trees certainly grew in the position they now occupy. The species found among them are all recent, such as now inhabit the adjacent dry lands; and remnants of forests of precisely similar kind are found all round the British islands—in Tor Bay, and in Mount Bay, for example.

The sea appears to be encroaching on the Ridge, and of late has been gradually washing the pebbles over each other, and spreading them out to such an extent that the waves

wash quite over them, dashing at high tides with violence into the Golf Club and other houses. In the winter of 1877 the sea washed away the front wall of the Golf Club-house, and made inroads on the terrace near it. Stout piles driven into the Ridge to break the force of the waves were snapped off almost immediately. Now a rude breakwater of piles and a strong wall has been erected in front of it.

Westward from the ridge rises a low cliff, which at a short distance gives place to one somewhat higher. This is resolvable into 3 portions—1st, an old platform or terrace of denudation, terminating in an almost vertical cliff, 15 or 20 ft. above the level of the existing tidal strand. 2nd, on this shelf are remnants of an old raised beach, about 7 ft. thick, with pebbles resembling those below. "The two beaches, in fact, like the platforms on which they lie, differ only in one being high and ancient, the other low and modern." 3rd. The old beach is capped with a sub-aerial accumulation or "Head" varying from 5 to 20 ft. in thickness. It should here be added that on the N. side of the bay there is also a raised beach of considerable extent. This is first seen at the northern extremity of Braunton Burrows, and is traceable round the western end of Saunton Down into Croyde Bay, and thence, after some interruption, to Baggy Point (see p. 250). The forest and the beaches indicate that there have been 2 distinct movements of the coast—a subsidence and an upheaval. It seems probable that the elevation preceded the depression; but this is not quite certain. Both changes must have occurred within the Recent or Tertiary period. Bones and teeth of mammalia, but much decomposed, have been found in the forest bed. A large species of deer was among them. There is a curious tradition that the oak-trees used for the roof and seats of Braunton Ch. grew in a forest which formerly occupied the site of the Burrows, and that they

were drawn thence to the ch. by reindeer. Broken flints, flint cores, flakes, and flint implements (?) have also been found in the submerged forest.

The visitor should walk to the eastern end of the ridge, near the estuary of the rivers. At low water the dangerous bar is seen, stretching athwart the mouth of the estuary; and on the Braunton Burrows opposite are the 2 lighthouses, which are to be brought into one by a vessel standing in for the harbour.

(c) 3½ m. N. is Appledore<sup>†</sup> (pop. 2,449), interesting for its antiquity and for a legend of the Danish warrior *Hubba*, who is said to have landed near here, in the reign of *Alfred*, from a fleet of 33 ships, and to have besieged the neighbouring castle of *Kenwith*, the site of which is surmised (with little certainty) to be a hill called *Henny Castle* (near Kenwith Lodge), N.W. of Bideford. *Hubba*, however, was slain under its walls, and his followers driven with slaughter to the shore. At one spot, it is said, they rallied, and so checked their pursuers as to be enabled to regain their ships; and a field by the roadside, near the village of Northam, and marked by a pillar, is pointed out as the place where they turned, and has been known from time immemorial as the *Bloody Corner*. *Biorn Ironside* was slain in this headlong retreat, and the magical Raven banner was taken by the English. It was a black bird, probably a stuffed raven, which hung quiet when defeat was at hand, but clapped its wings before victory. *Hubba*, we are told, was buried beneath a cairn on the shore, and the name of *Hubblestone*—given to a flat rock near the quay at Appledore—is said to mark the locality.

The rly. continues past, I., Weir Giffard, to

14 m. TORRINGTON<sup>†</sup> Terminus  
The town (pop. 3,436) stands pleasantly on an eminence sloping to t.

Torrige, and, in situation, has often been compared with Jerusalem. It is an ancient place, containing fragments of a castle founded by *Richard de Merton* in the reign of Edw. III. The site is now a bowling-green, and commands an extensive view; the chapel existed till the end of last cent., when it was pulled down.

Torrington and its neighbourhood have some historic associations. *Gytha*, the mother of *Harold*, was endowed with lands of this tything. Torrington afterwards became the head of a barony, which was possessed for 5 descents by a family named from it. It was then divided among co-heiresses, one of whom married a member of the *Merton* family. During the Rebellion stirring incidents occurred in the town and on the adjacent hills. In 1643 a body of rebels advanced from Bideford to attack *Col. Digby*, who had marched upon Torrington to cut off the communication between the N. of Devon and Plymouth. No sooner, however, were they met by a few of the Royalist troopers than they "routed themselves," to quote *Clarendon's* words, and were pursued with much slaughter. The consequences of this action were the immediate surrender of the fort of Appledore, and subsequently of the towns of Barnstaple and Bideford. "The fugitives," says *Clarendon*, "spread themselves over the country, bearing frightful marks of the fray, and telling strange stories of the horror and fear which had seized them, although nobody had seen above 6 of the enemy that charged them." In 1646 the townspeople were witnesses of a far more fatal engagement, when *Fairfax* came by night upon the quarters of *Lord Hopton*. The action which ensued was furious but decisive, and the Royalists were totally defeated. Upon this occasion the church, together with 200 prisoners and those who guarded them, was blown into the air by the explosion of about 80 barrels of gunpowder. The capture of Torrington was the death-blow of

the King's cause in the West. After the fall of the town, the famous *Hugh Peters*, then chaplain to the army, preached in the market-place, and, according to *Whitelocke*, made many converts to the Parliamentary cause. In 1660 *Gen. Monk* was created *Earl of Torrington*. In 1689 the town gave the title of *Earl* to *Admiral Herbert*; and, in 1720, of *Viscount* to *Sir George Byng*.

[The *Monks* were seated for many generations at the manor-house of *Potheridge*, now a farmhouse, about 4 m. S. of Torrington, in the parish of Merton, and the General was, most probably, born here. The family mansion, sumptuously rebuilt about 1670 by *Gen. Monk*, when *Duke of Albemarle*, was pulled down in the last cent. The stables, however, remain to this day, and will give the visitor some idea of the magnificence of the ancient building. *Monk's* education, says *Clarendon*, "had been only Dutch and Devonshire."—Potheridge formerly paid 3*l.* per annum to the rector of Merton, in lieu of his Sunday's dinner and the keep of his grey mare, to which he had been entitled before this composition.]

The valley of the Torridge here is rich in fine timber, and displays some beautiful scenery.

*John Howe*, a dissenting minister of some celebrity, b. 1630, was for some years incumbent of this parish, and afterwards chaplain to *Cromwell*. The Church was rebuilt (1651) on the site of the one blown up (of which only a small portion of the S. aisle remains), and restd. (1864); it contains the carved oak pulpit used by *Howe* until his ejection under the Act of Uniformity in 1662. (In the town is a Congregational Ch. named after him.) *Henry VIII.* gave the ch. to *Wolsey*, who, after holding the living for some years, presented it to *Christ Church, Oxford*, in whose gift the living now is.

*Sir Joshua Reynolds* and *Dr. Johnson* visited the town in 1762 and stayed with the former's sister *Mary*

and her husband, John Palmer, Esq., at their house near the ch.

Silk gloves are manufactured to some extent at Torrington.

[In the Church (restd. in 1863 and 1879 by the Hon. Mark Rolle) of St. Giles-in-the-Wood (pop. 778, no inn), 3 m. E., are brasses for Eleanor Pollard, 1430; Margaret Rolle and children, 1592; John Rolle, 1570; and Joan Risdon, 1610. This ch. is particularly interesting as being the burial-place in 1640 of the Devon historian, *Tristram Risdon*. In this parish is Stevenstone (Hon. Mark Rolle, J.P., M.F.H.).]

[The Church at Little Torrington (pop. 412, inn), 2 m. S. of Torrington, has been excellently restd.]

[About 6 m. S. of Torrington, on the Hatherleigh road, is Heanton Satcheville (Lord Clinton), who has interesting pictures, among them Eastlake's portrait of Napoleon on board the *Bellerophon*.]

[At Frithelstock (pop. 431, small inn), 1 m. W. of Torrington Stat., are the remains of a priory, founded by Robert de Beauchamp in the reign of Hen. III. It was for Augustinian Canons, who were brought here from Hartland. The 2 houses remained so far connected that the Abbot of Hartland had a vote in the election of the Prior of Frithelstock, and vice versa. The annual revenue, at the Dissolution, was 127*l.* The W. wall, part of the S. wall, and the N. wall remain, the first and last with E. Eng. windows; there are also portions of an arch. The Church, which adjoins, is Perp. (partly restd.), and contains bench-ends carved with the double rose crowned of Hen. VII.]

The road to Bideford (6 m.) skirts the river amid pleasant scenery, with abundant oak.

## ROUTE 17b.

BIDEFORD TO BUDE BY CLOVELLY AND HARTLAND POINT BY COAST AND COAST ROAD, LUNDY, HARTLAND.

Road.	Places.	Walk.	Places.
2 m.	Bideford	Clovelly	
5 m.	Abbotsham	1½ m. Gallantry Bower	
8½ m.	Horn's Cross	6¼ m. Hartland Point	[road to Hartland 3½ m.]
11 m.	Hobby Drive	7½ m. Blackmouth	[walk to Hartland through
	Clovelly	Abbey 2½ m.]	

Road.	Places.	Walk.	Places.
	Hartland	8½ m.	Hartland
	Quay		Quay
¾ m.	Stocke	13½ m.	Marsland
	Church		Mouth
5½ m.	Welcombe	15¾ m.	Hennaciff
	Village		[to Mor-
8½ m.	Merwen-		wenstow
	stow		½ m.]
14½ m.	Poughill	16½ m.	Sharpnose
			Point
16 m.	Bude	22½ m.	Bude

(For Bideford, see p. 254.) Clovelly is 11 m. W., and a good walker may pay a flying visit to this remarkable village, and return in time to catch an afternoon train, by using the mail brake which leaves Bideford Stat. at 7.15 A.M. and reaches Clovelly in 2 hrs., and reversing the following pleasant walk.

Where the street forks at the top of High St. take the rt. hand one, which leads into the Abbotsham road. Passing l. Moreton we reach

2 m. Abbotsham (pop. 528, inn); the Church (restd. 1870) has good bench-ends.

Joining the main road at 2 m., we reach

3½ m. Fairy Cross (small inn). L. is seen the tower of Alvington Ch., Perp., and of unusual character, and beyond, also l., that of Parkham Ch. [In the latter (restd. 1875) are inscriptions to the old family of Giffard

of the Barton of Halsbury, ancestors of the present Lord Halsbury.]

5 m. **Horn's Cross** (inn). [Just beyond a road leads rt. to (2 m.) **Buckish (Buck's) Mills** (pop. 250, no inn), a fishing village, and a pretty object in the view from Clovelly. The path leads through a glen commanding from one point a little patch of sea, which appears as if it had been caught up and imprisoned by the hills. The descent should be made to the shore, if only for the view of the coast which is seen here from one horn of Bideford Bay to the other. The return may be made by a road which passes the Church and joins the high road at Buck's Cross.]

5½ m. **Hoop's Inn**, just beyond which is obtained a view of **Gallantry Bower** and **Lundy** beyond.

[L. a road leads to (3 m.) **Woolfardisworthy** (pop. 660, inn); the Church (restd. 1870) has a Norm. doorway and font and ancient watch-tower.]

7½ m. **Buck's Cross**.

8¼ m. Turn into the **Hobby** (closed Sun.) by the gate on the rt. (*admission*, proceeds of which go to local charities: Carriage, one horse, 1s.; pair, 1s. 6d.; on foot, 4d.) The coast from Buckish Mill to a point not far from the promontory of Hartland is covered by a dense mass of foliage sloping to precipitous cliffs. The *Hobby*, which was a special pet with its projector and proprietor, Sir J. H. Williams, is an excellent road passing for 3 m. along this magnificent sea-boundary, winding the whole distance through woods; sweeping inland occasionally to pass shadowy dells, where streams fall to the shore, and commanding at all points extensive views over the Bristol Channel to the Welsh coast. After pursuing it nearly 2 m. the stranger should look out for Clovelly, which is seen from the Hobby to great advantage deep down below, and again as the drive makes its last turn inland to

village further than by saying that it is the most romantic in Devon, and probably in the kingdom. It is wedged in, as it were, in a woody nook in the cliff, to which a path slants from the gate of the Hobby. But soon this little road has to break into steps, and in this form it descends through the village to the pier, some 500 ft. below. The view is superb—the Welsh coast about Milford Haven, Lundy, and the vast plain of the sea, streaked if it be calm with white watery lanes. Midway in the village is a terrace of about a dozen sq. yds., commanding the coast E. and W. The picturesqueness of the place is, however, not improved by the cards announcing “hot water for tea” and other refreshments which greet us at almost every step in the main causeway. Let us turn from the busy hum of men and women, with which the excursion str. has just flooded the main street, down one of the rows which diverge rt. and l. Here fuchsias and other flowers stand out brightly against the cottages with their whitewashed walls and green woodwork, and we get occasional peeps seaward.

Clovelly was long famed for its fishery, chiefly herring, principally carried on about sunset, when the boats might be observed leaving the shore, to *drive* for herring or mackerel; the night being selected for this kind of fishing, the success of which mainly depends upon the shoals coming blindly upon the net, when they get entangled by the gills. In thick weather a Clovelly boat has captured as many as 9,000 herring at a haul; and they have been commonly taken here in such numbers as to be sold by the *maise*, consisting of 612 fish, and valued at from 18s. to 25s. The fishery has, however, declined of late years. The pier, erected by George Cary, Esq., whose family possessed the manor as early as the reign of Rich. II., commands a fine view of the coast and of BIDEFORD BAY, which is included

11 m. **CLOVELLY** ✸ (pop. 741). It is difficult to describe this remarkable

between the points of Morte and Hartland, and may remind the traveller of Torbay. It is gracefully girded by cliffs, and a chosen haunt of fish ; but it differs from Torbay in being exposed to westerly winds. Pilchards are occasionally taken by the drift-net, but the shore is too rough for their wholesale capture by the seine, and they rarely come in shoals so far up the Channel. In the reign of Queen Anne, French privateers made so many prizes on this part of the coast that they are said to have called it the *Golden Bay*.

Clovelly can boast a great antiquity : it appears in *Domesday* as *Terra Regis*, and, according to some authorities, was a Roman stat. (Clovelly = *Clausa vallis*, a fitting name).

Above the village is the Church (restd. 1866), which contains some early portions, a Sax. font, a good brass to *Robert Cary* (1540), and monuments to the *Cary* and *Williams* families. Observe the granite monoliths (supporting the roof), quarried in Lundy. The E. window is in memory of the late Nevile Fane, Esq. (of Clovelly Court), and in the chancel is a brass to the late *Chas. Kingsley*, whose father was rector for many years.

The entrance to Clovelly Court (Fred. Hamlyn, Esq., J.P.), (built 1780, the old mansion and gallery of pictures having been burnt down) is by *Yellery Gate*, nearly opposite the *Hobby Gate* (open every day but Tues. and Sat.; admission 6d.) The richest scenery of this enviable retreat is to be found on the coast, which may be easily explored by excellent paths of gravel and turf. In every part it presents a wilderness of grotesque old oaks and cliffs ; and seats are placed in rare nooks and seclusions, where the weather-worn rocks protrude themselves for admiration. All the beauties of this rugged woodland are summed up in the *Deer Park* ; and there,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Clovelly, the mural precipice known as *Gallantry Bower* falls from a height of 387 ft. to the sea. The finest view in the neigh-

bourhood is commanded by the summit. The hills immediately W. are so beautifully grouped that one might suspect Nature had been studying the picturesque when she arranged them. Rooted together in the valleys, but rising at various distances in ridges and knolls, they seem to mock the ocean with their waves of foliage. From this, the highest point of the park, the visitor should descend to *Mouth Mill* and the beach, where, at the base of *Gallantry Bower*, are some fragments of the cliff most curiously curved, the bands of slate resembling the ribs of a ship. They are dark in colour, and the one nearest the Bower is called the *Black Church Rock*. The coast, from the mouth of the Taw and Torridge to Boscastle, in Cornwall, belongs to the carboniferous formation, which is everywhere remarkable for the contortion of the strata. The view W. from these ruinous old crags shows the sea-front of those hills which appear so charming from the high ground, and you may search far to find cliffs with a more varied outline. At one spot a cascade of some pretension tumbles to the shore, and is no mean addition to the scene.

To best appreciate the impressive grandeur of these cliffs W. of Clovelly the visitor should by all means engage a boatman to row him beneath them to *Mouth Mill* and back.

[Clovelly is the nearest port to *LUNDY*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  16 m. distant (pop. 53, no inn, but a farm or store near the landing-place, where refreshments may be had). [To reach it a sailing-boat may be hired at Clovelly (charge 20s. to 30s.) In the summer there are excursion strs. from Ilfracombe, which generally touch at Clovelly—and also occasionally from Barnstaple and Bideford ; the landing from them is by boats.] The derivation of the name seems to be *Lund-ey* (Icelandic = *puffin-island*).

The island is about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. long, and very irregular in breadth, averaging about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. It contains about 1,2

acres, of which some 50 are cultivated, and 300 more are pasture. The surface is undulating tableland, with an average height of nearly 400 ft., and rising to 471 ft. at Beacon Hill, on which is the lighthouse. There is only one safe landing-place, at the S.E. end, where there is a little bay, sheltered by Rat Island, with good anchorage. Until strs. came into play, "the difficulty of getting to Lundy was only exceeded by the difficulty of getting away. A sudden shift of wind has often kept visitors for weeks; and one amusing instance is on record of a party composed of the incumbents of 5 or 6 parishes on the adjoining coast, who had combined for a day's excursion and investigation of the wonders of Lundy, being detained there over 2 Sundays, to the dismay of their respective congregations."<sup>1</sup> Lundy seems to have had a "primeval" population—since flint flakes and pottery have been found in and near the many small tumuli which dot the surface. A sepulchral kistvaen—a block of granite, raised on 2 upright slabs—was found, a little below the surface, in 1851. A fragment of pottery remained below, but there were no traces of bone.

**History.**—The earliest recorded lord of Lundy is *Sir Jordan de Marisco (Marsh)*, early in the reign of Hen. II. He belonged to a turbulent race, and his island stronghold was declared forfeit by Henry, and given to the Knights Templars. But they were unable to obtain possession, in spite of an hidage levied on the counties of Devon and Cornwall for the siege of the island—"ad obsidendum insulam W. de Marisco." The *Mariscos* held it, leading a piratical life there, and grievously troubling the neighbouring coast, until, in 1242, *William de Marisco* was surprised with his accomplices, and hanged in London; an attempt, at his instigation, had been made on the life of

Hen. III. at Woodstock, in 1238. The island was then seized by the King; and although the *Mariscos* were afterwards received into favour, they do not appear to have recovered Lundy. Edw. II., according to *Thomas De la Moor*, proposed to take refuge in Lundy, with the younger Spencer and Baldock, from his wife and the insurgent barons, but contrary winds drove him to Wales. Lundy was a favourite sheltering place for the pirates who haunted the bay in the reign of James I. In 1625 the Mayor of Bristol reports to the Council that 3 Turkish pirates had surprised and taken the island. A Spanish man-of-war also "took" it in 1633, rifled the houses, and carried off all the provisions. A Frenchman named Pronoville fixed himself there, a lawless and desperate pirate, in 1634. Chas. I. then appointed a governor, *Thomas Bushel*, who had worked the silver-mines at Combe Martin; but *Lord Saye and Sele* set up a claim to Lundy; and the King, in 1646, allowed *Bushel* to resign it to him. *Echard* the historian asserts that *Lord Saye and Sele*, after his projects had been defeated by the supremacy of *Cromwell*, retreated to Lundy; and there is a local tradition that he died there, and was buried under the W. window of St. Helen's Chapel. French privateers afterwards much troubled Lundy; and it is said (although a similar story is told of the capture of Sark, so that it becomes somewhat legendary) that the island was captured in the following manner in the reign of William and Mary. A ship of war, under Dutch colours, anchored in the roadstead, and sent ashore for some milk, pretending that the captain was sick. The islanders supplied the milk for several days, when at length the crew informed them that their captain was dead, and asked permission to bury him in consecrated ground. This was immediately granted, and the inhabitants assisted in carrying the coffin to the grave. It appeared to

<sup>1</sup> J. R. Chanter, to whose *History of y* we are mainly indebted for the fol-  
-account.

them rather heavy, but they never for a moment suspected the nature of its contents. The Frenchmen then requested the islanders to leave the ch., as it was the custom of their country that foreigners should absent themselves during a part of the ceremony, but informed them that they should be admitted to see the body interred. They were not, however, detained long in suspense; the doors were suddenly flung open, and the Frenchmen, armed from the pretended receptacle of the dead, rushed with triumphant shouts upon the astonished inhabitants and made them prisoners. They then quickly proceeded to desolate the island. They hamstrung the horses and bullocks, threw the sheep and goats into the sea, tossed the guns over the cliffs, and stripped the inhabitants even of their clothes. When satisfied with plunder and mischief, they left the poor islanders in a condition most truly disconsolate. In 1748, a certain *Thomas Benson* obtained a lease of the island from *Lord Gower*. He was a wealthy merchant, and M.P. for Barnstaple; and, having entered into a contract with Government to transport convicts to Virginia or Maryland (as was then usual), he contented himself with taking them to Lundy, where he set them to build and to dig. *Benson* was a smuggler and a "pirate"; and was at last obliged to take flight, having defrauded the insurance offices by lading a vessel with pewter, linen, and salt, heavily insuring it, landing the cargo on Lundy, and then, having put again to sea, burning and scuttling the ship. The island was then sold to Sir J. B. Warren; and has passed, by successive sale, to various owners, until it was bought, in 1834, by W. H. Heaven, Esq., who made it his place of residence, and successfully resisted all attempts to bring his "free island" under the jurisdiction of the Devon magistrates. The Rev. H. G. Heaven is now lord of the manor and rector.

Close to the lighthouse are the

foundations of the parish ch. of Lundy, used until about 1747, and ded. to St. Helena. An iron ch. was erected by Mr. Heaven in 1889.

For the *geologist*, Lundy possesses considerable interest, as affording sections at the junction of the granite and the slate. The former rock is noted for its hardness, and was used for the Thames Embankment; it predominates, the latter appearing at the S. end of the island. The cliff scenery is grand and wild, and will well repay the difficulties of a visit. The western coast, facing the Atlantic, is bolder and more abrupt than the eastern. The landing-place, from which a road leads to Mr. Ackland's farmhouse (refreshments), is a good subject for the artist. Starting from it, and passing l. Mr. Heaven's house, **Millcombe**, and then rt. the **Sugar-loaf Rock**, the watering-place, the **Quarter Wall**, the abandoned granite works, and the **Halfway Wall** (begun by *Benson* in 1752), near which is a **Logan Stone**, we come to **Tibbett's Hill** (448 ft.), l. of which are the remains of a round tower, the inside of which is 15 ft. across. Beyond this the chief points of interest are—the **Templar Rock**, a mass of granite curiously resembling (when seen in relief) a human face; near it a fort was erected temp. Chas. I.—named **Brazen Ward**, from the brass guns with which it was furnished; passing blocks of granite known as the **Mousetrap**, and the **Mousehole**, a combe is reached, at the opening of which the **Gannet Rock** is visible.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. beyond, we come to the N.E. corner of the island, with the ruins of **John o' Groat's House**, perhaps a watch-tower. Here the rocks are piled in wild confusion; and one, called the **Constable**, is, according to the local story, a Cornish giant turned into stone. Another, out at sea, is the **Seal's Rock**. The cliff on the E. side, so far, is surmounted by a broad steep slope, covered with fern, and locally called the "**Siding**." This now ceases, and the land ends in an inclined pl. extending half a mile down to

sea. "All around here is the chief resort of the wilder variety of the sea-birds, the loose soil being honey-combed with their nests, the hillocks crowded with them, and the shelves of rock white with accumulated deposits of guano." Passing to the N.W. point, off which is a group of islets, known as the **Hen and Chickens**, we come upon a bold broken promontory, with masses of granite piled in grand confusion, and fringed with great insular rocks—a scene of wonderful and almost savage grandeur. One projecting promontory is pierced by a natural tunnel, 60 ft. high and 800 ft. long, through which a boat can sail. A spring of fresh water is said to rise in its centre, bubbling up through the sea-water. Precipitous cliffs of granite extend hence along the western side, with grand splintered and rounded pinnacles—the latter locally known as "**Cheeses.**" The granite shows frequent dislocations; besides a remarkable chasm, or series of chasms, running for a considerable distance parallel with the cliff. These are said, locally, to have been produced by the great earthquake of 1755, which destroyed Lisbon; but they seem rather due to some great convulsion of a remote geological period, although fragments may have been severed from the sides of the chasms by the Lisbon earthquake, which was certainly felt in Devon.

Again passing the quarter wall, we see below us, rt., the signal battery. Toward the S.W. corner the line of coast is very sinuous and contorted, and many singular caves exist at the base of the granite cliffs. **Benson's Cave** is said to have been used for the landing of his contraband cargoes; and the **Seal Cave** (to be approached by a boat in calm weather, but from the land only, with great difficulty) is a vault with a narrow passage suddenly opening to a spacious chamber, the resort of great numbers of seals. At the extreme S.W. is a cavity called the **oil s Limekiln**—a chasm, 350 ft.

deep, in the midst of the heath-covered slope, square at the top, where it is about 250 ft. wide, with nearly perpendicular sides, gradually approaching each other at the bottom, which is strewn with large blocks of porphyry, some of them 20 ft. high. At one side is a narrow opening, leading by a natural tunnel to the beach at the foot of the cliff. A vast cone of granite, almost insulated from the shore, is called the **Shutter Rock**, and the fishermen say that it would exactly fit the mouth of the abyss. The chasm is to be entered from below, only by means of a boat, and in calm weather.<sup>1</sup> Beyond this rock another one rises out of the sea—the **Black Rock**.

The granite ends here, in a bay called the **Rattles**, and the slate or clay-shale begins. The line of junction is visible along the cliffs; "and that these slates existed before the intrusion of the granite is shown by the very marked manner in which they are abruptly cut off by the latter rock, contrary to their line of strike, instead of being *folded* or contorted round its base."—*T. M. Hall*. The granite seems to be of the same age and character as that of Dartmoor and of Cornwall. On this corner are the ruins of **Marisco Castle**, standing on the brow of the cliff (see *post*); and in the rock below is a large excavated chamber, called (like the cavern already mentioned) **Benson's Cave**, but perhaps of greater antiquity. The peninsula of **Lametry**, S.E. of the castle, is precipitous on every side, and beyond it is the little **Rat Island**, one of the few remaining citadels of the *Mus ratus*, or aboriginal black rat, once lord and master of its race throughout Europe. (The *Mus decumanus* crossed the Volga in 1727, and in 1730 crossed the Channel. They have nearly exterminated their predecessors.) Here we regain the little bay

<sup>1</sup> This is the scene of the wreck of the Spanish Admiral's ship, in *Westward Ho!* She is made to strike on the Shutter Rock—and Amyas Leigh, when stricken blind, is carried to Marisco Castle.

in which is the landing-place from which we started.

Of the Antiquities to be noticed on Lundy, the most remarkable is Marisco Castle, which was certainly in existence in the 12th cent. The keep alone remains, and is converted into cottages. Beyond it were massive outer walls, running along the verge of the cliffs. The keep is square; with a turret at each angle, now serving as a chimney. The whole was refortified, and no doubt remodelled, during the Civil wars. The foundations of many round houses or towers exist in different places, the most perfect being the one already noticed. Some of these are described as having been built without any cement, and they may have been very ancient. Little now remains to guide the antiquary.

The climate of Lundy is bleak and inclement. The westerly winds sweep in so fiercely that there are frequent instances of cattle and stock being blown over the cliff. Much fog prevails. There are no trees, except the few pines and sycamores and shrubs planted by Mr. Heaven, near his house, which commands a grand view of the opposite coast. Oats, barley, and potatoes are grown, and there is a considerable number of cattle and sheep. Where not under the plough the ground teems with wildflowers—as various kinds of sedum, pennywort, and foxgloves, and particularly a dwarf-rose, not above 6 in. high, which blossoms profusely. The staple produce and chief source of revenue have always been the rabbits, with which the island abounds, and the skins, eggs, and feathers of the sea-fowl. These breed in myriads, chiefly on the W. coast; and the collecting of their eggs is a work of no little danger. Lobsters abound along the E. coast; and what appears to be the real whitebait is sometimes taken in great quantities. The Lighthouse, which is connected

by telephone with the mainland, was erected (1819) by the Trinity Board, who have a private mail with the island twice a month from Appledore. There are 2 lights—one fixed and westerly, seen by vessels coming up the channel; the other a revolving light. The tower should be ascended for the sake of the magnificent view. The whole of the island is seen at once, with the distant coasts of Wales and of Devon. There is also a Lloyd's stat. on the island and a telegraph (restd. 1893). Lastly, the islanders have no rates to pay!

In the late autumn, woodcock arrive on Lundy in great flights. Of the sea-birds the greater proportion consist of the razor-billed auk, the puffin, or "Lundy parrot," the guillemot, and several varieties of gulls. The name *Murr* is locally applied to both the razor-billed auk and the guillemot; and it is used in the same manner on the Welsh coast. Lundy is very rich in Coleoptera—which are for the most part identical with the species found in Wales, and not with those common in Devon—a curious fact, which would seem to indicate an ancient geological connection with the Welsh coast, rather than with that of Devon. The great and especial charm of Lundy is "the perfect purity and freshness of colour which surrounds one on every side. In few other places does one see such delicate purples and creamy whites as the fragrant Lundy heather exhibits; such pure greens, and yellows, and orange tints as those of the Lundy furze-brakes; and such vivid sparkling whiteness as that of the granite peaks which crop out continually among the varying undulations of richest verdure."—G.T. The *Actinia Aurora* has one of its N. Devon habitats here. It flourishes here in vast colonies among the slates of the southern coast, double and treble the size of the Morte specimens (p. 251), and of every colour

variety. Other anemones also are frequent.]

To return to Clovelly,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. on the Hartland road at Clovelly Cross (on foot it is only 1 m., by taking the lane l. at the top of the village, past the Schoolhouse at Wrinkleberry, and turning l. through the hamlet of Lower Slerra, where we join the high road) are the remains of an ancient camp, now known as Clovelly Dikes, or Ditchen Hills. This is a very large earthwork, consisting of 3 embankments, varying from 15 ft. to 25 ft. in height—the intervening ditches being about 30 paces wide. The innermost embankment forms an irregular oblong, 130 paces long, by 100 at the widest end. The other embankments are irregularly formed, but approach to a square with rounded angles. The outermost encloses about 30 acres. On the E. side is an extensive outwork of a crescent shape, with an embankment and double ditch. The Clovelly road divides this from the main camp. On the W. side are 2 vast entrenchments of similar character. This camp deserves special notice, and must have been the strongest place of defence in this part of Damnonia. It is possibly British, but bears marks of either Roman adaptation or of strategical teaching derived from Rome. The town of *Artavia* has been placed here by some (and by some at Hartland or Barnstaple). But no Roman remains have been found; and for *Artavia*, it is sufficient to say that it is only mentioned by *Richard of Cirencester*, whose work scholars are agreed in regarding as an ingenious forgery. With this exception, the road to Hartland ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  m.) has little interest, and the pedestrian is recommended to proceed by one of the following routes from Gallantry Bower to Hartland Point, whence he can reach the town by the coast, turning inland at Blackmouth (see p. 269), or Hartland Quay; or he may strike direct from the Point by one routes given on p. 269.

#### CLOVELLY TO BUDE (COAST).

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. Gallantry Bower (see p. 263). The pedestrian, having descended into Mouth Mill, may (a) take the road facing him which crosses l. through a pretty wooded glen to the hamlet of Brownsham. Here the road bears inland and in 1 m. turns l. (the second turn), reaching in another  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Youltree Cross. Here turn rt. and follow the road N.W. to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  m.) East Titchberry Farm. Leaving this rt. and then W. Titchberry l., the Point is reached about 1 m. beyond the latter farm. Or (b) he may take a path W. of Mouth Mill, which climbs to the cliff top, and keep along the summit past (1 m.) Windbury Head, where he will pass half of a nearly circular earthwork, the rest of which has fallen into the sea. From here he should strike due W. along the cliff for  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. to Fatacott hamlet, where he can take a road which will bring him in another 2 m. through E. Titchberry. Rte. (b) is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. shorter to

$6\frac{1}{4}$  m. Hartland Point (alt. 350 ft.), generally held to be the "Promontory of Hercules" of Ptolemy, and called Harty by Camden, occupies the angle at which the Devon coast strikes to the S.W., and is opposite to a distant Welsh headland, from which the cliffs of Wales trend to the N. It forms, therefore, the boundary of the old "Severn Sea," the Channel here expanding its jaws as if to receive the rolling waves and clearer water of the Atlantic. It is singular in its shape, projecting in a ridge about 870 ft. from the neighbouring cliff, the summit being craggy where it abuts upon the mainland, but for a distance of 250 ft. a flat and grassy platform, of an average width of 30 ft., and bounded by sheer precipices of 300 ft. The view of the coast-line on either side of Hartland Point is magnificent. Inland, Hartland Abbey is seen stretching across the vale, with the lofty

ch.-tower on the hill above it. On a ledge which juts out from the mass of the point stands the Lighthouse (erected 1874); its light, which has a range of nearly 20 m., gives 2 white flashes and 1 red every  $\frac{1}{2}$  min.

[There is a choice of *inland* routes from the Point to Hartland Town: (a) road by (2 m.) Longfurlong, and (3 m.) Pattard Cross, to

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Hartland; (b) path through Blagdon, the nearest farm to the Point (S.E.), and over Blagberry Down, to

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. A road; here a turn l. and then rt. will lead into the Stoke-Hartland road at Bow Bridge, just W. of (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Hartland Mill and to

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. Hartland Town.]

Continuing by cliff, the pedestrian will reach

7 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Blackmouth. [Here a private road (permission required for driving only) goes through the Abbey grounds to

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Hartland Town.]

Continuing by coast, in a recess a little W. of Hartland Point is a concave rock, so curved and smooth as to bear no fanciful resemblance to the interior of a stranded vessel. You may squeeze yourself at low water through an adjoining headland by means of a chink in which the sea "blows" at a certain state of the tide, and in another chasm look through a natural chimney at the sky. This headland itself is well worth examining, and may be recognised as separated by a valley from the high land, and as forming a point at which the coast makes a sharp turn to the southward. The shore towards Hartland Quay presents a scene most wild and dismal, and affords striking examples of arched and otherwise-contorted strata. It is everywhere cumbered by ruinous walls of rock at right angles to the sea; the cliffs are ribbed with bars of red schist, but the dreary chaos is in a measure enlivened by cascades which leap from above. The climax is reached at

8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Hartland Quay (*small hotel*), where, to best appreciate the dreariness which characterises the coast of the carboniferous formation, a descent should be made to the rocks. "No words," say Sedgwick and Murchison, "can exaggerate the number and violence of these contortions—sometimes in regular undulating curves—sometimes in curves broken at their points of contrary flexure, and exhibiting a succession of cusps, like regular pointed arches—sometimes, though more rarely, thrown into salient and re-entering angles, generally of local extent, and only affecting particular beds."—*Trans. Geol. Soc.* 1837.

[It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. by road from the Quay to the parish Church of Hartland (or, as it is properly called, the Church of Stoke-Nectan—it was given to the Abbey by Geoffrey de Dinant), an exceedingly interesting building, which has undergone a partial restoration by the late L. W. Buck, Esq., and Sir Geo. and Lady Elizabeth Studley. It is generally called the Abbey church, but it was really that of the parish—the Abbey church has been altogether destroyed. Nave, aisle, and chancel are late Dec. The tower, Perp., with a very fine arch opening to the ch., is 128 ft. high, plain, with the exception of a niche in which is a figure of St. Nectan. At night a lantern is lighted in it, as a beacon to mariners. The screen (this and the one at Dunster are replicas), extending across the whole ch., is nearly perfect and of immense width at the top; it is early Perp., and one of the best examples in the N. of Devon. The cradle roofs are good, and that in the N. chancel aisle has the bosses gilt and panels painted. The carved oak pulpit, with its canopy, should be noticed; and upon it the figure of a tusked goat, and the inscription "God save King James Fines"—May not the inscription have originally been "Fi. Defen.", i.e. "Defender of the Faith"? The goat is probably the "Scotch unicorn." The Norm. font is sculptured with quaint looking down upon other .

faces on the pedestal ; the group (according to the late Rev. Mr. Hawker, vicar of Morwenstow) being emblematical of the righteous looking down upon the wicked. There is a Norm. door on N. side of the ch. The oldest monument in the ch. bears date 1610, and is on the rt. of the E. window ; a brass to Anne Abbott is of 1611. The visitor will also notice on the wall l. of the altar an inscription to the memory of a Cavalier. In the ch.-yard the visitor will remark the singularly broad slabs of stone which are used as stiles ; and by the chancel door the tomb of one Docton, bearing a quaint inscription, beginning "Rejoice not against mee, oh my enemie."

The view over the valley and sea from the ch.-tower is very striking.]

[Across the stream, a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E., stands Hartland Abbey (Col. W. L. S. Stucley, J.P.) This, one of the best-endowed and most considerable in Devon, is said (*Dugdale*, "Monast." vi. 435) to have been founded by *Gytha*, the wife of *Earl Godwin* and mother of *Harold*, in honour of St. Nectan, who she believed had preserved her husband from shipwreck in a dangerous storm. *Gytha's* foundation was for secular canons, who were replaced by Augustinians, temp. Hen. II., under the auspices of *Geoffrey de Dinant*, ancestor of the *Lords Dinham*. At the Dissolution, the Abbey, valued at 306*l.* a year, was granted to *Wm. Abbot*, Serjeant of the King's cellar, and passed through various hands, including the Luttrell family, into those of the Buck (now Stucley) family about 1824. St. Nectan, to whom the Abbey was ded., is said to have been the son of a Welsh "kinglet." His relics were preserved here. The present mansion was built at the end of the 18th cent., after the plan of the ancient Abbey, of which the E. Eng. cloisters were preserved in part as an ornament for the basement storey. The house contains old carving,

\*ably in the oak chimney-pieces doors, and pictures, and is situ-

ated in a delightful seclusion. It is begirt by woods, in which ferns grow luxuriantly, particularly *L. dilatata*.]

[ $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Stoke Ch. is Hartland ✪ (pop. 1,789), a retired place, situated at the head of the beautiful wooded vale of Hartland Abbey. The parish is said by *Leland* to have derived its name "from the multitude of stags."

The town is of little interest itself, but is a good centre from which to visit the wild coast scenery in its neighbourhood and Stoke Ch.]

[The coast-road from Hartland Quay to Bude turns S. at Stoke Ch. and goes past (4 m.) S. Hole Farm and through

$5\frac{1}{4}$  m. Welcombe (pop. 193, no inn), where the Church (restd. 1844) contains an interesting screen of unusually early date, and curious carvings of the "Fruitful Vine" and "Barren Fig-tree" over the transept arches. Near it is the primitive Holy well that gives a name to the village. A good deal of the scene of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's novel, "The Gaverockes," is laid at Welcombe ; where will be found a description of the scenery in the immediate neighbourhood.

From Welcombe the road keeps about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. inland of Marsland Mouth, crosses the combe and climbs its S. side past Marsland.

8 m. [Here a road leads rt. in  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to Morwenstow (see post).]

Passing rt. Tonacombe, an interesting Elizabethan Manor House in good preservation, the road continues near the cliff for another

2 m., when it turns inland, crosses a stream, and gradually descends.

$13\frac{3}{4}$  m. Here it again turns seawards, and still descending goes through

$14\frac{1}{4}$  m. Poughill (pop. 364, inn) and Flexbury to

16 m. Bude.]

But the pedestrian, who makes light of ups and downs, and finds

milk sufficient wayside refreshment (for there are no inns except a rough one at Morwenstow), should push on from Hartland Quay to Bude by cliff, passing rt.,

9 m. St. Catherine's Tor, a conical cliff, which is gradually wasting away. On the neck which connects it with the mainland is a massive ancient wall; and on its summit have been discovered the foundations of a Roman building; just beyond a lively rivulet seeks the beach in a series of falls. It first leaps 100 ft., then falls again and again, and at last joins the sea, to which a path leads at Milford Beach.

Passing Spoke's (or Speke's) Mouth, he will reach

12 m. Henbury Beacon, with its Cliff Castle. 1 m. farther he will get a good view of Welcombe Mouth from the down above it. Here he may turn inland to (1 m.) Welcombe (see *ante*), or descend to the Mouth.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. farther is

13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Marsland Mouth, where "the winding stream, filled with excellent but small trout, separates Devon and Cornwall" (*Ferny Combes*). A path l. climbs the S. side of the glen and gains the coast road  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. short of Marsland, and it is as well to follow this for 1 m. through the hamlet of Cory, and then take the cart road rt. to

15 $\frac{1}{2}$  Hennaciff, the highest point on this part of the coast.

[From here it is a short  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. inland to Morwenstow (pop. 704, small inn). The Church, said to have been ded. by the Welsh St. Morwenna, is interesting, and contains some Norm. portions. There is a fine 16th cent. arcade, a roodscreen restd. by the late Mr. Hawker, and some good bench-ends. Notice the S. door of the porch and in the ch.-yard the memorials to 3 crews lost at sea, with the figurehead of a ship, a wrecked boat, and a cross formed of broken oars as emblems. (For further information of the ch., see *Hdbk. for Cornwall*.)] Returning to the cliff, the pedestrian passes

16 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Sharpnose Point, and then, still following the cliffs,

17 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Stanbury Mouth, where the cliffs are splendid. From here

another 5 m. over the downs, with a coast view before him which ever increases in interest and extent, will bring him over Summerlease Down to

22 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. BUDE.† (See *Hdbk. for Cornwall*.)

## ROUTE 18.

BARNSTAPLE TO LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH (ROAD), EXCURSIONS, EXMOOR.

Road.	Places.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Barnstaple
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Loxhore
18 m.	Paracombe
	[road to Hunter's Inn, 3 m.]
10 m.	Lynton
	Lynton
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Simonsbath
12 m.	Showlsbarrow
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Chapman Barrows
	Barbrook Mill
	Lynton
	Simonsbath
7 m.	Withypool
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Tarr Steps
	[walk to Dulverton 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.]
14 m.	Winsford
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Exford
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Porlock
	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Lynmouth

The road from Barnstaple to Lynton consists chiefly of 2 tremendously steep ascents, each about 3 m. long. It ascends the valley of the *Yeo*, a bright trout-stream, passing l.

5 m. Youlston (Col. Sir A. Chichester, Bart.), and reaches

6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Loxhore (pop. 192, inn). Church, E. Eng., restd. 1880. [L. are Arlington Church (rebuilt 1846; Gould, architect) and Arlington Court (Lady Chichester).] The summit-level when attained commands a remarkable view, including at once the distant ranges of Dartmoor, of Exmoor, N.E., and of the S. Wales hills, N., beyond the Bristol Channel.

12½ m. **Paracombe** (pop. 316, inn, with trout-fishing) lies at the bottom of a trough, the ascent beginning with a deep hollow on either side of the bridge.

The high round-backed hills of Exmoor drop into the Bristol Channel in precipitous slopes, almost vertical, 500 to 800 ft. high. Lynmouth lies at the foot of one of these, and Lynton at the top. At Lynmouth 2 deep V-shaped valleys open through these hills into the sea, discharging the streams of the E. and W. Lyn, which, from the steepness of their course, resemble one long cataract, while the roads through them descend at the sharpest angle or greatest incline practicable for wheeled vehicles.

Crossing the W. Lyn at Lynbridge (inn), we reach

18 m. **LYNTON** ✶ (pop. 1,547). Lynton lies in a lap of the mountain, where its rows of houses are wedged in between the slopes, while the parish Church (rebuilt in 1892, except the tower, by the care of the present vicar, the Rev. W. E. Cox, M.A.), and the Castle, Castle Cottage, and Valley of Rocks Hotels, occupy platforms commanding extensive views of the Welsh hills and the deep valleys of the 2 Lyns to their junction, 500 ft. below, seen through lovely woods, here growing down to the water's edge, and protected by the huge wall of Countisbury Hill on one side of the bay. Attached to the "Castle" and "Cottage" are beautiful grounds with wooded walks, leading by easy zigzags terraced on the face of the abrupt rock to Lynmouth below.

A **Cliff Railway** (built by Sir Geo. Newnes, Bart.) connects the 2 villages: it is chiefly cut through solid rock, is 900 ft. long, and is said to be the steepest in the world.

**Lynmouth** ✶ (with 545 inhab.) is a pretty village on the banks of the 2 Lyns, which pour into a very small port protected by a pier, on which is a picturesque tower, whence in the Middle Ages the pro-

ducts of the Exmoor mines were embarked.

Lynmouth is thus described by *Southey*: "My walk to Ilfracombe led me through Lynmouth, the finest spot, except Cintra and the Arrabida, that I ever saw. Two rivers join at Lynmouth. You probably know the hill-streams of Devonshire; each of these flows down a combe, rolling down over huge stones like a long waterfall; immediately at their junction they enter the sea, and the rivers and the sea make but one sound of uproar. Of these combes, the one is richly wooded—the other runs between 2 high, bare, stony hills. From the hill between the 2 is a prospect most magnificent: on either hand combes, and the river before the little village—the beautiful little village. This alone would constitute a view beautiful enough to repay the weariness of a long journey; but, to complete it, there is the blue and boundless sea, for the faint and feeble line of the Welsh coast is only to be seen on the rt. hand if the day be perfectly clear."

The neighbourhood is a paradise for anglers: the Lyns, and the other streams of Exmoor, swarm with trout, and their pursuit necessarily leads the fisherman through wild and romantic scenes. (For tickets, see *Index and Directory*, under "Lynmouth" and "Lynton".)

#### Excursions:—

(a) **Glen Lyn, Lyndale and Waters Meet, E. Lyn, Countisbury, Lyn Cliff, Brendon Valley.** Starting from Lynton, the stranger should descend to Lynmouth through the beautiful wooded grounds of the Lynton Cottage Hotel. At the bottom of the hill, close to the Lyndale Hotel, is the entrance lodge to Glen Lyn (admission every weekday: 1 person, 6d., 2-3 ls.) This is the ravine of the West Lyn, a bounding torrent which for nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., under a bower of foliage which hides it from above, leaps and tumbles among rocks coated with moss and fringed with ferns.

forming a succession of Ruysdael pictures. The tall hills which overhang it are covered with forest, and their foot is lined with rhododendrons and laurels. A path leads through this lovely glen, and "perhaps nowhere," says "The Sketcher" (Blackwood), "is to be found so much beauty of painter's detail, of water, foliage, stones, and banks, within so small a space." The *Filmy fern* grows here abundantly, and the turf is chequered by the ivy-leaved *Campanula*, while the sweet-scented *Lastrea oreopteris* and *L. Filix mas paleacea* attain an unrivalled luxuriance ("Ferny Combes").

Having fully explored this romantic retreat, the visitor is advised to proceed up Lyndale, or the gorge of the E. Lyn, as far as the junction of that river with the Hoar oak Water at

2 m. Watersmeet. He may reach this spot either by the road which, starting from the Lyndale Hotel, keeps above the river's l. bank, or he may take a path l. at the end of the village which leads to the hamlet of Middleham, and follows the same bank as far as the Woodside boarding-house. Here it crosses by a bridge to the rt. bank, which it follows as far as a stone bridge which carries it to the other bank, and, a little beyond, a footbridge; and from this latter is obtained, perhaps, the best view of this beautiful spot. The sides of the ravine are covered with woods, and rocks in various places protrude as cliffs or lie coated with moss under the oaks on the hillside. Where the foamy torrents unite stands a small fishing-cottage, the property of W. H. Halliday, Esq., of Glenthorne. The return to Lynmouth may be made by the road along the l. bank (2 m.) or by any of the following routes:

(1) By Countisbury, which may be reached direct by taking the path through the wood above the fishing cottage, or by returning to the stone bridge and taking the path rt., which climbs Chiselton Combe, where is the rampart of an ancient camp 40 ft. in

[Devon.]

height. The distance by either does not exceed 1 m. (a steep one), and from Countisbury it is 1½ m. by road to Lynmouth.

(2) Or he may follow the Hoar oak up stream to (½ m.) Hillsford Bridge and thence strike across the hills by E. Lyn Farm to Lyn Cliff. The view of Lyndale from these heights, and the grandeur of the surrounding country, will be ample recompense for the fatigue of the ascent. After contemplating the depths of the valley, let him raise his eyes to the dark ridges of Exmoor stretching in deep purple E. and W. and N. to the sea. Arrived at Lyn Cliff, he should gain a point a little E. of the remains of a summer-house, from which the hill takes its name, so as to command the length of the gorge. Countisbury and its ch. will be seen aloft in the distance, on so dreary a hill that one shivers to think of a winter's night in that forlorn and exposed village. Lyn Cliff is a good point for a view of the ledge on which Lynton, it is said, looks dropped by chance, and of the hollow in which Lynmouth lies embedded. Hence also one may travel in imagination some distance towards Porlock, for the upland of Countisbury is open before one, and the brown moor, stretching beyond it for miles. From here the pedestrian may descend to Lynmouth by a zig-zag path rt.; or in the opposite direction to Lynbridge (inn), Barbrook Mill, or Cherry Bridge, and at any of these places cross the W. Lyn and return to Lynton by the Barnstaple road; the longest of these routes is less than 5 m. from Hillsford Bridge.

(3) Or at Hillsford Bridge he may cross the stream and take the road l. to (½ m.) Brendon Church, and thence descend to Rockford (inn). From here he may return to Watersmeet either by (a) re-ascending the road from Brendon Ch. for a short distance and then taking a track through the wood rt., and then again a path rt. along the river's l. bank to Watersmeet. Or (b) he may cross by the bridge at the inn to the rt. bank and follow

the path on this side to Watersmeet. Either way is a short 2 m. and will take him past ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) Long Pool, which should on no account be missed, as it is one of the most impressive spots on the river.

(4) Or from Rockford the road may be followed with the river l. to (1 m.) Brendon (or Millslade) village (pop. 299; Staghunter's or **Abbey Inn**; inquire here for *permission* to fish between Rockford and Millslade). The river may be crossed at **Leeford Bridge**, and the left-hand road taken, which ascends to the Porlock road and (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  m.) Countisbury, and so leads back to Lynmouth.

(b) **Valley of Rocks and Lee Abbey.**—**Valley of Rocks.** This wild and interesting scene is about 1 m. W. of Lynton, and approached either by the **North Walk**, running along the face of the cliff above the sea, or by a carriage-road. The former should be selected. It is a path cut midway along a rapid slope of about 700 ft., and forms a narrow terrace commanding a fine sea view, and the cloud-like mountains of Wales in the distance.

After skirting the sea for about a mile a gap is reached in the hill-side, and through this colossal portal between 2 masses of bare pyramidal sandstones and grits, the traveller enters the **Valley of Rocks**, which may well astonish him when they first break upon his view, rising abruptly from the face of the slope in crags and pinnacles. In a few minutes he will be passing below them. *Southey* describes it thus: "Imagine a narrow vale between 2 ridges of hills somewhat steep: the southern hill turfed: the vale, which runs from east to west, covered with huge stones and fragments of stone among the fern that fills it; the northern ridge completely bare, excoriated of all turf and all soil, the very bones and skeleton of the earth; rock reclining upon rock, stone piled upon stone, a huge terrific mass. A palace of the pre-Adamite kings, a city of the Anakim,

must have appeared so shapeless, and yet so like the ruins of what had been shaped after the waters of the flood subsided. I ascended with some toil the highest point; 2 large stones inclining on each other formed a rude portal on the summit. Here I sat down. A little level platform, about 2 yds. long, lay before me, and then the eye immediately fell upon the sea, far, very far, below. I never felt the sublimity of solitude before."

One of these rocks is known as the **Chimney Rock**, and another, which throws its shadow on anyone entering the valley, by the whimsical name of **Rugged Jack**, and the traveller will do well to devote some little time to exploring the wilderness of pinnacles and crags around these rocks. Having crossed the threshold, he will find himself upon the greensward of the valley itself; the **Castle Rock** rising like some Norm. ruin on the rt., and the crag called the **Devil's Cheesewring** from the hillside opposite. He is now in the heart of the stony vale, which descends obliquely towards the sea, but at a great elevation. He may ponder meanwhile on the probability of a mighty torrent having once rolled through this trough-way to the sea, and of the land having been afterwards upraised to its present position. A human interest also attaches to this lonely glen. From time immemorial it has been known as the *Danes*; and tradition asserts that a party of those marauders, when pursued from a neighbouring village, were here overtaken and slaughtered.

The ascent of the **Castle Rock** has been made easy by paths and steps, which have been cut to the summit, and afford several good sections of fossil shells. Here may be seen a block of several tons' weight, so nicely balanced that the heave of a crowbar would send it thundering to the sea; and at the base of the cliffs the mouths of several caverns. In a westerly direction the eye ranges from **Duty Point** and **Lee Bay**.

to the great promontory of **High Veer**, just this side of **Heddon's Mouth**. After his visit to the Castle Rock the traveller can descend to **Wring Cliff Cove**, immediately W., and examine the cliff, which in appearance is similar to the vesicular **volcanic ash** of Brent Tor. Beyond this little bay, and rt. of the road, stands

$1\frac{3}{4}$  m. Lee or Ley Abbey (C. F. Bailey, Esq., J.P.), a modern Gothic house approached through an ivy-clad tower, also of modern origin. (*Admission on Wed. and Sat.*) Here, in former times, stood the splendid abode of the De Wichehalse, a noble family of Holland, who, about 1570, during the persecution of the Protestants by *Alva*, escaped with their property to England. In the reign of Chas. II. Sir Edward de Wichehalse was the head of this house, and an important personage; but his daughter, his only child, proved the unfortunate cause of destruction to the family. She was wooed and won by a nobleman in high favour with Jas. II.; the lover proved faithless, and the deserted maiden was one day found lifeless under the rocks of Duty Point. The father in vain sought redress by petitioning the king, and, when *Monmouth* landed at Lyme, De Wichehalse and his adherents hastened to support him. After the battle of Sedgemoor the unhappy parent returned to Lynton, but the emissaries of the king were soon despatched to apprehend him, and, on their approach by the neighbouring valley, De Wichehalse and the remainder of his family embarked in a boat to escape. The night was, however, stormy, and they are supposed to have all perished, as they were never heard of again. The monument and shield of a De Wichehalse may be seen in Lynton Ch. It may be as well to add that Lee was never the site of any monastic foundation. Permission must be obtained (at the Lodge) if it is desired to visit **Duty Point**, which stands within the

grounds; on the way to it is passed **Jennifried's Cove**, a beautiful rock-bound inlet. A track leads along the cliff back into the Valley of Rocks. The return from Lee Abbey may be made by the path which ascends the wood opposite the Lodge, and leads by Six Acres Farm into the old Barnstaple road (about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.) (The coast on to **Wooda Bay** and **Heddon's Mouth** is described in the walk to Ilfracombe, p. 280, but may well be made the object of an excursion from Lynton.)

(c) **Oare Water and Badgery (Badgeworthy) Water** may be made the objects of a separate excursion by those fond of fishing or scenery.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Brendon is **Malmsmead Bridge**, which spans Badgeworthy Water just above its junction with the E. Lyn, here called the Oare Water. The former stream divides Devon and Somerset, and beyond the bridge can be explored only *on foot*. On the heights above Oare Valley the botanist should look for *Lycopodium alpinum*. The *Oak-fern*, or *Polyodium dryopteris*, grows abundantly on Exmoor.

(d) **By coast to Porlock, by Glenthorne and Culbone (13 m.)**

The road from Lynmouth ascends at once, from the bridge, in view of the sea, the grand and steep hill of **Countisbury**, to a height of about 1,100 ft., commanding a complete view of Lynton and its neighbouring heights and valleys, including the ravine at Watersmeet. It reaches

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Countisbury village** (pop. 283, small inn; the ch., Perp., stands on a wind-swept eminence).

A little beyond commences the coast-path through Glenthorne to Porlock; it is cut on the side of the huge sea-slopes, and commands at all points views of the Welsh mountains and Bristol Channel. It is called a horse-path, but few would venture along it otherwise than on foot. The pedestrian is advised to make a *détour* to

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. The Foreland, from which a fine view is to be had W. Resuming his way, he will cross a combe and follow a cart-track l., which leads to the sea at Countisbury Cove, for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Here, at a gate, let him take the higher path rt., and at the next fork that l., and then keep straight on. The path passes round several combes, each with its stream and wood of oaks, and approaching Glenthorne is girt by rocks, superb in colour, and here and there by old trees most wonderful in form, flattened, as it were, by the wind against the hillside, to which they seem to cling with fantastic arms. At several points are seats of stone, and these, like the rock, are festooned with creepers, ferns, and mosses.

By a small gate, we enter

6 m. The grounds of Glenthorne, and shortly after reach an archway, where the path joins the carriage-drive, which leads in another  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the house. This is situated about 1,000 ft. below the Porlock road, to which the carriage-drive mounts at White Gate (see p. 288), and about 200 ft. above the shore, at the base of mountainous slopes, thickly wooded and mantled with heather and fern. It stands on a small grassy platform abutting on the cliff, and a little to the W. of a beautiful dingle by which a stream and a path descend to the beach. In the servants' hall of the house is a mantelpiece said to have belonged to *Cardinal Wolsey*, and several interesting paintings, etc. The public are freely admitted to the grounds. The scenery is the chief attraction of Glenthorne, and let no visitor neglect to explore the paths on the sea-slopes E. of the house. They run through a wood of venerable oaks, many twisted in fanciful shapes, and one forming an arch over the path.

Beyond Glenthorne the path soon enters the woods; it is not so easy to find, nor is the walk itself as interesting, as that between Lynmouth and Glenthorne. But by keeping as much as possible on the

same level, and as a rule bearing to the rt., the pedestrian will avoid any serious difficulty, and after crossing a succession of combes will reach

$9\frac{3}{4}$  m. Culbone Combe. Here on a plain, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre in extent and 400 ft. above the sea, is the tiny hamlet of Culbone, with some 30 inhabitants and a Ch. said to be the smallest in England. From here the path winds round the cliff (the Ashley Combe drive is not open to the general public) to (11 $\frac{1}{4}$  m.) Porlock Weir (Anchor Hotel), and

13 m. PORLOCK. (See p. 289.)

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### EXMOOR.

The road from Lynton to Simonsbath crosses Hillsford Bridge, which may be reached either by the Watersmeet road through the E. Lyn valley or by the road S. of this over Lynbridge and by Lyn Cross. Having crossed the bridge, the road goes rt., and then l. past Brendon Rectory, beyond which it again turns rt. Having ascended to the upper regions the traveller will have on his l. Scob Hill, a heathery eminence, on which the deer are frequently to be seen in the early morning and evening, and which is said to be a favourite resort of vipers. He will then proceed by a good and easy road along the moor, with a wide extent of wild country opening around him. To the rt. are seen the hills in which the Barle (in old records Berghel) and the Exe have their fountains, the former rising in an artificial pool, and Chapman Barrows (1,540 ft.), the highest point on the W. side of the forest. He will enter the ancient forest at

$7\frac{1}{4}$  m. Two Gates, the county boundary. 1 m. l. of this gate, in a bottom called the Warren, are some remains of a building which was once the stronghold of the *Doones of Badgeworthy*, a daring gang of robbers who infested the borders of the moor at the time of the Commonwealth, and of whom the tradition is

still extant. They are said to have been natives of another part of England, and to have entered Devon about the time of Cromwell's usurpation. It is certain that for many years they were a terror to the neighbourhood of Lynton, and long succeeded in levying blackmail on the farmers, and in escaping with their booty to this lonely retreat, where none dared to follow. At length, however, they committed so savage a murder that the whole county was aroused, and a large party of the peasantry, having armed themselves, proceeded at once to Badgeworthy, and captured the entire gang. This exploit ended the career of the Doones, for they were shortly afterwards tried for their numerous crimes, and deservedly executed. (The visitor to Exmoor should by all means prepare himself for the expedition by a study of Mr. Blackmore's romance of *Lorna Doone*. It is rich in most picturesque descriptions—perhaps a little highly coloured—of all this neighbourhood; and besides those relating to the Doones of Badgeworthy, it embodies many local traditions—especially those of the robber "Faggus," and of the "strong man" Jan Ridd. The dialect has been most happily preserved.)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. beyond the gate the traveller will pass the Exe, here a rivulet, draining from a bog called the **Chains**, where the moor is impressively desolate. In another  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. he will open to view the valley of the Barle, and begin the long descent upon Simonsbath, the wall and flanking towers commenced by the late Mr. Knight skirting the road on the l.

**10m. Simonsbath** is a solitary settlement in a moorland valley, encircled by some fine old trees, and backed by younger plantations of fir and larch. The place consists of Mr. Knight's unfinished mansion, a small lodge adjoining it (adapted as a temporary residence by Sir F. W. Knight, C.B., near an old bridge, and not far from the pool called Simon's Bath), the **William Rufus Hotel**, and various out-buildings, including a blacksmith's

shop, a carpenter's yard and a general store, and a **Church** consecrated 1856. The view is wild. The Barle courses along a valley between swelling moorland hills, and the eye ranges down a vista formed by promontories which successively bend the river from side to side. (**Ring Castle**, an old entrenchment on the river, is traditionally said to have been built by the pixies as a defence against the mine spirits.) **Simon's Bath** itself is a crystal pool on the river, above the house; so called, it is said, from one *Simon* or *Sigmund*, a king, who is said to be interred under a large barrow called "Symonsborough," on the Blackdown Hills (see p. 3).

The Barle is an excellent trout-stream. To fish it *permission* must be obtained from the proprietor, Sir F. Knight, who also owns the *forest* part of Badgeworthy water.

The pedestrian may return to Lynton by the following route,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m.; and should in *any* case go as far as **Showlsbarrow** for the sake of the view. Leaving Simonsbath by the road at its W. end, as if bound for Paracombe or Combe Martin, let him at

$2\frac{1}{2}$  m. take the 2nd turn l., cross the Barle, and so reach

$3\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Moleschamber**, a bog, named as the source of the **Mole**, which has been drained and brought into cultivation. Here he will re-enter Devon, and continuing will reach

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Showlsbarrow** (or **Showlsborough**) **Castle**, a Roman encampment rt. of the road, from which the view is superb. S. is seen the Dartmoor range, with Yes Tor prominent and round-backed Cawsand. Turning rt. he will see Hartland Point and the sea, out of which Lundy rises sheer, and turning round northward he may scan the coast from Ilfracombe to Porlock, with the Welsh coastline beyond. From the Castle he should return to Moleschamber and take a track l., which runs nearly due N., past a tumulus l., and crosses the road by which he started, 1 m. beyond where he turned off for Moleschamber. Following this track, close to a bar-

and with other barrows l., he will find himself ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. after crossing the road) abreast of **Chapman Barrows**, 1 m. l.

At  $7\frac{3}{4}$  m. he should make for this height if not afraid of a slight *détour*, and thence bear N.E., across 2 brooks, to

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Shallowford Farm**, whence a road will take him to

12 m. The Lynton road at Barbrook Mill.

Or, if he desires a longer excursion over the wild country of Exmoor, the pedestrian may be told of the following walk, which is recommended in "Ferny Combes." The distance by it back to Lynton will be nearly 40 m., but the traveller may break his journey at any of the inns mentioned, which he will find very fair. Starting from **Simonsbath**, by the Dulverton road, the pedestrian will come (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) to a cart-track rt., which leads through a farm, and along a tributary of the Barle, to

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. **Pickedstones Farm**. From here he may either follow the Barle to **Landacre Bridge**, there take the road l. and turn rt. just beyond the first buildings he comes to, and then bear rt. again into a road that will take him to

7 m. **Withypool** (pop. 299, Royal Oak Inn, good fishing quarters); or he may take the cart-road at Pickedstones l., which leads direct to Withypool, but leaves the Barle and Landacre Bridge rt., saving  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. From Withypool he should follow the Dulverton road to

$\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Comer's Cross**, turn to the rt., and in a furlong take the rt.-hand track, which will lead him past **Little Bradley Farm** to **Knaplock Farm**, where a lane rt. will bring him to the Barle, which he may follow to

10 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. **Tarr Steps** (= *Thor's Steps?*), a curious and picturesque old British bridge, composed of large natural slabs of stone placed upright for its 18 piers, and horizontally for the roadway.

For the walk down the valley of Barle ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  m.) from here to

3 m. Dulverton, the reverse way,

see p. 286.] From this wild spot, take the road l. over **Winsford Hill**, by **Spire Cross**, to

14 m. **Winsford**, a pretty village on the **Exe** (pop. 418, good inn, much patronised by anglers); and thence, by a lane just wide enough for a small carriage, to

18 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Exford** (pop. 430, a fair country inn, the **White Horse**). From here a road climbs over **Porlock Common** and past **Hawcombe Head** to the Porlock-Lynton road, which it joins at

24 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Whitestone Post**. Descend to

26 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. **Porlock**, and return home by **Culbone** and **Glenthorne**. (See pp. 275, 276.)

**EXMOOR** occupies an area of about 14 sq. m., and is still to a great extent uncultivated—a waste of dark hills and valleys tracked by lonely streams. It was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1815. It attains its greatest elevation on the E., where **Dunkery Beacon** rises 1,707 ft. above the sea; but on the W. its hills are of little inferior height, **Chapman Barrows** being 1,540 ft., and **Span Head** 1,619 ft. On its borders it is pierced by deep wooded ravines, of which the traveller has a magnificent example in Lyndale. The central part of this region, about 20,000 acres, formed the ancient *Forest of Exmoor*, and an Act was passed in 1815 for enclosing this and vesting it in the Crown. In 1820 the portion belonging to the Crown, and also the farm of Simonsbath, held by His Majesty as of fee (according to the Act), was bought at auction by the late John Knight, Esq., of Wolverley Hall, Worcestershire, who also acquired Sir Thomas Accland's interest in the forest, and the Brendon estate belonging to the Chichesters of Youlston. With the object of converting the forest to a land of meadows, Mr. Knight encircled the whole forest with a ring fence, and commenced building a mansion at Simonsbath. A considerable acreage has been brought under cultivation, and this is now leased in

separate farms by his son, the present proprietor; the principal drawback to success being the strong winds and chilly mists which prevail in so elevated a district. About half of Exmoor is naturally dry and covered with brown loam, made fertile on the application of lime. The other half is covered with shallow peat, which holds water like a sponge after the showers, which are frequent in every month. This is the consequence of a thin clay pan, from 3 to 6 in. thick, spread over the subsoil of a large portion of these hills. Mr. F. Smyth invented a system of reclaiming these lands by successive crops of rape, eaten down by sheep, the effect of which is to decompose the peat almost down to the pan, which is then broken up by the sub-soil plough; and thus large portions of the moor have been brought under cultivation. The introduction of the steam-plough on Exmoor is producing similar results with greater rapidity. "The results of the reclamation of Exmoor since 1818 may be summarised in a very few words: In 1841, when handed over to the management of the present owner, there were only 2 tenants, one of whom paid 40*l.* and the other 30*l.* a-year, and there were only 2 farm-houses and 7 cottages; 10 years later a score of good farmhouses and home-steads had been constructed, which no Devonshire man would rent on any terms, while the landlord derived a small and precarious return from a stud of native ponies. When 25 more years had elapsed, there were 28 farmhouses and 50 cottages; all the farms had for several years been let to substantial thriving farmers, born and bred in the immediate neighbourhood, and the applications for farms when vacant gave the landlord ample choice. The 400 ponies had been reduced to 40 mares, whose foals were sold annually. The summer and winter pastures in hand, with additional rape-crops, were consumed by 9,000 ewes and lambs. Steam subsoiling and cultivation were

rapidly preparing wild land for crops, which would enable the breeding flock to be increased by at least one-half. The substantial improvements have not been executed without the 'master's eye.' For many years Mr. F. W. Knight has spent the greater part of the Parliamentary recess on Exmoor, superintending the details of his pastoral and agricultural innovations in person."<sup>1</sup> It is to be feared that this account of Exmoor is more flattering than true at the present time. Extensive tracts still remain, both in the forest and surrounding highlands, in a state of nature, delighting the eye by the grandeur of their unbroken outline and the rich beauty of their colour; and here, over slopes of heather, interspersed with the dwarf juniper, cranberry, and whortleberry, roams the "Exmoor pony," a breed of the native English horse, and the red forest deer, which still makes its lair in the extensive covers on the moor-side. This is the only corner of England in which the red deer is still to be found in a thoroughly wild state. The Devon and Somerset staghounds, of which Mr. Saunders is now the master, with the kennels at Exford, hunt this country regularly 3 days a week from Aug. 10 to Oct. 8, when stag-hunting ends. It is a very old pack, and is known to have been in existence in 1598. The opening meet is always at Cloutsham, about 5 m. N.E. of Exford.

Ironworks existed in the district from very early, perhaps from Roman times. In 1851 a specimen of the white carbonate of iron was sent by Mr. R. Smith to the Great Exhibition. Further search led to the discovery of abundant iron-lodes, including haematites and other ores suitable for smelting in the furnaces of Staffordshire and S. Wales. The working of these, not having proved profitable, has been given up by the companies in whose hands they were.

<sup>1</sup> Paper in No. XXVII. of the Agricultural Society's *Journal*, by Mr. Samuel Sidney.

## ROUTE 19.

**LYNTON TO ILFRACOMBE BY WOODA BAY,  
HEDDON'S MOUTH AND COMBE  
MARTIN.**

Road.	Walk.	Places.
Lynton		Lynton
	1 m.	Valley of Rocks
1½ m. Barbrook Mill	1½ m.	Lee Abbey
4 m. Martinhoe Common	3 m.	Wooda Bay
	5 m.	Heddon's Mouth
5½ m. Hunter's Inn	6 m.	Hunter's Inn
	10 m.	Great Hangman
11 m. Combe Martin	11½ m.	Combe Martin
	13½ m.	Water- mouth Castle
	15 m.	Hele Bay
16½ m. Ilfracombe	17 m.	Ilfracombe

The stranger, before he leaves Lynton, should explore the course of the W. Lyn, and that remarkable valley opening to the sea at Heddon's Mouth, but both may be seen in his route to Combe Martin and Ilfracombe.

There are 3 roads by which he can reach Ilfracombe from Lynton. By the circuitous and least interesting coach road (17½ m.), he can visit Combe Martin, but will travel by Paracombe (5½ m.), and leave Heddon's Mouth a long way to the N. There is another carriage-road which goes by the W. Lyn Valley and over Martinhoe Common to the Hunter's Inn at Heddon's Mouth, about 6 m. But by this also the traveller will miss the grand scenery at the Mouth itself and between it and Lynton. Those who can are therefore strongly urged to go by cliff, which may safely be said to be as fine a walk of its kind as any in the British Isles.

Assuming his walk at  
m. Lee Abbey (see p. 274 for the

route so far), and passing Lee Bay, the pedestrian enters

3 m. Wooda Bay, a delightful spot clothed in woods, whose beauty should justify the enterprise which has erected in it the Wooda Bay and Manor hotels. Midway the road bends inland and crosses a streamlet. [From the bay the road winds inland through Martinhoe (pop. 165, no inn; Church restd. 1866) to (1½ m.) the carriage-road to Hunter's Inn given above.]

But the pedestrian will continue by the cliff path rt., which rounds

4½ m. Majestic High Veer, which guards the E. side of Heddon's Mouth (A.-S. *etin* = the *Giant's Mouth*—the rocks open at the shore like a gigantic mouth). Here will burst on him the view of this valley, accounted by many the finest in the county, enclosed by boundaries nearly 1,000 ft. high, hung with wood, fern, furze, and heather. The botanist may find among the mosses the *Orpine* or *Livelong*, a large red *Sedum*, rare in England. (*Sir Robert Chichester*, anciently of Croscombe, in Martinhoe, is said to haunt the base of a cliff on the sea-shore. He is condemned to weave traces from the sand, which he is to fasten to his carriage, and then drive up the face of the crag, and through a narrow fissure at the summit, which is known as "Sir Robert's Road.") Continuing by the path along the Heddon the traveller will reach

6 m. Hunter's Inn, a small but comfortable house. (The easiest way to reach the shore at the Mouth from the inn is to follow the path along the river's l. bank.)

From the inn a steep zigzag rises through pine-woods to

6½ m. Trentishoe, where the diminutive Church (restd. 1861) may be noticed, although of no great architectural interest. From this place the pedestrian is advised to strike across the hills (on which grows the large trailing *Lycopodium clavatum*) direct to Combe Martin by the summits of Holstone Barrow (1,185 ft.) and

10 m. Great Hangman (1,044 ft.).

**and Little Hangman.** Between Holstone Barrow and Great Hangman is the wild deep glen of Shercombe, with loose stones on its precipitous sides. It is particularly striking when viewed from the sea, and is watered by a small stream which affords nourishment to the *bog pimpernel* and other marsh flowers, and falls over the cliff in a picturesque cascade. The Hangmen form a point from which the high land of Exmoor sweeps to the S.E. by a curved line passing by Paracombe, Chapman Barrows (1,540 ft.), Span Head (1,619 ft.), and North Molton Ridge (1,413 ft.) On the descent from Little Hangman, the traveller should observe the variety and beauty of the colours on the cliff. The hill derives its name from the **Hanging Stone**, a boundary-mark of Combe Martin parish, and so called, it is commonly said, "from a thief who, having stolen a sheep and tied it about his neck to carry it on his back, rested himself for a time upon this rock, until the sheep, struggling, slid over the side and strangled the man." (A Hangman's Stone is found elsewhere in England, e.g. near Sidmouth, and in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire.) [At the back of Little Hangman is W. Challacombe Farm, an ancient house with porch pierced for musketry, a heavy carved oak door and fine open oak roof. Its history is unknown, but it may possibly have been the residence of the warden or governor of the mines of Combe Martin.—J. Ll. W. Page.]

11<sup>2</sup> m. Combe Martin (pop. 1,407, King's Arms Hotel, originally a marine residence, and from its appearance known as the "Pack of Cards"; several small inns). This long, irregular village lies in a valley opening to a rocky picturesque bay. The manor was given by the Conqueror to the powerful St. Martin of Tours, after whom it was called. It was formerly well known for its silver-lead mines, which have been worked generally in connection with those of Beer Alston, at intervals down to the

middle of this cent. from the time of Edw. I. In that reign more than 300 men were brought from the Peak of Derbyshire to work them. In the 22nd Edw. I., William Wymondham accounted for 270 lbs. weight of silver, forged for Eleanor, Duchess of Bar, dau. of Edw. I.; and in the 24th year of the same reign 704 lbs. of finest silver, in wedges, were brought to London. *Camden* informs us that these mines partly defrayed the expenses of the French wars of Edw. III., and that Hen. V. also made good use of them in his invasion of France. From that period they seem to have been neglected until the reign of Elizabeth, when a new lode was discovered and worked with great profit by Sir Beavis Bulmer, Kt., as appears by the following quaint inscription on a silver cup presented by the Queen to William Bourchier, Earl of Bath, when lord of the manor :

"In Martyn's Coombe long lay I hydd,  
Obscured, deprest with grossest soyle,  
Debased much with mixed lead,  
Till Bulmer came, whose skille and toyle  
Refined me so pure and cleane,  
As rycher no where els is seene.  
And adding yet a farther grace  
By fashion he did enable  
Mee worthy for to take a place  
To serve at any Prince's table.  
Coombe Martyn gave the use alone,  
Bulmer the fyning and fashion."

A cup, 145 oz. in weight, and made of ore from these mines, was also given by this Queen to Sir R. Martin, Lord Mayor of London in 1593, and is still used annually at the inauguration of the Lord Mayors. Mr. Incledon-Webber, of Buckland House, near Braunton, possesses a letter from Chas. I. to an ancestor, showing that these mines were then considered of importance. In more recent times they have been open, as formerly, only at intervals, but have now entirely ceased to be worked. The lodes occurred in beds containing limestone, and immediately under the slates; the strata in which the ore was found—slates mixed with sandstone, calciferous, and porphyritic rocks—being of the Devonian or "

red sandstone" series, and resembling those of Santa Ana silver mines, S. America. The mines were 2 in number, the shafts being sunk to the depths of 40 and 102 fath.; the *levels* being driven under the village, with an *adit*, for drainage, passing under the hotel towards the sea. A smelting-house, erected in 1845 at the mouth of the valley, forms a picturesque object among the trees. The produce of the Combe Martin mines has been here reduced to plates weighing 1,200 and 1,800 oz., and the company also smelted a large proportion of the Cornish lead-ores. An umber mine is worked in the parish.

The Church (restd. 1881) is a most interesting old battlemented building constructed of a rose-coloured stone, the angles of which are as sharp as if recently cut. It is Perp. (nave and aisles) and E. Eng. (chancel), with a very fine Perp. tower, of the character usual in the best churches of N. Devon. Its height is 99 ft. There is a small niche containing a figure on the face of each buttress in the 3rd stage; and a large canopied niche with the patron, St. Peter, above the W. window. Within the ch. remark the screen, an excellent example, though not one of the richest, with some of its panels retaining old paintings of the Apostles; the narrow E. Eng. door on the S. side of the chancel; and a mural monument to the memory of Judith Hancock, wife of William Hancock, "sometime His Majesty's principal sercher (sic) in the port of London," with an effigy the size of life exquisitely and elaborately sculptured in white marble. It bears the date 1637. Mistress Hancock is represented in the dress of that time, covered with point lace, and looped with knots of riband; she has a pearl necklace round her throat and her hair in curls, and bears some resemblance to the portraits of Henrietta Maria, queen of Chas. I. This monument has been restd. through the taste and spirit of the Rev. H. W. Toms, M.A., who has been rector for over 50 years and has done much for

his ch., which is in excellent order. There is also a brass in memory of William Hancock, 1587. In the ch.-yard are some curious painted tombstones.

Combe Martin Bay is so shut in by rocks that it might easily be made a harbour, and the idea of converting it to such a purpose has been entertained by the railway company called the North Devon Extension. The pebbles of the beach are burnt into lime; and *laver* is gathered at low tide and eaten in some quantity by the poor of the village. Should the visitor be partial to it and like to seek it for himself, he should know that the *Porphyra laciniata* has the finest flavour and is equally common with the green laver. "It is elegantly dotted with closely set grains of a dark violet-purple in winter and early spring, when the plant is collected for table."—*The Seaside Book.*

[The old carriage-road from Combe Martin to Ilfracombe passes the end of Berrynarbor (pop. 652, alehouse). 1 m. S. is a farmhouse called Bowden, celebrated as the birthplace (1522) of John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury (1560–1571), author of that "Apology of the Church of England" which so delighted Queen Elizabeth that she commanded it to be read in every ch. within her kingdom. The house is ancient, with an open passage leading through it, the common hall or "keeping" room on one side, and offices on the other. It is small and poor, but may well be the very building in which Jewel was born. The opponent of Jewel, Thomas Hardying of Louvain, was born in the neighbouring parish of Combe Martin. Jewel's family had dwelt at Bowden for many generations. The Church of Berrynarbor (repaired 1862 and restd. 1887 and 1889) contains Norm. and E. Eng. portions (nave and chancel), with a Perp. S. aisle, Norm. font, and a very fine Perp. tower 80 ft. high, which perhaps exceeds that of Combe Martin in beauty. Observe the W. window, excellent in its details; the niches and canopies

on each side of the 3rd stage; and the pierced battlements with pinnacles. These last are corbelled out over the face of the wall—a peculiar arrangement which, however picturesque, has resulted in reducing the part above the string-course to a ruinous state. It is held together by spans of iron. Towers of similar character (but not so fine) to those of C. Martin and Berrynarbor exist at Arlington (see p. 271) and at Kentisbury (ch. restd. 1875), about 3 m. S.E. of here. These are the finest in the district. The old Manor-house of Berrynarbor (15th cent.), near the ch., was ornamented on the outside with stone carving, including the arms of the Bonville and other families, which is now at Watermouth Castle. The porch was taken down in 1889 and is now at Westaway near Barnstaple.]

Resuming our walk by the coast road, we reach Smallmouth, remarkable for its 2 caverns. The one gives you a peep of the pretty bay of Combe Martin, as "a sun-gilt vignette, framed in jet." The other is entered through a narrow chink, but expanding leads into a pit open to the sky, which is seen through a network of brambles. Hence this cavern has been called Brier Cave. A footpath across 2 fields here saves nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., and brings us out opposite

Watermouth Castle (Chas. H. Basset, Esq., J.P.), a Gothic building erected about 1825. The situation is romantic, and the grouping of the neighbouring knolls and ridges strikingly beautiful. The house stands at the edge of a green basin, little raised above the sea, but screened from it by a natural embankment of rocks. The richest woods enclose this vale, and a stream runs sparkling through the grass. This beautiful spot is viewed to most advantage from the sea, as the imposing mansion and its verdant pastures are thence seen in connection with the bleak coast of Exmoor and rocks of Ilfracombe. The cove at the mouth of the little stream is a wild and

cavernous recess; one side of it is formed by a hillock popularly known as Saxon's Burrow. Beyond the castle a path rt. leads to Village Point. The road passes Hele Bay and goes through the village of Hele, where a lane l. leads to the ferny dell of Chamber Combe. This, a corruption of Champernowne's combe, is an ancient manor held at different times by the Champernownes, Bonvilles, and Greys.

Rounding Helesborough we enter

17 m. ILFRACOMBE. (See p. 252.)

## ROUTE 20.

TAUNTON TO BARNSTAPLE BY DULVERTON STAT., DULVERTON STAT. TO TIVERTON BY BAMPTON (G.W. RLY.); DULVERTON TO DUNSTER, MINEHEAD, PORLOCK, AND LYNMOUTH (ROAD).

Rail.	Places.		
17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Taunton		
21 m.	Morebath Stat.		
	Dulverton Stat.		
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Dulverton Stat.		
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Bampton		
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Tiverton		
24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Exeter		
	Road.		
	Dulverton Town		
10 m.	Wheddon Cross		
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Timberscombe		
	[road to Porlock]		
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.]		
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Dunster		
18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Minehead		
	Road.		
	Places.		
	Walk.		
	Places.		
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Chibbet Post	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Tarr Steps
14 m.	Simonsbath	16 m.	Simons-
	bath		
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Lynmouth	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Lynton
	Rail.	Places.	
29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	Molland		
34 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.	S. Molton		
	[road to N. Molton]		
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Filleigh	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.]	
44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.	Barnstaple		

The journey to Barnstaple occupies 2 hrs.

(For the Rte. from Taunton to the border of Devon, see *Hdbk. for Somerset.*)

The rly. quits the main line at Norton Fitzwarren Junct., and passing through a pretty country enters Devon at

14 m. Venn Cross Stat.

17½ m. Morebath Stat.

21 m. Dulverton Stat. ✕

[From here the Exe Valley branch rly. goes to Tiverton and Exeter, through

3½ m. Bampton ✕ Stat. This is a small secluded town (pop. 1,672) on the Batham, a tributary of the Exe, embedded among hills in a singularly beautiful country. The only objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood are the limestone-quarries, the view of the town and valley from Bampton Wood (W. side of the old Tiverton road), and the scenery on the first mile of the Wiveliscombe road. For the sportsman there is trout-fishing on the Exe.

Bampton is principally known for its 4 great fairs, which are held on the last Wed. in March and Nov., on Whit-Tues., and on the last Thurs. in Oct., when it becomes a busy market for cattle, sheep, and Exmoor ponies. (With respect to the ponies, the stranger should look well to his purchase.) 14,000 sheep have been brought to the Oct. fair, which is the largest, and held under a charter granted in 1258. There is, besides, an auction twice a month for the sale of cattle.

Bampton (the head of an "honour": it was given by the Conqueror to Walter of Douai) had formerly a castle (which Richard Cogan had a license to crenellate in 1336), which stood on a fir-crowned knoll on the Wiveliscombe road, at the E. end of Castle Street. This knoll is now called the Mount; near it are some very fine beeches.

At the W. end of Castle Street is Church, which belonged to Buck-  
! Abbey, with Dec. chancel and

Perp. nave, carved roof and screen (neither very fine), and fragments of stained glass; in the chancel are portions of tombs of the Bourchiers, with panels bearing the family arms. The visitor should see the view from the ch.-yard, where he may seat himself on stone benches, built around 2 aged yews, whose chinks are filled in with masonry. (At Petton, 3½ m. N.E., near Venn Cross Stat., is a small chapel (a simple parallelogram) of E. Eng. date, with a rude Dec. roof, rebuilt 1848.)

S. of the town is a picturesque hillside, the leading feature of the valley. It is a rugged escarpment, formed by the refuse of 15 limestone-quarries, which have been worked for many years, and supply the neighbouring country as far as S. Molton. There are as many limekilns. In Karsdon Quarry, on the E. side of the old Tiverton road, is a wall of solid rock, dipping N. and E., but nearly vertical. In other quarries the strata may be observed in a different position, and in some curved and contorted. The limestone is in colour a delicate blue and pink, and appears to be identical with those of Plymouth and Torquay. The quarries command an excellent view of the town. There is a chalybeate saline spring in the town, similar to that of Contrexéville in the Vosges, which is considered efficacious in the treatment of biliary and gouty affections, etc.

The principal seats in the neighbourhood are, (1 m. W.) Combehead (see post); (2 m. W.) Wonham Court (J. R. Hollond, Esq., J.P.), on a wooded height commanding the Exe valley; (5 m. S.W. rt. of the rly.), Stoodleigh (the seat of T. Carew Daniel, Esq., J.P.; occupied by G. A. Cheeke, Esq.); and (3 m. E.) Hunts-ham Court (Col. C. A. W. Troyte, J.P.), built (1869) near the ruins of the old mansion, from a picture of which the present house has been designed.

(In Clayhanger parish (Church restd. 1881) is the old manor-house

of Nutcombe, now a farmhouse; though partly pulled down it is still picturesque.)

The line to Tiverton crosses the Batham, and about 1 m. S. of Bampton joins the Exe and descends the valley, passing through the most charming scenery which that river affords, to

**10½ m. Tiverton** (see p. 30) and

**24½ m. EXETER** (see p. 7.)]

[L. of the road from Bampton to Dulverton at the top of the ascent, is **Combehead** (Lieut.-Col. W. Leir, J.P.), a charming seat, embosomed in woods, and overlooking many huge hills and deep valleys. The house is partly seen. The descent to Exebridge affords a view of the country rising to Exmoor, and immediately in front of a remarkable hill dividing the valleys of the Barle and the Exe, which flow united under Exe bridge in a turbulent river 40 or 50 ft. broad. Both these rivers are crossed to reach Dulverton Stat., which is near

**Exebridge** (White Horse Inn, where information may be had as to fishing),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Bampton, a small hamlet in a broad vale or basin, and favourite headquarters with the angler. Both the Exe and the Barle abound with trout. The traveller should notice the view from the bridge.

At Exebridge are iron and charcoal works, where rly. keys and trenails are made.]

From Dulverton Stat., to **Dulverton** (2 m. N.) the road follows the Barle through a well-wooded valley. Rt. is **Pixton Park** (the Earl of Carnarvon), one of the few estates in England where red deer are found. Here the traveller is shaded by oak and beech. The house stands on a height above the Barle, which will be seen between the trunks of the trees. In the park is one of the largest rookeries in the kingdom, and above and beyond the rookery rt. of the road is one of the largest heronries.

**Dulverton** (pop. 1,373), 5 m. from Bampton, is in an amphitheatre of hills, which are wooded in large covers for the red deer. The Barle dashes past the town under a bridge of 5 arches, and running noisily over ledges of rock escapes from the basin by the narrow entrance, where the woods of Pixton Park climb the slopes, and the house frowns from a height. It is situated in a *cul-de-sac* of hills bounded N. by the great waste of Exmoor, within the county of Somerset, in the centre of various lines of communication. Since the late Lord Carnarvon, its liberal landlord, gave the town the privilege of a free market it has become the centre of much agricultural business. There is a **silk factory** on the river, but it is worked but leisurely. For an artist or sportsman Dulverton has many attractions. The scenery is beautiful; the trout-fishing free to the public as far as the border of the forest; and the stag and fox hunting on Exmoor of a very peculiar and exciting description; the Dulverton foxhounds (E. C. Dawkins, Esq., M.F.H.) meet twice a week. The wild deer are not so numerous as they were some years ago, when they abounded in the covers near the town, and were frequently to be seen from the ch.-yard. Their antlers and skins will be observed in the inn.

The **Church** was rebuilt in 1855, with the exception of the tower. The visitor should notice the views from the ch.-yard and bridge. He should walk down the path below the bridge, and explore the upward course of the river; and, above all, should ascend to an open spot called **Mount Sydenham**, in a wood above the ch. The prospect it commands is truly magnificent. Towards the N.W. he will look up the valley of the Barle—a wild and solitary valley, where no road has yet penetrated beyond a certain point. Its sides are the wooded covers of the red deer; the heights above them naked heaths. The view commands the windings of the river in long perspective for many miles.

From the centre of Dulverton the huge fir-clad hill on the W. is a prominent object, rising high above the roofs. It is called *Part of Dobbs's*, in accordance with a whimsical nomenclature common in the town.

1 m. S. is Combe, an old mansion; just above the town N.E. is Hollam House (Mrs. Mildmay); 1 m. N.W., close to Marsh Bridge, on one of the slopes above the Barle, is Northmoor House (A. C. E. Locke, Esq., J.P.), a modern mansion.

A short excursion is to Higher Combe (2 m. N.), a farm of Sir T. Dyke Acland, returning by the Barle. This will give some idea of the indescribable beauty of the moorland glens, with views over a large part of Devon and Somerset, and the mountainous chain of Dartmoor on the distant horizon.

[The drive to Dunster and Minehead is delightful. Leaving the town by the road running due E., we cross the Exe at Hele Bridge and, passing l. the site of Barlinch Abbey, of which only some fragments of wall remain, wind along upward through the wooded valley of the Exe.

6 m. rt. is seen the white tower of Exton Church. [6½ m. a road l. leads through Winsford (see post) to Comer's Cross, where it joins the coach-road to Simonsbath (17½ m. by this route).]

The Dunster road now quits the Exe, and, following the river Quarne, ascends the ridge of hills of which Dunkery Beacon is the highest point.

At 10 m. Wheddon Cross is the "Rest and be Thankful" inn. [From here Dunkery can be reached with ease, 3 m. N.W.]

The road now follows the Avill to

13½ m. Timberscombe (inn). [½ m. farther a cross-road goes l., through Wootton Courtney (pop. 299, ale-house) and Luccombe (pop. 383, no inn), and down the Horner Valley to (6½ m.) Porlock.†]

16½ m. Dunster‡ (see p. 290). Passing through the town, the road ns l. to

18½ m. Minehead (see p. 290, and *Hdbk. for Somerset*).

There is a shorter but less interesting road to (11½ m.) Timberscombe to the E. of the one just given, by Heath Poult (inn).]

[Dulverton to Lynmouth. (a) Driving, 23½ m.; from the Stat. 25½ m.

The coach-road runs by the Barle to Marsh Bridge, where it turns rt., and, passing Higher Combe, reaches

4 m. Mounsey Hill Gate. Climbing Winsford Hill (at Spire Cross a road rt. leads to (1½ m.) Winsford, see p. 278), it descends again to

7½ m. Comer's Cross (where a road diverges l. to (¾ m.) Withypool, see p. 278).

9 m. Chibbet Post (1 m. rt. is Exford, see p. 278), and then

9¾ m. White Cross is reached, where the road turns l. and keeps straight on to

14 m. Simonsbath (see p. 277).

(For the road (*reversed*) on to Lynmouth, see p. 276; and for the coach service between Dulverton stat. and the chief places named in the drives, see *Index and Directory*.)

(b) Walking. At Marsh Bridge cross the river and follow its rt. bank for 1½ m. till a road l. is reached. Follow this road, across a brook which runs into the Barle, to

4½ m. Hawkridge (inn). Here turn rt. to

5½ m. Tarr Steps. (For the walk (*reversed*) on to

16 m. Simonsbath, and thence to

29½ m. Lynton, see pp. 277, 278.)

#### DULVERTON STAT. TO BARNSTAPLE.

(G.W. Rly.)

29½ m. Molland and Bishop's Nympton Stat. Molland (pop. 532, inns), which is 2 m. rt. of the stat., was long the residence of a branch of the Courtenay family, who had a seat at W. Molland House, 1 m. from the village, a fine old house in good preservation, now a farmhouse (Messrs. W. and J. Turner); observe the shield of arms over

the doorway. In the Church is a curious double heart stone—i.e. a receptacle for the hearts of a Courtenay and his wife, whose arms, supported by dolphins embowed, are sculptured within quatrefoils in front and top of the chest. It is within iron rails and has never been opened. In this parish is Champson House, the residence of the *Champeaux* family, then of the *Culms*. This is also a farmhouse, and has been considerably altered from time to time.

In the parish is a mine which is worked for iron, copper, and manganese.

2½ m. S.W. is Bishop's Nympston (pop. 1,150, Black Cock Hotel). The Church (restd. 1869) contains a Norm. font. Its tower, known as "Length" (see p. 246), is only 100 feet high, 40 ft. less than that of S. Molton, but is really the highest in proportion to the square of its base. In the parish is Whitechapple, a Tudor house, once belonging to the Bassets, now a farmhouse.

#### 34½ m. South Molton Stat.

South Molton<sup>†</sup> is an old town (pop. 3,126) situated at the N. edge of the carboniferous rocks, and on the river Mole. Before the Conquest the manor was included in the demesne of the Crown; but in the reign of Edw. I. was held by Lord Martyn of the Earl of Gloucester by the service of providing a man, with a bow and 3 arrows, to attend the earl when hunting in "Gower," in Wales. The town was a borough as early as 1301. A butcher of this place named Samuel Badcock distinguished himself by his learning. He was a Dissenting minister, and born in 1747.

The Perp. Church, which has been well restd., is a very fine building. The tower (140 ft. high, including vane) is one of 3 ascribed to the same architect, and locally known as "Length," "Strength," and "Beauty" (see *ante*). S. Molton is "Strength," a title which the thick walls and massive buttresses at once approve. Within the ch. is a very fine stone

pulpit (Perp.), much resembling one at Chittlehampton. The figures are modern. Bishop's Nympston is 3 m. on the Tiverton road.

Antiquaries have suggested that the Roman stat. *Termolus* was situated between South Molton and Chulmleigh; and that a Roman road traversed the county from the neighbourhood of Honiton to Stratton, by Cadbury, Chulmleigh, Clovelly Dikes, and Hartland. The Roman road probably existed; but "*Termolus*" is only mentioned by *Richard of Cirencester*, and is therefore a city of cloudland.

[North Molton<sup>‡</sup> (pop. 1,307) is 3½ m. N. by E. of S. Molton, up a well-wooded valley. The fine Perp. Church (restd. 1885; the arcades would be all the better for further restoration) contains a good oak screen and pulpit, with the original figures of saints painted and gilt. The Perp. font is unusually fine; the octagonal basin is richly arcaded, moulded, and foiled, and the stem has figures under canopies. The tower, not so fine as that of S. Molton, is 100 ft. high. Near the town are Court Hall and Court House, old ivied mansions, the property of Lord Poltimore, the former at one time a seat of the Bampfylde's. 1½ m. N.W., near a spot where 3 roads meet, close to a stream on Lord Poltimore's property, stands the Flitton Oak, a giant of its kind; at 1 ft. from the ground it measures 33 ft. in circumf., and at 7 ft. it branches into 8 enormous limbs. It is supposed to be little less than 1,000 years old. The species is *Quercus sessiliflora*.

Along the upward course of the Mole the mining of copper, iron, lead, and silver has been pursued from a very early time, and traces of gold even are said to have been found about 1840. On the ascent of the beautiful wooded valley we soon reach the openings made by the "old men," and then the works of the Poltimore, where both old and modern men have been busy. A tramway follows the course of the Mole conner

the Florence Mine, the only one now being worked, with the rly. The parish is celebrated for its N. Devon cattle.]

From S. Molton the rly. goes through deep cuttings and tunnels to a Viaduct, across the valley of the Bray and part of Lord Fortescue's grounds to

**37½ m. Filleigh Stat.**

Castle Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, is about 1 m. distant, on the l. A triumphal arch, and the artificial ruin of a castle, crown hills near the house. The park contains more than 800 acres, finely wooded. The hall of Castle Hill is decorated with stag-heads from Exmoor, the date and particulars of the chase being inscribed under each pair of antlers. Here is kept a record of the sport shown by the Devon and Somerset staghounds from 1812-18, when they were kept at Castle Hill. The house was much altered by *Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton*, about 1740, at which time the grounds were laid out. They contain some evergreens of great size. Castle Hill is in the parish of Filleigh, and the property came to the Fortescues by the marriage of *Martin Fortescue*, son of *Chief Justice Fortescue* (temp. Hen. VI.), with the heiress of *Densell*. He is the author of the treatise "in commendation of the laws of England." The Church of Filleigh (pop. 292, no inn) was rebuilt by Lord Fortescue in 1878. In it are some handsome monuments to the Fortescue family, and 2 brasses to *Rich. fortescue* (1570).

**41 m. Swimbridge Stat.** The village (pop. 1,171, inn) is l. of the line. The Church (restd. 1880) is late Perp. with Dec. tower, and contains a beautiful carved roodscreen (Perp.) and stone pulpit; round the font is a carved oak screen.

**44½ m. BARNSTAPLE.† (See p. 247.)**

## ROUTE 21.

LYNTON TO TAUNTON BY PORLOCK AND MINEHEAD (ROAD), DUNSTER, WATCHET (G.W. RLY.)

Road.	Places.
	<b>Lynton</b>
<b>2 m.</b>	<b>Countisbury</b>
<b>5½ m.</b>	<b>County Gate</b>
<b>8½ m.</b>	<b>Oare Post</b>
<b>13 m.</b>	<b>Porlock</b>
<b>14½ m.</b>	<b>Holnicote</b>
<b>19½ m.</b>	<b>Minehead Stat.</b>
Rail.	<b>Minehead Stat.</b>
<b>1½ m.</b>	<b>Dunster</b>
<b>3½ m.</b>	<b>Blue Anchor Stat.</b>
<b>5½ m.</b>	<b>Washford (Cleeve Abbey)</b>
<b>8 m.</b>	<b>Watchet</b>
<b>24½ m.</b>	<b>Taunton</b>

This road, carried at first over the top of the stupendous hills which border the coast of N. Devon, climbs to

**2 m. Countisbury** (see p. 275).

From here it keeps along the high level of the moor to a

**4½ m.** White, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. farther a black gate, from both of which a carriage-drive winds down to Glenthorne (see p. 276), nearly 1,000 ft. below. [Between the 2,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. l. of the road, is Oldbarrow Camp (1,135 ft.), a small but perfect square, with rounded angles. It has an outer fosse (shallow), then a vallum, varying in height from 4 to 6 ft. on the N., where the ground slopes seaward, to 9 ft. on the S., where the hilltop is nearly level. Within this are 2 small inner fosses, with a low vallum between, and there is a 3rd vallum, 4 to 6 ft. high, separating the inmost fosse from the level plateau which forms the camp. From it the traveller will look down upon the woods of Glenthorne, to which he may descend by the drives which unite just below and zigzag down the cliff.]

**5½ m. County Gate or Cosgate**, the county border (where a cup of tea may be got), just beyond which, on the rt., a road strikes down to the

village of Oare and its valley. [At Oare are the kennels of the Exmoor foxhounds (Sir W. Williams, Bart., M.F.H.)]

From the county border the road traverses the long ridge of Oare Hill, with black moors stretching in advance for miles, and reaches its highest point just before

$\frac{5}{2}$  m. Oare Post [ $\frac{1}{4}$  m. farther rt. is the road from Exford, given on p. 278.] Travellers should choose the well-engineered road (made by the late Col. Blathwaite) along the face of Porlock Hill. It branches to the l. from the old road about 3 m. before reaching Porlock, descending in zigzags by easy gradients and avoiding the steeper hill into Porlock. It is 1 m. longer than the old road, but it is far easier for horses, and commands an infinitely finer view, though not of the moorland.

The descent to Porlock is as fine as anything of its kind in Devon—on the rt. the wild mountain of Dunkery, and a middle ground of woods and hollow glens; in front the rugged ridge of Bossington and the broad vale of Porlock; on the l. a crescent-shaped bay, the Bristol Channel, and the many-coloured Welsh mountains.

13 m. PORLOCK+ (pop. 814), (see also *Hdbk. for Somerset*). Here the traveller may well spend a day or two. The Church, distinguished by its broken spire, contains some monuments of interest, amongst them a richly canopied tomb (partly restd.) covering effigies of a knight, said to be *Lord Bonville* (1460), and lady, and a cross-legged knight.

2 m. W., along the coast, is Ashley Combe (Earl of Lovelace; now occupied by the Baroness Tientageries), and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. farther is the remarkable hamlet of Culbone (see p. 276). Visitors staying at the Anchor Hotel, at Porlock Weir, are allowed to use the Ashley Combe Drive to Culbone.

4 m. S. is Dunkery Beacon, 1,707 ft. above the sea, the highest point of Exmoor, which has a base 12 m. in [Devon.]

circumf., and commands perhaps the noblest prospect in the West of England; the summit is crowned with an enormous cairn, the remains of old fire-beacons.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E., l. of the Minehead road, is Bossington Hill (796 ft.), traversed by paths which command certainly a far more beautiful though not so extensive a view as Dunkery; there is a curious cavern at Hurstone Point, beyond the hill, which is most easily reached through Bossington village, and thence by footpath rt. ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  m.) (For further information about places in this Rte. in Somerset, see *Hdbk.* for that county.)

The road from Porlock to Minehead is one of the most beautiful in Somerset. On each side of it rise hills of varied outline, those on the rt. covered with fern and heather, those on the l. wooded; whilst the rugged valley charms by its abundant woods, grouped over broken ground, and mingled with cornfields. Cottages and homesteads here and there peep through the trees with a gabled roof or latticed window, and the hedgerows glitter with the bright leaves of the holly, which abounds throughout the district.

From the Vale of Porlock the road soon crosses a mountain stream, the Horner, which flows from Dunkery by a romantic valley, which is particularly worthy of a visit. It is a wild, noisy spirit, so named possibly from the British *humor*, the Snorer.

$\frac{1}{4}$  m. farther a road leads rt. to Luccombe at the foot of Dunkery (see p. 286.)] It then ascends to

$1\frac{1}{4}$  m. The hamlet of Holnicote (*holne, holline* = holly); and rt. the park of Holnicote (Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart.), of which the mansion was burnt in 1799. Its timbered slopes are seen in connection with the huge side of Dunkery, and a middle distance of hollow wooded glens. It is to be sincerely hoped that cultivation will never ascend Dunkery, which now in its sombre garniture of heather may well be t'

delight of the proprietor of Holnicote. [A road leads l. to Selworthy, and the traveller is advised to make a slight *détour* to visit this charming and sequestered village, rejoining the main road at Headon Cross.]

16½ m. Headon Cross. [½ m. farther a steep lane l. leads to Bratton Court, an old Manor-house, said to have been the site of the house in which lived Bracton, the Jurist (temp. Hen. III.).]

18½ m. The road turns l. (straight on is Dunster) and reaches

19 m. MINEHEAD, ✚ and (in ½ m. farther) its stat.; a pleasant little watering-place and small seaport (with 1,774 inhab.), under a projecting headland, upon which stands the Church, which is interesting. N. side of chancel is a monument with recumbent figure of a priest with shaven crown, chalice (mutilated) in the hands. Notice also the triptych, chained book, and good roodscreen. The statue of Queen Anne was given by Sir Joseph Banks, who represented the borough, which returned 2 M.P.'s down to 1832. There is a fine view from the North hill.

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#### MINEHEAD TO TAUNTON (G.W. RLY.)

The time occupied is 1½ hr.

1½ m. Dunster ✚ Stat. The town (pop. 1,114) is hidden from the stat. behind the castle hill. Dunster is not only interesting itself, with its hotel, a 16th cent. house, picturesque market house, and generally old-fashioned appearance, but is a good centre for a few days' stay, the places of interest accessible from here being—the Castle, Grabbist or Grabhurst Hill, Conygar, Cleeve Abbey, Blue Anchor, Minehead, Porlock, and Dunkery Beacon. The Church, a fine Perp. edifice with tower 90 ft. high, was originally divided between the monks, who had the choir, E. Eng., and the parish, which occupied the nave. It has a good screen, and some monuments of *Mohuns* and *uttrels*, worth notice, in its chancel.

Dunster Castle, the ancient seat of the *Mohuns*, and of the *Luttrells* from the reign of Hen. VII., dates almost entirely from the year 1580, the great gateway alone being as old as Edw. III.; it stands on the site of an older castle. The castle was taken by the *Marquis of Hertford* in 1643, and afterwards by *Admiral Blake*. The beautiful park is open to the public on Tues. and Fri. by ticket (to be obtained at the hotel). The view from the site of the ancient keep is fine; but not so fine as that from Grabbist Hill, or Conygar.

Proceeding by rail, and not forgetting to look out for the view of the castle rt., we skirt Blue Anchor Bay to

3½ m. Blue Anchor Stat. (and Hotel), a small watering-place commanding a beautiful view. Around the alluvial plain to the W. of it the hilly ranges circle in amphitheatrical order, wild and heather covered, sweeping in undulating outline from Minehead to the Quantocks. In advance of them rises the tower-crowned cone of Dunster, and through the vista of the valley of Avill looms the giant Dunkery. Alabaster occurs here on the shore, in irregular veins, and is collected and ground for cement.

5½ m. Washford Stat. (pop. 553, inn); ¼ m. S. of this stat. are the remains of the Cistercian *Abbey* of Cleeve, founded by *Wm. de Romare*, son of the *Earl of Lincoln*, in the reign of Hen. II., which are well worth a visit. The gatehouse (of the 13th cent., with additions made by the last abbot), the W. walk of the cloister (15th cent.), the dormitory, entrance to the chapter-house, the locutory, or dayroom (all E. Eng.), and the refectory (Perp. on an E. Eng. substructure), exist; and altogether the remains are sufficiently numerous and perfect to be of especial interest to the antiquary and the artist. Do not fail to examine the foundations of the ch. N. of the remains. The valley in which they

stand was anciently known as *Vallis Florida*.

8 m. Watchet Stat. (inn); a place of no great interest, its principal business being the exportation of iron-ore to Wales from its small Pier. It is brought by a mineral rly. extending from Comberow Stat. on the Brendon Hills. The shore is flat, but rocky.

[Near Watchet is St. Audries, the beautiful seat and fine estate of Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., abounding in woods.]

At Watchet the railroad leaves

the coast, turning directly inland and skirting the base of the Quantock Hills, which continue to Norton Fitzwarren, and the scenery on each side is varied and picturesque.

9 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Williton Stat. (Egremont Hotel). [Near this is Orchard Wyndham, seat of the Egremont family.] There are stats. at Stogumber, Crowcombe, Bishop's Lydiard, and Norton Fitzwarren, and then the line reaches

24 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. TAUNTON  $\ddagger$  (pop. 18,026). (See p. 2, and *Hdbk. for Somerset*).



# INDEX AND DIRECTORY TO DEVON.

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† At places marked thus, vehicles can be secured, on giving the station-master 24 hours' notice.

N.B.—The times and seasons at which the coaches and other conveyances run have been compiled with the utmost care, but, as they are subject to alteration, should be verified on the spot.

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Conveyances: Omnibus to Bideford twice daily, and breaks at frequent intervals (6d.)

Water: Passage boats to Bideford twice daily; to Braunton at any time. Ferry or passage boats to Instow at any time.

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Conveyances: G. W. Rly. Totnes—Ashburton.

[*Devon.*]

Omnibus to Newton Abbot (8 m.) from West st. on Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 10 A.M.

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Hotels: *George*; *Old Bell*.

Conveyances: L. & S. W. Rly.'s line London—Exeter.

Omnibus to Charmouth (6 m., 2s.) every weekday, from Oct. to July at 3.20 P.M., and from July to Oct. at 3.0 P.M. (from Charmouth at 9.5 A.M.); to Up-lyme and Lyme Regis (5 m., 2s., 1s. 6d.; 8s. 6d., 2s. 6d. return), every weekday from Oct. to July at 1 P.M. (mail cart) and 3.20 P.M.; from July to Oct. at 10.40 A.M., 1 P.M. (mail cart) and 3 P.M.

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Conveyance: G. W. Rly.'s branch Exeter—Dulverton.

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 Conveyances : G.W.Rly.'s branch Taunton — Ilfracombe. L. & S.W.Rly.'s branch Exeter — Ilfracombe; Exeter — Torrington.  
 Coaches from Barnstaple Junct. to Lynton (18 m., 5s.) every *weekday* throughout the year at 3.35 P.M.; in summer also at 8.30 A.M. (Char-a-banc) and 4.35 P.M.  
 Water : During the summer, excursion stra. run occasionally to Clovelly and Lundy.  
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 Hotels : *Royal* (good); *New Inn Family*; *Tanton's*.  
 Conveyances : L. & S.W.Rly.'s branch Barnstaple—Torrington.  
 Coaches or break to Clovelly (11 m., 5s., 3s.; 8s., 4s. return) every *weekday* during summer till end of Sept. at 10.30, and till Oct. 5 at 11.40 A.M., and to Clovelly and Bude (26 m., 10s. 6d., 8s. 6d.; 19s., 14s. return) at 3.55 P.M. Mail break to Clovelly (3s.) and Hartland (4s.) daily throughout the year from stat. at 7.10 A.M. and from Post Office at 7.15 A.M.  
 Omnibus to Appledore from Mill st. daily at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.; also in summer *hrly.* breaks (6d.).  
 Omnibus from stat. to Westward Ho *daily* at 11.40 A.M.; 1.50, 3.50, 5, and 8.40 P.M. (1s.), also in summer *hrly.* breaks (6d.). (These conveyances call at Northam). Mail cart from Post Office to Westward Ho *daily* twice (6d.).  
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 Hotels : *Union*; *Dolphin* (fishing tickets for Upper and Lower Teign); several *lodgings*.  
 Conveyances : G.W.Rly.'s branch, Newton Abbot—Moreton Hampstead.  
 Coaches : To Dartmoor, in summer, from stat. daily at 8.45 A.M. (5s.) and 12.16 P.M. (4s.) Route varied daily. (See local bills.)  
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 Hotel : *New Inn*.  
 Conveyances : L. & S.W.Rly.'s branch Exeter—Ilfracombe.  
 Water : Passage boats to Appledore at any time.  
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**BRENT, SOUTH**, 95  
 Inns : *Royal Oak*; Mr. Willocks, stat.-master, and others let *lodgings*.  
 Conveyances : G.W.Rly.'s main line London—Penzance. G.W.Rly.'s branch Brent—Kingsbridge.  
 Markets : (Cattle) last Tues., Feb., Aug., and Nov.  
 Fairs : (Cattle) last Tues., April and Sept.  
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Hotel: *King's Arms*.  
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Hotels: *Falcon* (comfortable); *Bude*; many lodgings.  
Conveyances: Coaches to  
Clevelly (8s., 6d.; 10s., 8s.  
return) and to Bideford  
(26 m., 10s. 6d., 8s.; 19s.,  
14s. return) every weekday  
during the summer till  
Oct. 5 at 9 A.M.; to Holsworthy (9½ m., 4s., 2s. 6d.;  
7s., 4s. return) every weekday  
throughout the year at  
8.50 A.M., and during the  
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Hotel: *Rolle Arms* (fairly  
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in the Otter; many lodgings.  
Conveyance: Omnibus  
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mouth Stat. on L. & S.W.  
Rly.'s branch Exeter — Ex-

mouth (4½ m., 1s., 9d.) every  
weekday from October to  
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P.M.; and from June to Oct.  
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Conveyances: Omnibus  
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5.50 P.M., and once extra  
from June to Oct.; from the  
*Moor Park Hotel* to  
Yeoford Junct. (11 m., 1s. 6d.;  
3s., 2s. return) throughout  
the year on Fri. at 7 A.M.,  
and from July to middle Oct.  
on every other weekday at  
9.20 A.M. as well; from the  
*Moor Park Hotel* to Oke-  
hampton Stat. (10 m., 1s. 6d.;  
3s., 2s. return) throughout  
the year on Sat., and during  
the summer on Mon. and  
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eral lodgings.

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*Hotels: New Inn; Red Lion (by harbour); several lodgings.*

*Conveyances: Coach or break to Bideford (11 m., 5s., 3s.; 8s., 4s. return) every weekday during summer till Oct. 5, at 11.35 A.M. and 5.15 P.M.; to Bude (6s.) every weekday during summer till Oct. 5, at 5.30 P.M. (8s., 6s.; 10s., 8s. return).*

*Mail-break from Hobby Gate to Hartland (1s.) throughout the year daily at 9.30 A.M., calling at Hobby Gate on return to Bideford at 4.45 P.M. (3s.)*

*Stra. (excursion) from Ilfracombe to Lundy sometimes touch here, and there are frequent excursion stra. to Clovelly from Ilfracombe, Bristol, and Cardiff.*

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*Hotels: Ship; White Swan (both in High st.)*

*Conveyance: L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Barnstaple.*

*Market Day: Sat.; also (cattle) on the third Thurs. monthly, except Dec.*

*Fairs: (Cattle) on last Wed. in April (largest in W. of England); (pleasure), Aug. 22-27 on Crediton Green.*

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*Inn: White Hart.*

*Conveyance: G. W. Rly.'s line London—Exeter.*

*Market Day: Sat.; also (cattle) on the first Wed. monthly, except May and Nov.*

*Fairs: On the first Wed. in May and Nov.*

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*Hotels: Castle (good); King's Arms.*

*Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Newton Abbot—Kingswear, thence by stn. ferry to rly. Pontoon, Dartmouth.*

Coaches from Castle Hotel to Slapton (6½ m., 1s. 6d.), Torcross (8½ m., 2s.), and Kingsbridge (15 m., 3s. 6d.) every weekday throughout the year at 10.50 A.M.; during the summer also at 2.30 P.M., and to Torcross at 5.20 P.M. During the summer circular tickets are issued for excursions to Dartmouth(rail) and Kingsbridge (coach), returning thence by rail.

*Water: Strs. every week to Plymouth (inquire of Mr. Hutchings, South Embankment); to Torquay (inquire of Messrs. Tolman and Puchard, South Embankment); to Totnes daily twice from Rly. Pier (2s., 2s. 6d. for round).*

— Antiquity, celebrities, 166; History, 165; Old houses, 167; Church, 167; Castle, 168; Excursions, 170 — to Kingswear, 165

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**DAWLISH, 81**

**Hotels:** *Royal* (excellent); *Albert Commercial* (near stat.); *Iona Boarding-house*, and many lodgings.

**Club:** Dawlish.

**Conveyance:** G. W. Rly.'s line London—Plymouth.

**Fair:** (Pleasure) on Easter Mon.; *Regatta* in Aug. or Sept.

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Dean Burn, Vale of, 93, 186  
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**Lennabridge Pound**, 200

**Denridge**, 244

**Devil Tor**, 200

**Devil's Cheesewring**, 274; Limekiln, 266

**Devon Great Consols**, 222

**DEVONPORT**, 103, 108, 224

**Hotels:** *Royal*; *Thomas'* (both in Fore st.)

**Conveyances:** G. W. Rly.'s line Plymouth—Penzance; L. & S. W. Rly.'s line London—Exeter—Plymouth.

Tram from near Dock-yard entrance to Stonehouse and Plymouth (Union st.) Omnibus from Market st. to Fort Hill half-hourly.

**Water:** Strs. to Calstock on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., calling at intermediate quays; in summer the voyage is extended by them, and excursion stra. go as far as Weirhead. Stra. every  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from North Corner (Cornwall st.) to Saltash (3d.), returning at the hours. Steam ferry: Mutton Cove to Cremill, Ferry Road to Tor Point. Boats ply for hire from North Corner, New Passage, Mutton Cove, and Mount Wise.

**Market Days:** Tues., Thurs., and Sat. *Regatta* generally in Aug.

Dockyard, 100; Excursions, 118; Gun Wharf, 112; Keyham yard, 112; Mount Wise, 113; Public buildings, 114

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**Dittisham**, 94

**DODBROOKE**, 236

**Hotel:** *Ship and Plough* (Quay).

**Conveyance.** (See under Kingsbridge.)

**Market Day:** (Cattle), third Wed. monthly.

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**Doe Tor**, 74

**Dolbury**, 7, 33

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**Drewsteignton**, 133; Spinners' Rock, 133

**Druid House**, 189

**Dryden's Walk**, 179

**Ducke's Almshouse**, 29

**DULVERTON**, 285

**Hotels:** *Lamb* (comfortable, hunters on hire); *Red Lion*.

**Conveyance:** Omnibus to stat. (2 m.) to meet all trains. (For other conveyances see below.)

**Market Day:** Sat.

**DULVERTON STAT.**, 285

**Hotel:** *Carnarvon Arms*.

**Conveyances:** G. W. Rly.'s line Taunton—Barnstaple; G. W. Rly.'s branch, Exeter—Dulverton.

Coach to Dunster (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) and Minehead (18 $\frac{1}{2}$  m., 5s. 6d.) on Mon., Wed., and Fri., during the summer to Sept. 20, on arrival of train at 2.18 P.M., which leaves Paddington Stat. at 9 A.M. and Bristol at 12.7 P.M. (The coach between Dulverton stat. and Lynmouth has been discontinued, July 1895.)

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**Dunpdon Hill**, 39, 41

**Dun Cross**, 93

**Dunchideock**, 177

**Dunkery Beacon**, 278, 289

**Dunkeswell Abbey**, 4, 42

**Dunscombe**, 207; Cliff, 57

**Dunsford**, 64, 181; Bridge, 130

**Dunsland**, 932

**DUNSTER**, 290

**Hotel:** *Luttrell Arms* (good).

**Conveyances:** G. W. Rly.'s branch Taunton—Minehead. For coach to Dulverton Stat. (16 $\frac{1}{2}$  m., 5s.) see under Minehead.

**Market Day:** Fri.

(For further information see *Hdk. for Somerset*.)

**Durl Head**, 164

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**Eliburton**, 243

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**ERMINGTON**, 96, 239, 241

**Inns:** *Old*; *New*.

**Conveyances:** Omnibus between Modbury and Ivybridge Stat. twice daily calls here. See under those places.

**Escot House**, 49

**Exbridge**, 285

**Exe, River**, 7, 25, 33, 60, 285; Source, 276; Valley, 33

**EXETER, 7**

**Hotels:** *Clarence*; *Globe* (Cath. Yd.); *New London* (London Inn Square, High st.); *Rougemont* (oppos. Queen st. Stat.) (all good); *Half Moon* (High st.), family and commercial; *Bude* (Sidwell st.); *Queen's* (Queen st.); *Elmfield* and *Railway* (near St. David's Stat.)

**Conveyances:** G. W. Rly.'s line (St. David's Stat.) London—Exeter—Plymouth—Penzance. L. & S. W. Rly.'s line (Queen St. Stat.) London—Exeter; Exeter—Barnstaple—Iffacombe—Torrington; Exeter—Okehampton, for (a) Tavistock—Plymouth; (b) Launceston, Delabole (Cornwall, and to be continued to Newquay); (c) Holsworthy (for Bude). Branch Exeter—Exmouth.

Trams from Sidwell St. to Heavitree, Blackboy Road and St. David's Stat.

**Excursions:** During the summer, coaches run from the principal hotels on Sat. to Chudleigh, Budleigh and Tiverton (8s. 6d. r turn). The summer coach

from **Bovey Tracey** to Dartmoor run in connection with the trains from St. David's Stat. (See under **Bovey**, and local bills.)

**Market Days:** (Cattle). Fri.

**Fairs:** 3rd Wed. in Feb. and May, 1st Thurs. in Oct., last Wed. in July, and 2nd Wed. in Dec.

— Origin, situation, history, 25; eminent natives, 28; Streets, 7; Cathedral, 8; Episcopal palace, Deanery, 17; Mount Dinham, 19; Museum, 20; Churches, 21; Castle, 17; Public buildings, 19-24; Nursery - grounds, 24; Excursions, 28; Ship canal, 24; Stats., 7, 43

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**EXMOUTH,** 60

**Hotels:** *Imperial* (excellent); *Beacon* (comfortable); *London*; many *lodgings*.

**Club:** *Exmouth* (near Imperial hotel).

**Conveyances:** L. & S.W. Rly.'s branch **Exeter**—**Exmouth.**

**Omnibus** from stat. to Budleigh Salterton (4½ m., 1s., 9d.) every *weekday* from Oct. to June at 10.50 A.M. and 4.55 and 6.10 P.M., and from June to Oct. at 10.50 A.M., and 3.10, 4.55, and 7.40 P.M.

**Water:** Steam launch from the Dock to Starcross at 8.20, 10.25, 11.45 A.M., and 1.35, 4, 5, 6, and 7.40 P.M. every *weekday* throughout the year, at 8.30 and 9.45 A.M., and 2.25 and 6.35 P.M. on *Sundays*; and oftener during the summer.

**Market Day:** Sat., also (cattle) on 1st Tues. monthly.

**Fairs:** April 26 and Oct. 28.

**Regatta:** Aug. and Sept.

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**HARTLAND**, 268  
 Inn : *King's Arms*.  
 Conveyance : Mail-break from Post-Office to Clovelly (1s.) and Bideford (4s.) daily throughout the year at 3.45 P.M.  
 Market Day : (Cattle) on the 2nd Sat. in Mar.  
 Fairs : (Cattle) on Wed. in Easter week and Sept. 25. — Abbey, 270; Lighthouse, 269; Point, 268; Quay, 269; Tor, 197  
**HATHERLEIGH**, 231  
 Hotel : *George*.  
 Conveyances : Omnibus every weekday throughout the year to Okehampton stat. *vid Jacobstowe* (8 m., 2s.; 3s. 6d. return) at 9.15 A.M.  
 Market Day : Tues.  
 Fairs : (Cattle) on May 21, June 22, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8.  
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**HEDDON'S MOUTH**, 280  
 Inn : *Hunter's Inn* (comfortable) (trout fishing free to guests).  
 Conveyance : Coach from Barnstaple — Lynton goes through Paracombe (3 m. distant).  
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**HOLSWORTHY**, 232  
 Hotels : *Stanhope*; *White Hart*.  
 Conveyances : L. & S.W. Rly.'s line Exeter — Holsworthy. Coach to Bude (9½ m., 4s., 2s. 6d.; 7s., 4s. return) every weekday throughout the year at 5.5 P.M., and during the summer at 9.25 A.M. (break) and 4 P.M. as well.  
 Market Day : (Corn and cattle) Wed.  
 Fair : St. Peter's in July.  
 Holwell Down, 144  
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**HONITON**, † 38  
 Hotels : *Angel*; *Dolphin*.  
 Conveyance : L. & S.W. Rly.'s line London — Exeter.  
 Market Day : Sat.; also (cattle) on the 2nd Sat. in April, and Sat. before Oct. 18.  
 Fair : (Cattle and poultry) on Wed. and Thurs. following July 18.  
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 Inn : *Roborough Arms*.
- Conveyance : G. W. Rly.'s line Plymouth — Launceston.  
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**ILFRACOMBE**, 252  
 Hotels : Ilfracombe (close to sea, good); Royal Clarence, Queen's, Great Western, Victoria (all in High st.); Britannia (close to Harbour).  
 Private Hotels : Belgrave, Grand, Runnacleave, Imperial, Waverley, Granville, Collingwood (all close to sea and Capstone parade); Dell's Town Clock Dairy (Devonshire cream and junkets); Montebello and other boarding-houses, and many lodgings.  
 Club : Ilfracombe.  
 Conveyances : L. & S.W. Rly.'s line Exeter — Barnstaple — Ilfracombe. Coaches every weekday during summer to Lynmouth (18 m.) at 9.45 A.M., and to Lynton at 9.15 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. (5s.; 7s. return).  
 Water : Stra. ply regularly to and from Bristol, Cardiff, and Swansea (6s., 4s.; 8s. 6d. return). During the summer there are excursion stra. to and fro

**Hayle and Padstow**; also to Lynmouth (3s. 6d. return), and Clovelly and Lundy (4s. 6d. return).

**Market Days**: Wed. and Sat.

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Ilton Castle, 177

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Ingsdon, 191

**INSTOW**,<sup>†</sup> 254

Inn: *Marine*; several lodgings.

**Conveyances**: L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Barnstaple.

**Water**: Ferry or passage boats Bideford to Appledore at anytime. Mail skiff sails to Lundy every Thurs. weather permitting, according to tide. (Parties may hire the boat any other weekday, by arrangement with Capt. Dark, Instow.)

— Quay, 254

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**IVY BRIDGE**, 96

Hotels: *London*; *King's Arms*.

**Conveyances**: G.W.Rly.'s line London—Exeter—Plymouth.

Omnibus from Stat. to Modbury (5 m.) via Ermington (3 m.) on Mon. and Sat. at 9.50 A.M. and 4.55 P.M., on Tues. and Thurs. at 9.50 A.M. and 7.50 P.M., on Wed. and Fri. at 11.20 A.M. and 4.55 P.M.

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**KINGSBRIDGE**, 235

Hotels: *Anchor*; *Albion*; *King's Arms*.

**Conveyances**: G.W.Rly.'s branch Brent—Kingsbridge.

Coaches from Ancher Hotel to Torcross (6½ m., 1s. 6d.); Slapton (8½ m., 2s.); and Dartmouth (15 m., 3s. 6d.) every weekday throughout the year at 11.20 A.M.; during the summer also at 1.55 P.M., and to Torcross at 6.40 P.M. During the summer circular tickets are issued for excursions to Kingsbridge (rail), Dartmouth (coach), returning thence by rail. Omnibus to Salcombe every weekday at 11.20 A.M. and 6.40 P.M.

**Water**: Strs. (calling at Salcombe, 1 hr.) to Millbay and North Quay, Sutton Pool, Plymouth (3½ hrs.), Mon. and Fri., and Tues. and Thurs. *alternate weeks*, as tide permits. Steam launch to Salcombe daily (twice) as tide permits.

**Market Day**: Sat.

**Fair**: (Market and cattle) on Thurs. and Sat. after July 20.

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**KINGSWEAR**, 169

Hotel: *Royal Dart*.

**Conveyances**: G.W.Rly.'s branch Newton-Abbot—Kingswear.

**Water**: See under Dartmouth.

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**LAUNCESTON**,<sup>†</sup> 231

Hotels: *King's Arms*; *White Hart*.

**Conveyances**: G.W.Rly.'s branch Plymouth—Launceston. L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Okehampton—Launceston—Delabole.

**Market Day**: Sat.

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Inns: *Manor* (near stat.); *Castle* (in village about 1½ m. from stat.); *Dartmoor* (1 m. beyond village on Okehampton road); also *Lydford House lodging-house*.

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Plymouth—Launceston; L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Plymouth.

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**LIFTON, 231**

Inn: *Arundell Arms*.

Conveyance: G. W. Rly.'s branch, Plymouth—Launceston.

Fair: On Feb. 13.

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No inn, but refreshments can be had at Mr. Ackland's farm.

Conveyances: By mail-skip to and from Instow every Thurs., and to and from Appledore (Trinity Ho. private mail) on the 1st and 15th monthly, weather permitting, according to tide.

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**LUSTLEIGH, 147**

Hotel: *Cleave*; several lodgings.

Conveyance: G. W. Rly.'s branch *Newton Abbot*—*Merton Hampstead*.

— Cleave, 147, 148, 149

Luton Chapel, 50

**LYME REGIS, 53**

Hotels: *Royal Lion*; *Three Cups*.

Conveyances: Omnibus from Lion Hotel to Axminster (5 m., 2s., 1s. 6d.; 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. return) every weekday throughout the year at 9.15 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. Omnibus to Bridport (8 m., 3s.; 5s. return) every weekday throughout the year, at 10 A.M. (returning at 4 P.M.) (For further information, see *Hdbk. for Dorset*.)

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**LYMPSTONE, 163**

Inn: *Railway Hotel*; one or two lodgings.

Conveyance: L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch Exeter—Exmouth.

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**LYNMOUTH, 272**

Hotels: *Lyndale* (fishing tickets for W. and E. Lyns and portions of Hoar Oak and Badgery Waters) and *Tors Park* (private hotel); *Bath* (fishing tickets for part of E. Lyn), *Beech Ho.* (private hotel); several lodgings.

Conveyances: For coach to Barnstaple, see under Lynton; coach from Bath Hotel to Ilfracombe (18 m.) every weekday during the summer at 5 P.M. (5s.; 7s. return). For coaches to Porlock and Minehead see under Lynton; these call at the Lyndale Hotel.

Water: During the summer excursion stra. run to Ilfracombe and Bristol.

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**LYNTON, 272**

Hotels: *Castle* and *Lyn-ton Cottage* (private) (both good); *Valley of Rocks*; *Crown*; *Kensington* (private); several lodgings.

Conveyances: Coaches to Barnstaple (18 m.) (5s.) every weekday throughout the year at 8 A.M., and during the summer also at 11.15 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Charabanc) from *Valley of Rocks* Hotel to Ilfracombe

every weekday during the summer at 9.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. (5s.; 7s. return); from *Castle Hotel* to Porlock (18½ m.) and Minehead (19½ m., 6s. 6d.) from about Easter Monday till about Oct. 20 every weekday at 9.15 A.M.; also at 4.30 P.M. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. till about July 20, and at 4.30 P.M. on every weekday thence till end of Sept.

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Milford Beach, 271

Mill Bay, 230

Millbrook, 223

Milcombe, 265

Mill-hill Quarries, 223

Milton Abbot, 219

**MINEHEAD**, 200

Hotels: *Esplanade; Beach*.

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Taunton — Minehead.

Coaches from stat. to Porlock (6 m., 2s. 6d.); Lynmouth (19 m.), and Lynton (18½ m., 6s. 6d.) from about Easter Monday till about October 20, every *weekday* at 3.30 P.M., also at 9.30 A.M. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. till about July 20, and at 9.30 A.M. on every *weekday* thence till end of Sept.

**Market Days**: Wed. (For further information, see *Hdkk. for Somerset.*)

— to Taunton, 200

Mis Tor, Great, 76, 201, 220; Little, 201

**MODBURY**, 176, 238

Inns: *Davis'; White Hart.*

Conveyances: Coach to Yealmpton, Brixton, Plymstock, and Plymouth (*Royal Hotel*) (12 m., 1s. 8d.; 3s. return) throughout the year on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. at 8.50 A.M., and on Tues. at 9.50 A.M.

Omnibuses to Plymstock Stat., *weekdays* except Tues. at 8.50 A.M., on Tues. at 11.55 A.M.; to Ivybridge Stat. (5 m.) via Ermington (2 m.) on Mon. and Sat. at 7.45 A.M. and 2.45 P.M., on Tues. and Thurs. at 7.45 A.M. and 5.55 P.M., on Wed. and Fri. at 9.10 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.

**Market Days**: (Corn) Thurs.; also (cattle) on the 2nd Mon. monthly.

Fair: May 4.

Moditonham, 123

Mohun's Ottery, 41

Mole River, source, 277

Mole's Chamber, 277

Molland, 286

**MOLTON (NORTH)**, 287

Inn: *Poltimore Arms.*

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Taunton — Barnstaple (South Molton Stat., 2½ m.)

Fair: (Cattle) on 1st Wed. after May 12 and last Wed. in Oct.

**MOLTON (SOUTH)**, 246, 287

Hotels: *George; Town Arms.*

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Taunton — Barnstaple; omnibus between stat. and town (1½ m.)

Omnibus from Town

**Arms Hotel** to S. Molton Road Stat. (9 m.) on the L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter — Barnstaple every *weekday* during summer at 9 A.M. (returning 3 P.M.)

**Market Days**: Thurs., Sat.; also (cattle) on 1st Thurs. monthly.

**Fairs**: On 3rd Wed. in June and last Wed. in Aug.

Moor Brook, 71

Moortown Hamlet, 221

Morchart Bishop, 243; Road Stat., 243

Morebath Stat., 284

**MORETON HAMPSTEAD**, 148

Hotels: *White Horse* (comfortable); *White Hart*; several lodgings.

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s branch Newton Abbot — Moreton Hampstead.

Omnibus to Chagford (5 m., 1s. 6d.) every *weekday* from Oct. to June, at 12.45 and 6.55 P.M., and once extra from June to Oct.; to Princetown (14 m., 3s.; 5s. 6d. return) during summer on Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., at 10.30 A.M.

**Market Day**: Tues.; also (cattle) on the 4th Tues. monthly.

— House, 257

— to Tavistock Road, 192

Moridunum of Antoninus, 40, 45, 53

Morley China-clay Works, 100

Morte Stow, 251

**MORTHOE**, † 251

Hotels: *Morthoe; Fortescue*; several lodgings.

Conveyances: L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch Exeter — Barnstaple — Ilfracombe.

Morwell House, 217; Rocks,

124, 217

Morwellham, 124

Morwenstow, 271

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Mounsey Hill Gate, 286

Mount Batten, 121; Boone, 94; Ridley, 169; Tavy, 217

— Edgcumbe, 104, 118, 121

Mouth Mill, 263

Mudstone Bay, 163; Sands, 164

Musbury, 37, 56

Mutley, Stat., 102, 230

Mynchen Leigh, 3

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**NEIGHDON FARM**, 148

Netherton Hall, 42

New Bridge, 184, 217

Newcomes, 208

Newcomen, Cottage, 166

Newenham Abbey, 36

Newnham Park, 102

Newt's Down, 32

**NEWTON ABBOT**, 85

Hotels: *Globe; Queen's.*

Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s line London — Plymouth; branch Newton Abbot — Kingswear (for Dartmouth) and Brixham; branch Newton Abbot — Moreton Hampstead; branch Newton Abbot — Ashton.

**Market Days**: Wed.; also (cattle) on last Wed. in Feb.

**Fairs**: At midsummer, mid Sept., and St. Leonards on the 1st Wed. after Nov. 6.

— Bushel, 85; Ferrers, 240;

House, 207; Poppleford, 52

Junct. Stat., 85

— to Kingswear, 151

— to Moreton Hampstead, 139

— St. Cyres Stat., 207

Nimet Tracey, 211

Nine Stones, 72

North Bovey, 149

— Lew, 231

— Molton, 287

— Road Stat., 102, 230

Tawton Stat., 212

**NORTHAM**, 257

Hotels: *Kingsley; King's Head.*

Conveyance: For omnibus or break to and from Bideford, Appledore, and Westward Ho! (calling here) see under those places.

— Burrows, 257

Northcoote, 39

Northmore House, 286

Noss, 240

Nosworthy Bridge, 203

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**OAKLANDS**, 68

Care Hill, 289 ; Water, 275  
Offwell House, 42  
Ogwell Rocks, 86

**OKEHAMPTON**, 67, 213

*Hotel: White Hart.*

*Conveyances: L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Okehampton for: (a) Plymouth; (b) Launceston and Cornwall; (c) Holsworthy (for Bude).*

Omnibus every *weekday* throughout the year from stat. to Hatherleigh, via Jacobstone (8 m., 2s.; 3s. 6d. return), at 4.10 P.M. Omnibus from stat. to Chagford (10 m., 1s. 6d.; 3s., 2s. return) throughout the year on Sat., and during the summer also on Mon. and Wed. at 4.10 P.M.

*Market Days: Sat.; also (cattle) on 1st Sat. monthly.*

*Fair: (Cattle) second Tues. after Mar. 11.*

— Castle, 67 ; Excursions, 68 ; Park, 68  
— to Holsworthy, 231  
— to Launceston by road, 232

Okement, River, 67, 69 ; Source of E., 70 ; Valley of E., 72 ; Source of W., 139, 206

Old Man and his Children, 175  
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Oreston Quarries, 125  
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**OTTERY ST. MARY**, 47  
*Inns: London; King's Arms.*

*Conveyances: L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch Sidmouth Junct. — S. mouth.*

*Market Days: Thurs.; also (cattle) on 3rd Tues.*

monthly, and on 1st Thurs. in Aug. and Dec.

**Fairs:** On Tues. before Palm Sunday, 2nd Tues. after Whit Sunday, and Aug. 15.

Ottery St. Mary, Church, 47 ; Road Stat., 42

Oxenham, 65  
Oxley Head, 164

Oxton House, 80

Pickedstones Farm, 278

Pidley, 244

Piles Wood, 97

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Pin Beacon, 53

Pindar Lodge, 236

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Pixies, 225 ; Hall, 178 ; House, 225 ; Parlour, 47

Pixton Park, 285

Place Barton, 181

Plumley, 147

Plym Bridge, 102, 227 ; Head, 97, 226 ; River, 227

**PLYMOUTH**, 103, 224

*Hotels: Grand (Hoe), (first rate); Royal; Duke of Cornwall; Albion (all in Millbay Road); Globe; Cousins' Family and Commercial (George st.); Farley's Family and Commercial (Union st.); Chubb's (Old Town st.); Westminster Private and Temper. (Princess sq.), etc.*

*Clubs: Royal Western Yacht (Hoe); Royal South Western Yacht (W. Hoe rd.)*

*Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s line (Millbay Stat.), London — Exeter — Plymouth — Penzance. G. W. Rly.'s branch Plymouth — Tavistock — Launceston ; Plymouth — Yelverton — Princetown. L. & S. W. Rly.'s line (Friary + Stats.), Exeter — Okehampton — Plymouth — Plymstock.*

Trams from Union st. through Stonehouse to Devonport ; from Market pl. to Mutley. Omnibuses from Chubb's Hotel to Stoke and Morice Town half-hourly ; from Clock Tower to Mannamead every 10 min. ; from Millbay Stat. to Laira Br. Ter. half-hourly ; from Millbay Stat. to Lipson half-hourly ; from Ford Hill to Devonport (Market st.) ; from Old Town st. to Stoke (Bly. Inn) every few minutes.

*Water: Communication with most parts of the world, str. of the following lines touching at Plymouth out and home : New Zealand Shipping Co. every 4 weeks, Shaw Savill every 4 weeks, Orient fortnightly, Royal Mail S. P. Co. fortnightly, Pacific S. N. Co. fortnightly, P. & O. S. N. Co. weekly. Strs. of the following lines*

## P

**PAIGNTON**, 161

*Hotels: Esplanade (comfortable); Gerston; many lodgings.*

*Conveyances: G. W. Rly.'s line London — Exeter — Plymouth. Omnibus from stat. to Totnes (6 m.) daily, at 8.50 A.M. and 3.45 P.M. ; from Gerston Hotel to Torquay (3 m.) daily, at 9.30, 11.50 A.M., 2.10, 4.30, and 6 P.M.*

*Water: Steam launches (weather permitting) from pier to Torquay every day half-hourly.*

Panson, 233

Paracombe, 272, 280

Park Hill, 154

Parkham, 261

Parliament Lane, 162

Parret, River, 37

Parson Rock, 82

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Payhembury, 43

Peak House, 53

Peamore House, 78

Peartree, Headland, 172

Pebble Ridge, 258

Pen Beacon, 99

— Slate Quarry, 183

Penillie Castle, 123

Pennsylvania, 29

Penashell, 99

Penwood, 191

Perridge Camp, 130

Peter Tavy, 220

Petit Tor, 159

Pettow, 284

Pewtor, 220

touch on their way home : British India 3 times monthly, Union fortnightly, Castle fortnightly, D. & C. MacIver fortnightly, Bristol S. N. Co. (from Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Bordeaux) fortnightly, Clan Line, monthly.

Within the United Kingdom other stra. ply : From Millbay Pier to Cork every Sat. at 8 A.M., during summer at 10 A.M. (City of Cork Steam Packet Co.); from Millbay Pier to Falmouth and Dublin every Tues. and Fri. at 11 A.M. (British and Irish S.S. Co.); from Great Western Docks to Falmouth every Wed. (Plymouth and Cornish Steam Packet Co.); from Millbay Dock to Bristol fortnightly (Bristol S.N. Co.); from Millbay Pier to Glasgow every Fri.; and via Waterford every Mon., and to Belfast every altern. Fri. (Clyde Shipping Co.); from Millbay Pier to Falmouth and Liverpool and to Southampton and London every Mon. morning (Liverpool Steam Packet Co.); from Millbay Pier to London (calling at Southampton and Portsmouth) every Mon. and Fri. at 6 P.M. (British and Irish S.S. Co.); to London every Sun. (City of Cork Steam Packet Co.); from Great Western Docks to Looe, Fowey, and Truro every Wed. (Plymouth and Cornish Coast Steam Packet Co.); from Millbay Dock to Torquay weekly and to Penzance and Bristol fortnightly (Little Western S.S. Co.); from North Quay, Sutton Pool, to Salcombe (2½ hrs.) and Kingsbridge (3½ hrs.) weekly twice (Sth. Hams S.S. Co.); from Great Western Docks to Calstock and Cothele weekly twice; from Sutton Wharf to Channel Islands (by str. and sailing vessel).

Excursion stra. also run hourly during the summer from the Esplanade Pier to Saltash (and occasionally on to Weirhead), Breakwater, Mt. Edgcumbe, Eddy-stone, and the Yealm.

Steam ferries run from Barbican to Turnchapel and Oreston every half-hour.

Coach from Royal Hotel to Plymstock, Brixton,

Yealmpton, and Modbury (12 m., 1s. 8d.; 3s. return), throughout the year on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 5.45 P.M.

**Market Days:** Tues., Thurs., and Sat.

Plymouth Athenaeum, 106; Bovisand, 121; Breakwater, 129; Churches, 104; Citadel, 103; Dockyard, 109; Excursions, 118; Guildhall, 105; History, 115; Hoe, 103; Leat, 106; Mill Bay, 107; Mount Batten, 121; Public Library, 106; Sound, 118; Sutton Pool, 107

**PLYMPTON EARL**, 101

Inn : *Forester's Arms*.

Conveyances. (See under *P. St. Mary*.)

**Market Day:** (Cattle) first Mon. monthly.

— House, 101

**PLYMPTON ST. MARY**, 100

Hotel : *George*.

Conveyances : G. W. Rly.'s line London — Exeter — Plymouth. G. W. Rly.'s branch Plymouth — Launceston (Marsh Mills Stat., 1 m.).

**Market Day:** Fri.

**PLYMSTOCK**, 126, 241

Inn : *Church House*.

Conveyances : L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter — Okehampton — Plymouth — Plymstock.

Water : Steam ferry between Plymouth (Barbican), Turnchapel, and Oreston (1 m.).

Coach from Plymouth (Royal Hotel) to Modbury throughout the year on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., from Plymstock at 6.5 P.M.; from Modbury to Plymouth throughout the year on Mon., Tues., and Sat., from Plymstock at 10.25 A.M., and on Tues. at 11.30 A.M.

Omnibus from stat. to Modbury (9 m.) weekdays, except Tues. and Thurs., at 5.35 P.M., on Tues. and Thurs. at 6.20 P.M.

Plymtree, 6

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*Pole Family*, 38, 44

Polsloe Priory, 29

Poltimore House, 7, 29, 287

Ponsworthy, 185

Poole, 171

Porch House, 51

**PORLOCK**, 276, 289

Hotels : *Lorna Doone Castle*; *Ship*; at Porlock Weir, *Anchor*.

Conveyances : For coach to Lynmouth and Lynton (13½ m., 4s.) see under Minehead; to Minehead (6 m., 2s. 6d.) see under Lynmouth and Lynton. (For further information, see *Hdk. for Somerset*.)

Portledge, 257

Portlemouth, 173

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Possbury Hill, 210

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Powderham Castle, 29, 78;

Church, 78

Prawle Point, 173

Prestonbury Castle, 132

Pridhamsleigh, 188

Prince Hall, 200

**PRINCETOWN**, 190, 200

Hotel : *Duchy* (comfortable).

Conveyances : G. W. Rly.'s branch Princetown — Yelverton — Plymouth. Omnibus to Moreton Hampstead (14 m., 3s.; 5s. 6d. return), during summer on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., at 3.30 P.M.

— Quarries, 201

Puggie Stone, 135

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Puslinch, 242

Pynes House, 7, 207

**Q**

**QUARKE RIVER**, 286

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- SADDLE TOR, 144  
**ST. MARY CHURCH**, 159  
 Hotels: *Brealy's*; several apartments.  
 Conveyance: Omnibus to Torquay ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m.) daily 8 times.
- SALCOMBE**, 58, 173  
 Hotel: *Marine* (excellent); *Victoria Inn*; a good many lodgings.  
 Conveyances: Omnibus to Kingsbridge every weekday at 10 A.M. and 1.20 P.M.  
 Water: Steam launch to Kingsbridge daily twice as tide permits. Stra. from Kingsbridge to Plymouth ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) call at Salcombe (see under Kingsbridge). Ferry boats between Salcombe and Portsmouth daily at frequent intervals.  
 — Harbour, 174; Castle, 174; Down, 58; Hill, 50, 51  
 Salston House, 49  
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 Scob Hill, 276  
 Scorhill Circle, 135  
 Scorraton, 187  
 Scythe-stone Quarries, 3  
 Seal Rock, 265  
**SEATON**, 37  
 Hotels: *Beach*; *Clarence*; *Pole Arms* (family and commercial); a good many lodgings.  
 Conveyance: L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch Seaton Junet. — Seaton. — Junct. Stat., 37, 45; Church, 46  
 Selworthy, 290  
 Sequers Bridge, 238  
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 Shute, 37  
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 Sidbury Hill, 51; Castle, 52  
 Sidford, 51  
**SIDMOUTH**, 50  
 Hotels: *Knowle* (good); *York* (family and commercial); *Bedford*; *Marine*; many lodgings.  
 Conveyances: L. & S. W. Rly.'s branch Sidmouth Junet. — Sidmouth.  
 Market Days: Thurs. and Sat.  
 Fairs: (Cattle) on East. Mon. and third Mon. in Sept.  
 — Environs and Excursions, 51  
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 Stanhope Park, 232  
 Stannary Court, Parliaments, 198; Prisons, 73  
 Stannaton Down, 220  
 Stanton Barton, 160  
 Stapleton, 202  
**STARCROSS**, 80  
 Hotel: *Courtenay Arms*; one or two lodgings.

**Conveyances:** G.W.Rly.'s line London—Exeter—Plymouth.

**Water:** Steam launch to Exmouth at 8.40 and 11.10 A.M., 12.25, 2.12, 4.30, 5.30, and 6.25 P.M. every weekday throughout the year; at 9 and 10.15 A.M. and 2.55 and 8.15 P.M. on Sun.; and oftener during the summer.

Start Point, 172

Staverton, 182

— Bridge, 93, 185

Stedcombe House, 55

Steeple Cove, 175

Steepterton Tor, 72

Stephen's, St., Mount, 123

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Stoke, 115; Fleming, 170; Gabriel, 94, 162; Point, 240

Stoke-in-Teignhead, 84

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**STONEHOUSE,** 103

Hotel: Brunswick.

**Conveyance:** Ferry from Admiral's Hard, Cremill. (For other conveyances see under Devonport and Plymouth.)

— Marine Barracks, 108; Naval Hospital, 108; Victualling-yard, 107

Stoney Combes Valley, 87

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Stover Lodge, 140; Canal, 143

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**TALATON,** 49

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Silver-lead Mine, 222

Tamerton Foliot, 124

Tapeley Park, 254

Taphouse, 64, 210

Tarr Steps, 278, 286

**TAUNTON,** 2; Vale of, 3

Hotels: Castle; London.

**Conveyances:** G.W.Rly.'s line London—Exeter—Plymouth. G.W.Rly.'s branch

Taunton—Minehead.

**Market Days:** Wed., Sat.

(For further information, see *Hdbk. for Somerset.*)

— to Barnstaple, 283

**TAVISTOCK,** 205, 213

Hotels: Bedford (first-rate); Queen's Head Commercial (West st.).

**Conveyances:** G.W.Rly.'s branch Plymouth—Tavistock—Launceston. L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Okehampton—Plymouth.

Coach from L. & S. W. Rly.'s stat. every weekday at 3.30 P.M., reaching Gunnislake (for Morwell Banks and Calstock) at 4.20 P.M., Callington at 5.30 P.M., and Liskeard (18 m.) at 6.55 P.M. (returning from Liskeard at 8.10 A.M.)

**Market Day:** Fri.

**Fairs:** (Cattle) on the 2nd Wed. monthly; (cattle and pleasure) on the 2nd Wed. in Oct.

— Abbey, 214; Church, 216; Eminent Natives, 216; Excursions, 217

— to Launceston, 230

— to Plymouth, 223, 224

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Taw River, 139, 245, 249, 254; Source, 70, 194; Marsh, 66; Vale, 247

Tawstock Court, 247

**TAWTON, N.,** 212

Inn: White Hart.

**Conveyance:** Omnibus to Stat. (1½ m.) on L. & S. W. Rly.'s line Exeter—Okehampton, to meet principal trains.

**Market Day:** Thurs.

**Fairs:** (Cattle) on 3rd Tues. in April, 2nd Tues. in Oct., and 1st Tues. in Dec., last Thurs. in Feb. and June, and 1st Thurs. in Aug.

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Teign River, 82, 84, 130, 131, 133, 139, 177; Source, 137, 194; Valley, 178

Teigncombe, 136

Teigngrace Stat., 139

**TEIGNMOUTH,** 82

Hotels: Royal (on the Den, facing the sea); London (in centre of town); Queen's (Wellington st.); many lodgings.

Clubs: E. Devon and Teignmouth (Den Cross); Constitutional (Den).

**Conveyances:** G.W.Rly.'s line London—Exeter—Plymouth.

Omnibus to Bishop's Teignnton (2 m.), weekdays throughout the year at 12.10, 5, and 9 P.M. (returning at 10 A.M. and 3 and 7 P.M.)

**Market Day:** Sat.

Regatta in July, Aug., and Sept.

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Tipton, 50

Titchberry Farm, 268

**TIVERTON,** 30

Hotels: Palmerston; Angel.

**Conveyances:** G.W.Rly.'s branch Tiverton—Tiverton Junct.↑—Hemyock; branch Exeter—Tiverton—Dulverton.

**Market Days:** Tues. and Sat.; also (cattle) on 2nd and last Thurs. monthly.

Fairs: On 1st Thurs. in June and Oct.

— Junct. to Tiverton, 30;

Junct., 4; Castle, 30; Church, 31; Almshouses, 32; Grammar School, Manufactures, 32

Tolch Gate, 99

Tolmén, the, 255

Tonacombe, 270

**TOPSHAM,** ↑ 62

Inns: Salutation; Globe.

**Conveyances:** L & S. W. Rly.'s branch Exeter—Exmouth.

**Market Day:** Sat.

Tor Abbey, 154; Bryan, 87;  
Wood Mine, 72

Torbay, 155

### TORCROSS HOTEL, 171

Conveyances: Coach to Dartmouth (8½ m., 2s.) every weekday throughout the year at 12.25 P.M.; during the summer also at 8.30 A.M. and 3.15 P.M.; to Kingsbridge (6½ m., 1s. 6d.) every weekday throughout the year at 12.45 P.M.; during the summer also at 10 A.M. and 5.15 P.M.

Torpoint, 123

### TORQUAY, 152

Hotels: *Imperial* (close to sea, well sheltered, excellent); *Torbay*; *Royal*; *Queen's* (all near basin); *Belgrave*; *Victoria and Albert* (both in Belgrave rd.); *Western* (at Stat.)

Private Hotels: *Osborne House* (Meadfoot, good); *Cumper's* (facing outer harbour); *Collings' Riviera* (Lower Erith rd.); *Grange Mansions* (St. Luke's rd. S.); *Tucker's* (Beacon ter.)

Many lodgings.

Clubs: Royal Torbay Yacht (Beacon Hill); Constitutional (Lower Union st.)

Lending Library and Booksellers: Messrs. Iredale (Strand).

Conveyances: G.W. Rly.'s branch *Newton Abbot*—*Torquay*.

Omnibus from *Torbay Inn* (Tor sq.) to *Paignton* (3 m.) daily at 10.45 A.M., 2.10, 3.15, 5.45, and 7.30 P.M.; between *Torre Stat.*, the town, and *St. Mary Ch.* every day 8 times.

Water: Steam launch (weather permitting) to *Paignton* every day half hourly.

Strs. to Plymouth and Bristol on Mon. and Tues. (Little Western S.S. Co., Renwick & Wilton, agents, Beacon Quay). Excursion stra. daily during the summer to places along the coast.

The summer coaches from *Bovey Tracey* to Dartmoor run in connection with trains from *Torquay*. (See under *Bovey*, and local bills.) (For excursions see local bills.)

Market Days: Tues. and Sat.

Regatta: Aug.

*Terquay Churches*, 153; Climate, 153; Excursions, 158; Harbour, 153; History, 153; Public Buildings, 153; Stat., 152

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*Torre Stat.*, 152; *Abbey*, 154

*Torridge River*, 254; *Valley*, 260

### TORRINGTON, 259

Hotels: *Globe* (*Fishing free* for guests).

Conveyances: L. and S.W. Rly.'s line *Exeter*—*Barnstaple*—*Torrington*. Omnibus between town and stat. (1 m.) meets every train.

Market Days: Sat.; also (cattle) last Sat. monthly.

Fairs: 1st Thurs., Fri., and Sat. in May; 2nd Thurs., Fri., and Sat. in Oct.

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Superbly furnished and lofty rooms. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Continental Courtyard. Finest Stabling and Coach-house in Devonshire. Delightful Winter Resort. A portion of the house built in 1688 by an old merchant prince retains its magnificent oak staircase and suite of rooms, in one of which Charles Kingsley wrote a portion of "Westward Ho."

BIDEFORD.

**NEW INN FAMILY HOTEL.**

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

Private Sitting Rooms, with excellent views. The House is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Town, overlooking the river Torridge, and other Hotels. Has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. It is well-known for its superior accommodation combined with moderate charges. Proprietor of and Booking Office for the Clovelly and Bude Coaches in connection with the L & S. W. Railway. Hot and Cold Baths. Billiards, two tables. H. ASCOTT, Proprietor.

BIARRITZ.

**GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA,**  
GRANDE PLAGE.

This new Hotel is built with all the latest improvements of comfort. Near the British Club and Golf Grounds. In the centre of the best Promenades. Lift. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Facing Sea and full South. Renowned Cuisine. Pension Moderate.

J. FOURNEAU.

BILIN, BOHEMIA.

THE

**BILINER SAUERBRUNN**  
(ACIDULOUS WATER)IS DOUBTLESS THE MOST EMINENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL  
ALKALINE ACIDULOUS WATERS.

The Cure-Establishment at Sauerbrunn in Bilin is opened from 15th May till 30th September.

This watering-place, a few steps from the mineral springs, is perfectly protected against the north winds and west winds, and surrounded with beautiful gardens. Comfortably furnished rooms from 3*fl*. to 20 florins a week.

BLAIR ATHOLL.

**ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL.**

ADJOINING THE STATION. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.  
 BLAIR ATHOLL is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar, the Falls of Bruar, Garry Tummel, and Fender; the Grounds of Blair Castle, etc.; and it is the most convenient resting place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

**D. MACDONALD & SONS, Proprietors.**

BLOIS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.**  
**ET DES FAMILLES.****THIBAUDIER GIGNON.**

Highly recommended to Strangers.

**VERY COMFORTABLE TABLE D'HÔTE AND PRIVATE DINNERS.***Apartments for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois.*

Comfortable Carriages for visiting Chambord and the Environs.

Moderate Charges. BATHS in the Hotel. Pension during Winter  
**OMNIBUS AT THE STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.**

BOLOGNA (ITALY).

**BAGLIONI'S GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE**  
**ET PENSION.**

First-class. Central Situation. Elevator (Lift), Reading and Smoking Rooms with English Newspapers, Piano, Organ. Open-air Restaurant in summer, and warm Apartments in winter. Omnibuses meet all the Trains day or night.

**MODERATE CHARGES.****GUIDO BAGLIONI, Proprietor.**

BORDIGHERA (RIVIERA).

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-Class Establishment in a fine and large garden. Much patronised by English families. Arrangements made for protracted stay. Dark Room fitted up for Photographers. Omnibus to all Trains, and to Ventimiglia Station if requested.

**MODERATE CHARGES.****J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.**

BOULOGNE - SUR - MER.

**CHRISTOL'S HOTEL**  
**AND**  
**HOTEL BRISTOL.****FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

*Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.*

*Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.*

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

**BRIGHTON AND MARINE HOTEL**

JACQUES LECERF, Proprietor.

A large first-class Hotel, best situation in the Town, facing the Sea and the "Etablissement des Bains," the Garden of which is separated from the Hotel by the road only. Visitors to this Hotel have the advantage of hearing, from their own rooms, the Military Band which plays in the Garden. The Hotel has been newly furnished.

## BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

**HOTEL DES BAINS.**

Mr. L. WALLET, Proprietor.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, situated on the Port, facing the Railway Station and Steamers. Near the Post Office and Casino. Hot and Cold Sea Baths in the House. Advantageous arrangements made for a stay.

## LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (FRANCE).

**HOTEL DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

J. DONNEAUD, Proprietor.

*First-Class Establishment. Near the Baths. Best Sanitary Arrangements. The only Hotel with a Lift.*

ACH. ISNARD, OF MENTONE, Manager.

## BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

**PHILP'S ROYAL HOTEL**

The Finest Hotel in the District.  
Most convenient to break the journey to  
the Highlands.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SCOTLAND.**NEW EDITION, on Special Light  
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MAPS AND PLANS. 9s.

## SAVOIE]

## BRIDES-LES-BAINS.

## [FRANCE.]

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAIGNEURS.**

J. ARPIN, Proprietor.

Near the Bath Establishments and the New Casino. Comfortable Apartments. Excellent Cuisine. Electric Light Omnibus meets every train. Moutins-Salins Station, and for the Baths of Salins. English spoken.

## BRUNNEN (LAKE OF LUCERNE). ..

**HOTEL AND PENSION WALDSTATTERHOF**

(HOTEL DES QUATRE CANTONS).

Finest Position on the Lake. First-Class Hotel. 250 Beds. Large Gardens.  
Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

## LIFT.

## BRUSSELS.

## LIFT.

**HOTEL MENGEILLE,**  
RUE ROYALE.

First-Class. Best Situation. Every Comfort. Rooms from 3 frs. Pension. Restaurant. Table d'Hôte. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Reading, Smoking, Billiard, and Bath Rooms. Tariff in every Room.

B. MENGEILLE, Proprietor.

## BRUSSELS.

**HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.**

(CENTRAL.)

First Class. Moderate Prices.  
Table d'Hôte, Restaurant, Salon, Smoking Room, Garden. Omnibus at Station. M. Schaeffer-Wiertz has taken also the management of the Grand Hotel, —arp.

## BRUSSELS.

**GRAND HOTEL, CERNAY.**

Close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique et du Nord. Moderate charges. Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

**BUXTON HYDROPATHIC.**

APPLY, MR. H. LOMAS.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE HYDROPATHIC IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BEST SITUATION.

Close to celebrated Mineral Wells and Baths.

American Elevator. Every description of Hydropathic Baths, Electric Baths, Massage and Electro-Massage.

National Telephone — No. 5, BUXTON.

**CAEN.****HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**  
Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.

100 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED &amp; COMFORTABLE BED ROOMS &amp; SITTING ROOMS.

*BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.***TABLE D'HÔTE BREAKFASTS AT 3 FRANCS.****Dinner at Table d'Hôte, 4 frcs.**

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

*English and Spanish Spoken.***L. MANCEL, Proprietor.**

## CAIRO.

**HOTEL DU NIL.**

THIS Historical First-Class Hotel, newly rebuilt, handsomely furnished and enlarged with several new apartments, where quietness and health can be obtained, is strongly recommended. It is the only Hotel in Cairo where the Sanitary Arrangements on the English modern system are carried out to perfection. No cesspool on the premises, but complete system of Sewer Drains. Verandah 400 square metres. Beautiful Garden, Palm, Orange, and Banana Trees bearing fruit during the winter season. Drawing and Ladies' Saloons, Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, Library and Billiard Rooms, Bar, Dark Room for Photographers, Shooting Articles. Best French Cooking in Cairo. Renowned Cellar. Very old wines always in stock. Terms moderate. The proprietors live in the Hotel and personally attend to the good order of the Establishment.

**R. FLEISCHMANN, Proprietor.**

CAIRO.

**SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.***Patronized by Imperial and Royal Families.*

This world-famed Establishment, situated in the most healthy and interesting part of the city, combines the comforts of home with the luxury of the finest hotels in Europe.

Rooms and Suites of Apartments facing full south. Private Street Entrances. Fire-places. Hair Dressing Saloon. Tennis Courts. Branch Offices of the Egyptian Post and Telegraph, and the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited.

**FIREPROOF STAIRCASES. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING.  
HYDRAULIC LIFTS.**

**DISINFECTING APPARATUS ON THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED  
PRINCIPLES.**

**Drainage & Sanitary Arrangements on the most Modern Principles**

fitted up by Eminent English Engineers and approved by the Sanitary Engineer to the Egyptian Government. A thick layer of Hydraulic Concrete preventing humidity and noxious emanations.

*The surrounding Gardens and Palm Groves are the Property  
of the Hotel.*

**Ph. ZECH, Proprietor.**

CAIRO.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.****First-class Family Hotel.**

SITUATED FULL SOUTH. FACING THE ESBEKIEH GARDEN.  
MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE TOWN.

Drawing and Ladies' Saloons. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.  
Excellent French Cuisine. Moderate Charges. All Comfort desirable.  
Perfect Sanitary Arrangements.

Terms, including Room, Light, Attendance, & the usual 3 Meals. from 10s. to 16s.  
**BATH ROOMS.** N. PAPPADOPoulos, Proprietor.

CAMPFER (ST. MORITZ).

**HOTEL JULIERHOF.***First-class English Family Hotel.*

Sunny and Quiet Position. Sanitary Arrangements. Private Omnibus Service to the Iron Baths of St. Moritz. English Church Service. Lawn Tennis Court.  
Best References. J. MÜLLER, Proprietor.

CANNES.

**HÔTEL DU PARADIS.***BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON HIGH GROUNDS, NEXT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.*

Magnificent Gardens. Lift. Tennis. Tram-Omnibus belonging to the Hotel to and from Town every half-hour.

CH. STAERLE, also Proprietor of the Thunerhof, Thus.

# CANNES.

# HOTEL BEAU SITE

AND

# HOTEL DE L'ESTÉREL.

(THE NEAREST HOTELS TO THE GOLF-LINKS.)

BOTH situated at the West End of Cannes, in the midst of a most splendid Garden, and adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the healthiest part of the Town.

300 Rooms and Private Sitting Rooms.

*Enlarged Drawing Room, separate Reading Room, Smoking and Billiard Room, with Thurston's Tables.*

**BATH ROOM. LIFT WITH SAFETY APPARATUS.**

THREE LAWN TENNIS COURTS,  
CONSIDERED THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN EUROPE.

**GEORGES GOUGOLTZ, Proprietor.**

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# GRAND HOTEL DU PAVILLON

Entirely Renewed and Refurnished in 1893.

**FIRST CLASS HOUSE. VERY SHELTERED POSITION.**

**LIFT.**

This First Class Establishment is now kept and directed by Sig. P. BORGO, lately and for many years Proprietor of the renowned Grand Hotel d'Europe, at Turin.

CARLSBAD.

# ANGER'S HOTEL

(Branch, RHEIN HOTEL).

These two first-class Hotels offer special comfort to English and American Travellers, who will find them most desirable residences.

Charge moderate. Deservedly recommended.

English and American Newspapers. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus, Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light.

Mr. and Mrs. Anger speak English.

CARLSBAD.

**HOTEL KROH.**

SITUATED at the CORNER of PARKSTRASSE,

In the finest part of the Cure-Establishment.

Suitably Furnished with Elegance and every Modern Comfort.

ELEGANT DINING, READING, AND CAFE SALOONS.

Large Garden, Verandah. Electric Lighting. Lift.

*Baths and Carriages in the House.*

Under the Personal Management of THE PROPRIETORS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "KROH, CARLSBAD."

CARLSBAD.

**GRAND HOTEL PUPP.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, recently built and splendidly furnished, situated in the best part of Carlsbad, opposite the new baths and close to the Springs. Much frequented by English and American visitors. Unrivalled Dining, Reading, Smoking, Music, and Ladies' Rooms. Electric Lighting, Baths, Otis Lift.

Concerts daily in the beautiful Park belonging to the Hotel.

Telegraphic Address: PUPP, CARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD.

**ROSCHER'S HOTEL.***"Goldener Schild & Zwei deutsche Monarchen."*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the most beautiful location of the town. 200 rooms and saloons, Concert-Garden, Large Promenade Garden. Remarkable Dining Saloon with large Glass Verandah. Coffee Saloon with Newspapers in all languages. Concert of the Concert-Band twice a week. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus, Electric Light, Lift, Telephone.

Railway Ticket Office and Royal Bavarian Custom Revision in the House.

F. ROSCHER, Hotelier.

CARLSBAD.

**HOTEL HANOVER.***First-Class Hotel.*

Situated on the Market Place, opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices, in the immediate vicinity of the Springs and Baths. Verandah. English and French spoken. Open all the year. Omnibus at the Station.

PETER &amp; KRIELGSTEIN, Managers.

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**HOTEL DE FRANCE AND UNION REUNIE.**

First and Second-class Hotels. Newly Furnished and Renovated. Central Position. Near the Post and Telegraph Offices. Magnificent View of Mont Blanc and the Panorama of the Valley. Déjeuner Table d'Hôte, 2f. 50c. Dinner, 5f. Pension from 6f. Very Comfortable Rooms from 2f. 60 Bedrooms. Smoking Rooms, Baths, Café Restaurant. American Bar. English and German Spoken.

F. FELISAZ, Proprietor.

CHAMONIX.

**GRAND HOTEL COUTTET.****First-Class Hotel.**

Winter Season. Skating and Tobogganing. Splendid view of Mont Blanc. Large Garden. Baths. Moderate Terms. Good Accommodation for Families. **F. COUTTET**, Proprietor.

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**HOTEL PENSION BEAU SITE.**

(Facing Mont Blanc.)

**SYLVAIN COUTTET**, Proprietor.  
Breakfast, 1f. 50c. Lunch, 2f. 50c. Dinner,  
3f. 50c. Room, from 1f. 50c.  
Pension, from 6 francs.

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**HOTEL PENSION CROIX BLANCHE**

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Specially recommended for its Good Management and Cleanliness. Excellent booking arrangements for a long stay.  
**ED. SIMOND**, Proprietor.

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**GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE***First-Class Hotel.*

Patronised by English and American Travellers. **T. CREPEAUX**, Proprietor.

CHAMONIX (LES PRAZ).

**HOTEL NATIONAL, PENSION**

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COMFORTABLE Pension at 14·50 a day.  
Wine, light, and attendance included.  
**VEUVE COUTTET**, Proprietor.

CHESTER.

**THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL and other objects of interest. Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches. The Hotel Porters, and Omnibuses for the use of Visitors to the Hotel, attend the Trains. A Night Porter in attendance. Tariff to be had on application to the Manager.

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**DAVID ANDERSEN,**  
**Jeweller,****Prindsens Gade 12.**

MANUFACTURER of the noted Norwegian Spoons and Jewellery in Filigree, Transparent and Opaque Enamel, and Norwegian Spoons painted in Enamel.

LARGEST STOCK IN NORWAY, AND LOWEST PRICES.

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**KARL JOHANS GADE 27.**

Next door to the Grand Hotel.

LARGE STOCK OF NATIONAL ORNAMENTS, SPOONS,  
TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE ENAMEL.  
ANTIQUITIES IN SILVER.

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**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**  
FIRST-CLASS. Commanding a splendid view of the Rhine and the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.  
Moderate Charges.  
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**GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL DU GÉANT.**

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steamboats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

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Electric  
Light.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL** Hydraulic  
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NEW HOUSE, 60 Rooms and Saloons, facing the South Portal of the Cathedral, the Central Railway Station, and the New Bridge, and near the Landing Place of the Rhine Steamers. Excellent Meals. Moderate Terms. Warmed by Steam.

FRITZ OBERMEIER, Proprietor.

**COLOGNE.**

Near Cathedral & Central Station.

LIFT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

English Church.



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OMNIBUS AT EVERY TRAIN.

Manager—J. FRIEDRICH.

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**HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.**

Opposite the Pier of the Rhine Steamers. Pleasant Situation. Quiet Position. View of the "Siebengebirge." Close to the Central Station and Cathedral. Billiard and Reading Rooms. Hydraulic Lift Electric Light. Moderate Charge. HERMANN KRONE, Proprietor.

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**HOTEL DE MAYENCE.**

EXCELLENT HOTEL, near Railway Station and Cathedral, opposite the Theatre and General Post Office. Centrally situated for all the Sights. Comfort and Economy. Combined Bedroom from 2s. upwards. Pensions including Table d'Hôte Dinner from 7s. 6d. and upwards per day. Hotel Omnibus meets Trains and Steamers.

J. H. PETERS, Proprietor.

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**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR DENMARK & ICELAND.**

MAPS AND PLANS. 7s. 6d.

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## FIRST-RATE.

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# THE GRAND HOTEL.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in the centre of the Town, situated in the Rue Nationale and Place de la Brèche. Specially recommended to tourists for its excellent management and great comfort. Thorough modern establishment. New and stylish furniture. Good cuisine. Bath Rooms. Reading Rooms. Omnibuses to meet all trains. Moderate Charges. Reduction for long stay and for large families. Hotel coupons accepted.

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# GRAND HÔTEL DE LONDRES.

*Proprietors—L. ADAMOPOULOS et N. APERGHIS.*

THIS newly established first rank Hotel—the first one in our capital which has been built with the last English comfort and latest innovations—in the centre of Péra, and in an exceptionally beautiful position, commanding a magnificent view of the Bosphorus and the whole *Golden Horn*; opposite the public garden and the summer theatre. Is replete with every modern comfort and convenience for the accommodation of families and tourists.

**A First-Class Table d'Hôte. Hydraulic Lift of the Latest Pattern.**

**COLD AND WARM HYGIENIC BATHS. ELECTRIC TELEPHONE, ETC.**

Ladies' Reading and Smoking Rooms. Guaranteed Interpreters for all Languages.

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# HÔTEL D'ITALIE.

First-Class Hotel. Best situated, on the border of the Lake, commanding a splendid view. Well recommended for its comfort and moderate charges.

*A. MARTINELLI, Proprietor.*

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# HOTEL NATIONAL.

Facing the Central Railway Station and the Tivoli Garden; 2 minutes from the Railway Station to Sweden and Norway.

This First-class Hotel, with 150 splendid Rooms and Saloons, is very much frequented by the highest of English and American Travellers. The only Hotel in Town with Electric Light in every Room. Reading Room, Ladies' Parlour, Hot Baths. Post and Telegraph Office close to the Hotel. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Dining Room. Rooms from 2s. per day, service and light included.

**C. W. LORENZEN, Proprietor.**

COPENHAGEN.

**Hotel Kongen of Danmark.**

This FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, much frequented by the highest class of English and American travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for families and single gentlemen. Splendid situation close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hoté. Private Dinners. Best Attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift. English, French, German, and American Newspapers. All languages spoken. Ladies' Saloon. Moderate charges. Vienna Coffee House. Carriages in the Hotel. Electric Lighting.

R. KLÜM, Proprietor.

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**ST. GEORGE'S GRAND HOTEL***The Only First-Class Hotel.*

HONOURED AND FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Rooms from 3.50 francs a day.

Pension from 12 francs, Light and Attendance included.

Reduction for a long stay.

PERFECT SANITARY FITTINGS. DARK ROOM FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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**THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Best and most comfortable. Only one with English Sanitary Arrangements.

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IN TWO PARTS. MAPS &amp; PLANS.

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Largest First-Class House. Finest situation in own grounds. Visited by the Crown Princess of Germany. The Oranien spring, strongest mineral spring at Creuznach, belongs to the Hotel. Lift.

H. D. ALTEN, Proprietor.

GERMANY.]

CREUZNACH—BATHS OF.

[RHINE.

**ROYAL HOTEL AND ENGLISCHER HOF.**

The largest and finest Hotel, with every modern comfort, especially for English and American visitors. Very moderate charges. Lift. Post and Telegraph Office.

OTTO AESCHLIMANN, Manager.

**DELHI, EAST INDIA.****GRAND HOTEL**

ESTABLISHED IN 1887.

First-class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen.

One of the most excellent Hotels in the City. Under European Management. Travellers' servants or guides (Native or European) provided with food free from the Hotel. Near to the Railway Station and Cashmir Gate. Cook's Coupons for India accepted.

S. RUMZAN, Proprietor. JNO. G. WALKER, Manager.

**DIEPPE.****HÔTEL ROYAL.***Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.*

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT AND ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.

\* \* This Hotel is open all the Year.

**DIJON.****GRAND HOTEL DE LA CLOCHE.**

Close to the Station. 150 Rooms and Saloons. Excellent Service. Omnibuses meet all trains. Baths in the hotel. Wines for sale.

E. GOISSET, Proprietor.

**DIJON.****HÔTEL DU JURA:**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Nearest to the Station. Electric Light.

**DINANT-SUR-MEUSE.****HÔTEL DE LA TÊTE D'OR.**

ALEXIS DISIÈRE, Proprietor.  
FIRST-CLASS, upon the GRAND PLACE.  
Is to be recommended for its comfort.  
Pension from 7 francs 50 centimes per day.

**DINARD.****À LA MAISON ROUGE.**

F. GILBERT SMITH,  
House Agent; Tea, Wine, and Spirit Merchant.  
Full particulars of Furnished Houses to Let sent free on application.

# DINARD (BRITTANY).

*11 Hours from Southampton (via St. Malo).*

The most Fashionable Sea-Bathing Resort in the West of France in Summer.

*Noted for its mild climate in Winter. Recommended to Golf, Tennis, and Cricket Players.*

For Houses and Particulars, free, apply to E. O'RORKE, Banker, Dinard.

## DRESDEN. BAUER'S HOTEL ROYAL. DRESDEN.

Omnibus at all Railway Stations. Post and Telegraph Office. Beautiful and open situation, with Garden and Baths. Moderate Charges. Tariff in every room. Electric Light in every room. Calorifère.

Tramcars to all parts. Pension. Telephone No. 2,122. Tickets to DRESDEN-NEUSTADT. D. BAUER, Proprietor.

DRESDEN.

## HOTEL BRISTOL.

BISMARCKPLATZ, 7, OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS. Splendid situation in the English-American Square, overlooking the Promenade, with a beautiful garden. Mostly frequented by English and American families. Ladies', Reading and Smoking Rooms. French Cooking. Rooms from 2 marks upwards, including light and service. Pension. Telegraphic Address, "BRISTOL," Dresden. G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.

DUBLIN.

*Charming situation, overlooking Stephen's Green Park. Most Central Position.*

Moderate Charges.

SHELBURNE HOTEL.

Telegraph Office and Telephone in Hotel  
Electric Light. Hydraulic Passenger Elevator.

EAUX BONNES.

## HOTEL DE FRANCE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the best in the locality. Best situation in the healthiest and finest part of the town, facing the Park, where the band plays. Close to the Mineral Springs. English spoken. Salubrious situation. Good sanitary arrangements.

H. TAVERNE, Proprietor.

E.M.S.

## PRINCE OF WALES & RÖMERBAD

HOTEL AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

(CHRISTIAN BALZER.)

First-Class Family Hotel. 90 Rooms. Best Situation (opposite the Kursaal). Own Mineral Spring. "Bomerquelle" 44.5° C.-35.6° R. 18 Bathing Rooms. Inhalatory. Large Garden. Reading and Music Saloon. Arrangements with Families. Table d'Hôte. Illustrated Prospectus.

CARL RÜCKER.

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## Hotel Russischerhof,

With dependance, Braunschweigerhof. First-class well-known House. Best and most beautifully situated in the centre of the Principal Avenue. Drinking Springs, Baths, Cursaal, Switchback Rail, Post Office close by. Lift. Moderate Prices. Special Terms for a

ENGADINE.

## MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

Part II.

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*This Balneo-Climatérique Alpine Station (altitude 1,800 metres) is celebrated for its Mineral Springs, Mineral Water Baths, and all kinds of hydro-therapeutic appliances.*

Excellent Station for Secondary Treatment after having used the Waters of TARASP, CARLSBAD, &c.

#### HOTELS:

Kurhaus, Neues Stahibad, Victoria, du Lac, Engadinerhof, Bellevue, Central.

**ALL THESE HOTELS ARE CLOSED IN WINTER.**

## Saint-Moritz-les-Bains,

*SEASON: 15th June—15th September.*

## ENGADIN, SWITZERLAND.

## Tarasp Schuls Baths,

*SEASON: 1st June—15th September.*

**THIS SPRING IS THE RICHEST EXTANT IN SULPHATE OF SODA.**

Its Waters are far superior to those of either Carlsbad, Kissingen, Marienbad, or Vichy, owing to the quantity of fixed substances and carbon which they contain.

**MINERAL WATER BATHS. ALPINE CLIMATE (ALTITUDE 1,200 METRES).**

*Sole Agents for Sale of the Tarasp Mineral Waters:*

**FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES:**

**R. DAVIS, 20, Maddox Street, Regent Street, LONDON, W.**

**FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**

**WEBER & CO., 141, Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.**

**ENGELBERG.**

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (8200 ft. high), near Lucerne.  
Season 15th May—30th September.

**KURHAUZ AND HOTEL SONNENBERG.**

THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from £2 6s. a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

**ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.****KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.**

THIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been much enlarged and improved. 200 Beds. Loft Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with Verandah. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique. Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Baths in the Hotel. Lawn Tennis Ground. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

English Chapel in the garden of the Hotel.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.

**VALAIS—EVOLENA—SUISSE.****GRAND HOTEL D'EVOLÈNE.**

Most beautifully situated. With view of the Dent Blanche, the Dent d'Herens, and the Glaciers, 300 metres above the village. Built with the latest comforts. Grand Rooms. Reading Room. Billiards. Verandah. Gardens. Numerous walks. Same Proprietors as the Hotel du Mont Collon at Arolla—tickets exchanged. Excellent Cooking. Pension. Evolène is 5 hours from Sion.—Carriage Road.—Travellers are asked to engage their carriages at the Hotel. Prices much reduced in June, commencement of July and September. Open from June 1st to October 15th.

J. ANSIVUL, Proprietor.

**EXETER, DEVONSHIRE.****POPEL'S NEW LONDON HOTEL.**

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A DJOINING Northernhay Park and near the Cathedral. Large covered Continental Courtyard.

Table d'Hôte. Night Porter. Hotel Omnibuses and Cabs.

**POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.**

Also Proprietor of the *Globe Hotel, Newton Abbot, Devon.*

**FLORENCE.****HOTEL HELVETIA,**  
**STROZZI SQUARE.**

Built expressly for a Hotel. Full South. Opposite the Strozzi Palace Bath Rooms. Drawing Room. Reading and Billiard Rooms. Large Suite of Apartments. Best Sanitation. Pension from 8 francs. Steam Heating Throughout. Hydraulic Lift.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

Highly reputed First-Class Family Hotel, situated in the finest part of the Town. Newly enlarged, with every modern improvement. Lift. Baths. Electric Light, &c.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
J. G. BERTHOLDTS ERBEN. Proprietor.—J. G. SAEGMÜLLER, Director.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

FIRST CLASS. Opposite the Central Railway Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. New Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Telephone 1260. Moderate charges: Service, Light, Heating included.

New Proprietor: R. GERSTENBRAND.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

**SWAN HOTEL.**

(Hotel where BISMARCK and FAVRE settled the Treaty of Peace, 1871.)  
This First-class Hotel, for Families and Single Gentlemen, close to the two Theatres and the principal Railway Stations, is one of the finest and best situated Hotels in the town.

150 ROOMS AND SALOONS. Pension at Moderate Prices.  
ED. STERN, Proprietor.

ELEVATOR.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

**UNION HOTEL.**

(Late WEIDENBUSCH'S.)

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE, CLOSE TO THE OPERA AND THEATRE.  
Moderate Prices. Very Good Accommodation. Lift. Electric Light.

F. W. KNOBLAUCH, Proprietor.

FRANZENSBAD.

**BRITISH HOTEL**

First-Class Family Hotel.

Concert Park in front of the Hotel.

B. STRAÜS, Proprietor.

FREIBURG (in Breisgau, Baden.)

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Near the Station, Post, and Telegraph Offices. Best Situation. Good Attendance. Moderate Charges. Pension.

FREUDENSTADT. (2,600 feet above sea.)

**BLACK FOREST HOTEL.**

RAILWAY-LINE STUTTGART, OFFENBURG, STRASBURG.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the most healthy position on a charming hill, and surrounded by a very extensive and beautiful Park. 60 very comfortable Bed-rooms and Saloons, with 15 Balconies. Water and Milk cures. Electricity. Massage. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect.

**BEST CENTRAL RESIDENCE for EXCURSIONS.**

Elegant Coaches and Landau Carriages at the Hotel.

English Church Service in the Hotel.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE CHARGES. PENSION.

ERNEST LUZ, JUNIOR, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**RICHMOND FAMILY HOTEL.**

One of the best and not too large. 60 nice Rooms facing Lake and Mont Blanc. Opposite the Landing Stage. Omnibus at the Station. Lift, Baths, Electric Light, &c. Rooms, Light and attendance, from 3 francs. Pension from 7 francs a day.

A. R. ARMLEDER, Proprietor.

F. CHARLES BRAUN, Manager.

GENEVA.

**ENGLISH & AMERICAN CHEMIST.**

GRAND PHARMACIE FINCH,

26, Rue du Mont Blanc, and 2, Rue Fradier (near the Station).

THE LEADING PHARMACY IN SWITZERLAND.

All the latest English and American Specialities and Patents. Dispensing as at Home. Special Rooms for Surgical Instruments Indiarubber Goods, &amp;c., on the first floor. High-Class Chemist. English Assistants.

GENEVA.

**HOTEL DE LA POSTE.**

Latest Sanitary Improvements. 100 Well-Furnished Rooms from 4½ to 4 francs. Attendance and Electric Light Included. Only Hotel in Geneva with Central Steam Heating. Table d'Hôte, 3 and 4 francs. Wine Included. Pension, 7½ francs. Lift. Bath Rooms.

CH. SAILLER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**PENSION FLEISCHMANN**

Rond Point de Plainpalais.

Near the Bastion Park. Fine situation.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS.

GENEVA.

**Hotel des Bergues**

FIRST-CLASS old reputed house, situated full South, facing Mont Blanc and Lake. Moderate Charges, Home Comforts. Electric Light. Lift. Baths.

C. WACHTER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE AND CONTINENTAL.**

First-Class Hotel. Most Central. Finest Situation. Very sheltered in the Winter. Electric Light throughout.

H. F. RATHGEB, Proprietor.

GENOA (ITALY).

**GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.**

HYDRAULIC LIFT and RAILWAY OFFICE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Only FIRST-CLASS HOUSE built for an Hotel. In the healthiest position in the town.

G. BORGARELLO &amp; CH. SON.

GENOA.

**HOTEL DE LONDRES**

(OPPOSITE TO RUBATTINO'S OFFICE)

**ET PENSION ANGLAISE.**

The Nearest to the Central Station. First-class. Full South. Moderate Prices. Lift. FLECHIA &amp; FIORONI.

GRENOBLE.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

Vve. J. PRIMAT, Proprietress.

The largest and most comfortable in the town. Beautiful situation, with a fine garden. 100 Rooms, 10 Saloons. Baths on each floor. Electric Light. Guides and Carriages for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse and the Dauphiné. Hotel and Rooms warmed by a Calorifère till the end of May.

Branch House at Aix les Bains. Special Arrangements for Pension. MRS. PRIMAT SPEAKS ENGLISH.

# GRENOBLE. HOTEL MONNET.

**T**HIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains. Baths. Interpreters.

**VEUVE TRILLAT, Proprietress.**

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

## URIAGE - LES - BAINS.

### HOTEL RESTAURANT MONNET.

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Winea. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

GMUNDEN (AUSTRIA).	ASCENSEUR.	GMUNDEN.
<b>HOTEL BELLE VUE</b>		<b>MURRAY'S HANDBOOK</b>
<i>First-Class.</i>		<b>FOR SOUTH GERMANY AND</b>
<b>SPLENDID SITUATION.</b>		<b>AUSTRIA.</b>
A. BRACHER, Proprietor.		Part I., 7s. 6d.      Part II., 6s.

## THE HAGUE (Holland).

### HOTEL DES INDES, VOORHOUT, 56.

THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel is the largest in the city. Charmingly situated near the Theatre, Park, Museum, Telegraph, and the most frequented Promenades. It is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort.

*Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.      Restaurant à la carte at any hour.*

**EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CHOICE WINES.**

SMOKING ROOM, READING ROOM, BATH, AND CARRIAGES.

Rooms from 2 florins a day. Electric Light. Terms Moderate.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

INTERCOMMUNAL TELEPHONE. P. WIRTZ, Proprietor.

## HAMBURG.

### **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster-Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking-Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hôte. **ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.**

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE (HAMBURG) CO., Ltd., Proprietors.

HANOVER.

**HOTEL BRISTOL.***Opened in January, 1894.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, with all the comforts of the splendid, modern First-Class Hotels. Situated in the centre of the Town, opposite the Railway Station. Heated by Steam. Electric Light and Telephone in every room. Electric Lift. Beautiful Bath Rooms. Excellent Wines. Good Cuisine.

Under the personal management of the Proprietor, **CARL FITZ.**

HARROGATE.

**"THE GRANBY."**

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.

**W. H. MILNER, Proprietor.**

HAVRE.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

Rue de Paris, 124-126.

EXCEEDINGLY well situated in the best quarter of the Town and recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'hôte. Breakfast 2 fr. 50c. Dinners 3 frs.

*ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPOKEN.***GRELLÉ, Proprietor.**

HEIDELBERG.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-Class Hotel in every respect.

Exceedingly well situated.

Beautiful Verandah and large Garden at the back of the House.

Advantageous arrangements made with families intending a longer stay.

Highly recommended.

**HEIDEN SWITZERLAND, Ct. Appenzell,**

2700 feet above sea-level.

Beautiful village, overlooking the lake of Constance. Exquisite health resort. Bracing Climate.

**FREIHOF & SCHWEIZERHOF****FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.**

Extensive own grounds, shady park, wonderful view. Affords every home comfort. First rate cuisine. Sanitary arrangements. Lawns for tennis, croquet, bowls. Dances. Casino with daily concerts. English service. Goats' Whey. Baths and Hydropathic Establishment. Electricity. Massage. Gymnastics. Milk from own farm.

Terms moderate. Pension. Advantageous arrangements. Prospectus, illustrated. Season, May—October.

Propr. ALTHERR-SIMOND

HOMBURG.

**HOTEL BELLE YUE.**

Patronized by the Gentry of all nations.

Facing the Kurgarden. First-class in every respect. Latest Sanitary improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Electric Light throughout. Mineral and other baths in the Hotel. Pension in April, May, June, September, and October, at reduced terms.

HILDESHEIM.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.**

First-Class House, situated in the centre of the Town.

**BATHS IN THE HOUSE.**      **OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.**  
**CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS.****50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort  
of modern times.****C. HEERDT.**

HOMBURG.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
**AND**  
**VILLA ALEXANDRA, HELENA, AND BEATRICE.**

(Private Apartments.)

Patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Elevated and healthiest situation. Close to the Kursaal. Springs and Tennis Grounds. Fine view of the Taunus Mountains. Reasonable Terms at the early and later part of the Season. Stag and Roe-buck Shooting. Trout Fishing free for Visitors. Lift.

**GUST. WEIGAND, Proprietor,**  
*Royal Purveyor.***BATHS OF HOMBURG.**

Electric Light throughout.

Lift. Baths.

**RITTER'S PARK HOTEL.** [Position.  
Healthiest]Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of  
Wales, and H.I.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-  
Schwerin. Proprietor, CONR. RITTER, Royal Purveyor.

HOMBURG.

**HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS**, and **VILLA**, with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLÖTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Highest position, and one of the best Table d'Hôtes in the Town. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season. Patronised by H.M. the Emperor Frederick, H.M. the Empress Victoria and H.I.H. Princess Victoria of Germany.

HOMBURG.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE**  
**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.**

One of the best in the Town. Commanding a fine view, with Dependance, "Villa Augusta," situated in the extensive and shady garden of the Hotel. Best Situation, near the Mineral Springs, the Kursaal, and Tennis Grounds.

Splendid Dining Room with covered Verandahs. Finest Restaurant.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT.****F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.**

HOMBURG.

**HOTEL RIECHELMANN.**

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND BEST FAMILIES. One of the Best First-Class Hotels in the Town. High, Dry and Airy Position, in the finest part of the Town. Close to the Kursaal and the Wells. Latest Sanitary Improvements. Verandahs, Beautiful Garden. Excellent Cookery. Choice Wines. Arrangements made on very reasonable terms at an early or later part of the Season.

RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.

HYÈRES.

**HOTEL CONTINENTAL,****HOTEL DES ILES D'OR.**

These large and beautiful Establishments are situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, surrounded by charming Gardens, with Orange, Lemon and Palm Trees. Commanding magnificent views of the Sea, the Isle of Hyères and the Mountains. Extensive Dining Saloons, decorated with Pictures by one of the first country Painters of France, Conversation Saloons with beautiful Winter-Garden, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Baths on every floor, combining the élégance and luxury of the most important and attractive Hotels in Europe. Moderate charges.—N.B. Pension from 9 francs per day.

**OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.**

Finest Lawn-Tennis Ground in Hyères.

E. WEBER, Proprietor.

**ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.**—Great Health and Pleasure Resort. 250 Apartments. Handsome Reception, Dining, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, all on the ground floor. Ornamental Grounds of about Five Acres, The finest Marine Esplanade in the Kingdom. Eight Lawn Tennis Courts. Table d'Hôte Dinner, at separate tables, from 6 to 8 o'clock. There is attached to the Hotel one of the largest Swimming Baths in England, the temperature of which is regulated according to the season; also Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c. Full descriptive Tariff of MANAGER, Ilfracombe, North Devon. The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete. *Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months* are issued during the Season at all the principal Railway Stations in England.

**I L I D Z E**

(Near SARAJEVO, in BOSNIA, 499 m.).

**Railway Station.**

Sulphur and Peat Baths, like those of Carlsbad. Extremely efficacious in Rheumatic Affections, Gout, Rachitis, Muscular & Female Diseases.

**MINERAL SPRINGS, 58° C.****BATH SEASON, May to October.**

*NEW ESTABLISHMENTS & HOTELS, under the direction of the State Government, provided with every comfort.*

ROOMS FROM 80 KREUZER UPWARDS, ATTENDANCE INCLUDED.  
ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR FAMILIES.

*Excellent Climate.**All Modern Amusements.*

MUSIC, CROQUET, LAWN TENNIS, RACES, &amp;c. NO CURE RATES.

*Prospectuses, if required, are forwarded by—***THE DIRECTION OF THE BATHS.**

**INNSBRUCK.**

Thirty-one hours from London, via Arlberg, to Innsbruck. Through tickets and luggage registered through. Twenty-three hours from Paris.



**T**HE BEAUTIFUL AND SHELTERED situation of INNSBRUCK renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the seaside.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and the different elevations.

The climate in Winter, dry, strengthening, sunny, free from cold winds and fogs, has attracted many visitors of late years, and among those who have found the greatest relief are weak, convalescent, nervous, appetiteless, and sleepless persons.

**N.B.**—University, Grammar, Music, and other Schools. Private Lessons of every kind are available, so that studies can be continued and the education of children carried on.

**HOTEL TYROL.**

**FIRST - CLASS HOTEL.**

(Opposite the Railway Station.)

**CARL LANDSEE,**  
Proprietor.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

*First-Class Establishment.*

Affords every Modern Comfort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN  
EVERY ROOM.  
STEAM AND OTHER BATHS.  
REINHARDT, Proprietor.

**HOTEL GOLDENE SONNE.**

(Opposite the Station.)

**FIRST - CLASS HOTEL.**

REOWNED FOR ITS SUPERIOR  
CUISINE AND WINE.

"RESTAURATEUR" of the SOUTH  
RAILWAY STATION.

CARL BEER, Proprietor.

**HOTEL KREID.**

(Next the Station.)

**SECOND CLASS.**

The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl. 3 upwards, rooms included.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDES of INNSBRUCK sent on application, by the  
Proprietors of above Hotels, free of charge.

ILFRACOMBE.

**THE GRANVILLE.**  
 FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW.  
 42 BEDROOMS. BATHS. BALCONIES. BILLIARDS.  
 Finest Drawing Room in Town. BIJOU Guide Gratis.  
 Special Sanitary Certificate. W. R. FOSTER, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

**TERMINUS HOTEL.**

Principal Station on Lake Thun Steamboat Landing Stage. Recommended.  
 100 Rooms. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Baths, Electric Light, and  
 Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate Charges. Pension.

INTERLAKEN.

**HOTEL - PENSION****J U N G F R A U .**

F. SEILER-STERCHI, Proprietor.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, with two branch houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

Extensive gardens and playgrounds. Close to the churches, Kursaal, and post-office. Lift. Electric light throughout. Baths. Lawn Tennis.

Pension rates and special arrangements for a prolonged stay. Moderate Charges in May, June, and September.

INTERLAKEN.

**GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.**

200 ROOMS.

LIFT. RENOWNED CUISINE.

C. RITZMANN, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

**MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.**

Part I.

MAPS AND PLANS. 6s.

INTERLAKEN.

**RUGEN HOTEL, JUNGFRAUBLICK.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and PENSION, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position, 80 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn. Lift, Electric Light, &c. Surrounded by Terraces and Gardens. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. Lift. Electric Light throughout. J. OESCH-MÜLLER, Proprietor.

# INTERLAKEN.



## Grand Hotel Victoria, INTERLAKEN,

BERNESE OBERLAND.

SEASON from 1st APRIL to 31st OCTOBER.

**450 ROOMS, from 3 frs.**

CONCERTS AND DANCING. ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

REDUCED TERMS IF STAYING SOME TIME.

ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.



WILLIAMSON & CO.

INTERLAKEN.

**HOTEL ET PENSION OBER.  
ET VILLA SYLVANA.**

Fine and healthy situation in the middle of extensive shady gardens and meadows, with fine views on every side. Electric light. Lawn Tennis. Baths. Central-heating. Patronised by best society. Pension all the year.

REDUCED PRICES FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TILL MAY 15.

ISCHL (AUSTRIA).

**HOTEL GOLDENES KREUZ.**

Facing the Imperial Villa. With Mountain View.  
Every Modern Comfort.

Conducted personally by the Proprietor, HANS SARSTEINER.

**KILLARNEY LAKES.**

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

**THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**

PATRONISED BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,  
The Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c., the Nobility and Gentry of Great  
Britain and Ireland, and leading American Families.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, facing Innisfellen, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe, for which it is the nearest starting point.

Open throughout the Year. Table D'Hôte during the Season.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

**SPA KISSINGEN, Bavaria.**

STATION OF THE BAVARIAN RAILWAY.

SEASON FROM MAY 1 UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30.

MOST delightful station, air bracing and pure. Beautiful woods with extensive walks, riding and driving. Comfortable Hotels, Restaurants, and private Boarding-Houses. Bathing Establishments, on a grand scale in the Royal Saline, the Kurhaus, and the Aktien-Bad (the latter is open from April 15 till October 20). Most efficient Mineral Waters, such as Rackoczy, Pandur Maxbrunnen, with Chalybeate, Sool-gas, Steam and Moor baths, Pneumatic Room (Glocke). Inhalation Establishments, with nitrogen inhalation, Hydro and Electric-therapeutic Treatment. Occasion to use the Terrain Cure. Massage and Hygienic Gymnastic. Whey-Cure. Superior Orchestra, Theatre, Elegant Conversation Saloons, Music, Playing, and Reading Rooms, Large Garden and Pleasure Grounds. Prospectus, sent free and post paid, on application to the ROYAL BADKOMMISSARIA F. Bad-Kissingen.

LINZ.

**NEÜBAUER ZUM ROTHEN KREBS HOTEL.**

First-Class Hotel of old repute.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Danube and neighbouring mountains.

100 Rooms and Saloons. Library. Reading Saloon. Omnibus to all Trains.  
The Hotel is under the Superintendence of the Proprietor, R. NEÜBAUER, himself.

LISBON.

**HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)  
LARGO DO QUINTELLA.**

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.  
Situated in the most central part of the Town.  
Highly recommended for its comfort and moderate  
charges. Reading Room. Several large drawing-rooms.

LUCERNE.

**HOTEL DU RIGI.**

Comfortable, pleasant situation.

Open from 8th APRIL to 6th OCTOBER.

# LOCARNO.

TERMINUS of the GOTHARD  
RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the  
ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs from London, 17 hrs. from  
Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs.  
from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronized by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Pronounced by the body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOIS MARTIN—to be the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room.

**Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.**

# LADIES AND ALL

Travellers exposed to the sun and dust, will find

## Rowland's Kalydor



Most cooling, soothing, healing, and refreshing to the face and hands. It allays all heat and irritability of the skin, removes redness, sunburn, soreness of the skin caused by stings of insects, prickly heat, freckles, tan, and discoloration, and realises a healthy purity and delicacy of complexion. Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

## Rowland's Macassar Oil

An Invigorator, Purifier, and Beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent. Sold also in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children. 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. 6d. per bottle equal to 4 small size.

## Rowland's Odonto,

A Pearl Dentifrice for giving a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth and fragrance to the breath.

## ESSENCE OF TYRE

effectually dyes red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. 4s.

## EUKONIA.

A pure toilet powder in three tints, White, Rose, and Cream for ladies of a Brunette complexion and those who do not like white powder. Boxes, 1s., large boxes, 2s. 6d. Ask Chemists for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES of 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and avoid spurious imitations.

## LUCERNE.

# GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

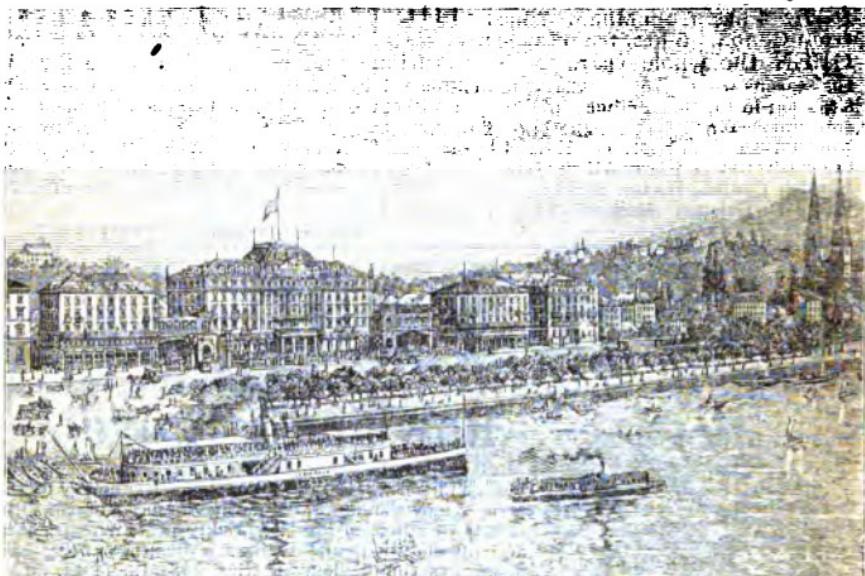
**PFYFFER & Co. (Lucerne), Proprietors.**

THIS large and splendid HOTEL is one of the most comfortable in Europe. Situated in front of the Lake, with the finest Views.

**LIFT. 350 BEDS. LARGE HALL.**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.**

## LUCERNE.

**SCHWEIZERHOF AND LUZERNERHOF.**

**First-Class Hotels.**

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

**600 BEDS.**

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT *EN PENSION* WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

**SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.**

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

Proprietors, HAUSER BROTHERS.

LUCERNE.

**HOTEL DU LAC.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. 200 BEDS.

Beautifully situated on the Lake, at the point where the River Reuss issues from it, close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier. Affords every convenience and comfort. Hydraulic lift, electric lighting, large garden; excellent baths, brine and vapour baths, and in particular the famous carbonic baths (system patented by Frederick Keller, of Dresden). Open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. *En pension* terms for a prolonged stay.

**OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. EXCELLENT SYSTEM OF HEATING.**

Proprietors: SPILLMANN & SICKERT.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

**ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.***Patronized by the English and Continental Royal Families.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attractive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. Private Hotel and Boarding House attached. **ELECTRIC LIGHTING.**

**THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.**

LYONS.

**HOTEL UNIVERS,**  
FACING PERRACHE STATION.**THE MOST COMFORTABLE.****First Class. Full South.****MRS. DUFOUR IS ENGLISH.**

LYONS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE LYON.***First-Class Family Hotel.*Splendid Situation in the Centre of the Town. Hydraulic Lift.  
Electric Light. Telephone.

MADEIRA.

**JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.**

Finest Situation in the Island. 150 feet above Sea level.

Splendid view of Sea, Mountains, and Valley.

The only Hotel with three acres of level Garden ground attached.

Tennis Court and Billiard Rooms. 50 Bed Rooms.

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.**Telegraphic Address:—"SANSPAREIL, MADEIRA." Terms on application.  
**EUGENE E. JONES, Proprietor.**

MALMÖ (SWEDEN).

**HOTEL KRAMER.**

First-Class Hotel, the largest and most comfortable in the town. New and richly fitted up. 100 Rooms, Ssituate on the great square, in the vicinity of the Railway Stations and steamboat landings. One of the most commodious, and, respecting charges, one of the cheapest hotels in Scandinavia. Rooms from 1 krona upwards. Baths and carriage in the hotel. Meals à la carte at all hours. Prompt and polite attendance. Dinner kept ready for passengers.

**MADEIRA (FUNCHAL).**  
**REID'S HOTELS.**

(Established 1850.)

By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

**SANTA CLARA HOTEL.**—“Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea.”—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

**REID'S NEW HOTEL.**—Situated on the Cliff to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.

**MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.**—In sheltered central position.

**HORTAS HOTEL.**—German Spoken. **IMPERIAL HOTEL.**—New Road.

**SANT' ANNA HOTEL.**—Good centre for scenery of the interior and north of the island.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Telegraphic Address: “Reid, Funchal.”

PAMPHLET FREE.

Apply to **F. PASSMORE**, 124, Cheapside, London, or **WILLIAM REID**, Madeira.

**M A D R I D .**

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX**  
 PUERTA DEL SOL 11 and 12.



**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.** The only French Hotel in Madrid. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Moderate Prices. J. CAPDEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

MALMÖ.

**HOTEL HORN.**

Proprietor, T. F. H. HORN, from Hamburg.

Renowned First-class House in the most beautiful central location of the town, opposite the Railway Station and the port. Every comfort of modern times at moderate terms. Large Vienna Café, with daily Orchestra Concerts. Hotel, Restaurant, Baths, Carriages. Dinner kept ready for through-travellers to Stockholm and the interior of Sweden.

MARIENBAD.

**HOTEL WEIMAR.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**, patronised by English. Elevated position near the springs and bath establishments. Single rooms and family apartments furnished with every modern comfort and luxury. Carriages for excursions. Omnibus at all trains.

HAMMERSCHMID, Proprietor.

## MARIENBAD.

## HOTEL KLINGER.

FIRST and Largest Hotel, with private houses, HALBMAYER'S HOUSE, MAXHOF No. 100, and the newly-rebuilt HOTEL KLINGER. Most beautifully situated in this Health Resort. Corner house of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. Three new Accumulator Lists of the newest system. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte. Meals sent out into private houses as per arrangement and à la carte.

*Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.*

J. A. HALBMAYER, Proprietor.

## MARIENBAD.

## HOTEL CASINO.

This well-known favourite first-class Hotel is most conveniently and admirably situated, and has a large and beautiful garden. Moderate Charges. Foreign Newspapers. Law Tennis. Electric Light throughout the Hotel. Highly recommended. Omnibus at the Station. CH. V. PETZOLDT, Prop.

Valais. MARTIGNY. Switzerland.

## HOTEL DE GRAND ST. BERNARD

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

V. GAY CROSIER, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FOR SALE.

## MAYENCE.

## Hotel d'Angleterre.

This elegant, first-rate Hotel, situated in front of the Rhine, is the nearest to the Landing-place of the steamboats. Extensive and picturesque views of the Rhine and mountains. English comfort. Table d'Hôte.

IT IS THE ONLY HOTEL IN MAYENCE HAVING LIFT.

J. FRAN FECHT, New Proprietor.

## MAYENCE.

## RHINE HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Finest Position and Splendid View of the Rhine. Especially recommended to English and American Travellers. Rooms, including Light and Attendant, from 2 francs 50 centimes. Omnibus at Station. For a long stay Pension.

W. SCHIMMEL, Proprietor.

## MAYENCE.

## HOTEL DE HOLLANDE.

WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thorough Comfort, excellent Cooking, Choice Wines, at Moderate Charges. Since the removal of the railway, the Finest and Best Situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the river. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions into the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for Winter abode. Opposite the landing place of the steamers. Omnibus meets all trains.

Proprietor: RUDOLPH SEIDEL.

## MENTONE.

## GRAND HOTEL DE VENISE.

## ASCENSEUR.

## LIFT.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH HOUSE, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.

Luncheon and Dinner served at separate tables.

J. SOMAZZI, Proprietor.

## METZ.

## GRAND HOTEL DE METZ.

First-Class Establishment, recommendable in every respect.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Table d'Hôte at 11 a.m., and 1 and 6 o'clock London Times. Charges Moderate. Omnibus to and from every Train. Telegraphic Address: HOTEL METZ, Metz. J. Armbruster, Proprietor.

## MILAN.

## Bellini's Hotel Terminus.

The only real English Hotel near the Station. Heated throughout. Moderate Charges. Hotel Coupons accepted. Porter meets Trains. F. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**HOTEL CAVOUR.**

PLACE CAVOUR, just opposite the Public Gardens.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL with every Modern Comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Winter Garden, Public Rooms, Railway Office. Excellent Table d'Hotel. Moderate Charges.

EMANUEL SUARDI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**HOTEL METROPOLE.**

THE only Hotel on the Piazza del Duomo. First Class, with moderate Charges. Hydraulic Lift. Tariff in every Room. Highly recommended to English and American Families. Central Steam-heating in all Rooms.

L. RUFF, Proprietor.

MILAN.

**HOTEL DE ROME.**

Admirably situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended to English travellers for its comfort and moderate charges.

Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

BORELLA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

LIFT.

MILAN.

**HOTEL CENTRAL S. MARC.**

Situated in the midst of the Town, near the Post and Telegraph Offices. Close to the Cathedral. Very comfortable house and well recommended by Travellers. Table d'hôte and Restaurant. Pension. Very moderate charges. Rooms from 2 francs upwards. Omnibus at Station. Antonietti &amp; Casartello, Proprietors.

MONTREUX.

**HOTEL BELMONT**

First Class Family Hotel in the healthiest, quietest, and most charming part. Stands well up from the Lake. Splendid and unrivalled Views. Surrounded by shady terraces &amp; winding garden paths. Easy access from the town. Latest sanitary arrangements. Lawn Tennis, Milk &amp; grape cure. Lift. Omnibus. Moderate Terms. Thos. Unger Donaldson, Proprietor. Branch House GRAND HOTEL, VICTOR A. St. Bentenberg.

**MOSCOW.****HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.***The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.*SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING,  
AND BATH-ROOMS.**FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.***ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.*

Omnibus. Interpreters to all Railway Stations.

Telephone, Post and Telegraph Offices in the house.

MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS.

MUNICH.

MAXIMILIAN GROUNDS.

**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.  
*Moderate Charges.*

M. DIENER, Proprietor.

MUNICH.

**HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.**

First-Class Hotel. Opposite the Central Station. Near the Post and Telegraph Offices. Entirely Newly Furnished. Hydraulic Lift. No Charge for Light and Service. Baths in the Hotel. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Moderate Charges.

Conducted by the Proprietor—E. SCHMÖLLER.

MÜRREN (Switzerland).

**GRAND HOTEL KURHAUS**

OLDEST AND LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

220 BEDROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

*Medical Doctor.***M. STERCHI WETTACH, Proprietor.**

MANAGER: T. MULLER,

*Proprietor of the WEST-END HOTEL, NAPLES.*

NAPLES.

**THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges.

R. WAEHLER, Proprietor.

BATH NAUHEIM.

**SPRENGEL'S PARK HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS House, in the most beautiful location of the Park, next to the Springs and Bath-houses. CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED. VERY MODERATE TERMS FOR PENNSION. Electric Light. Own Carriages at the Railway Station.

NERVI.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes from Genoa. Stopping place for all express trains. Patronised by H.H. the Queen of Portugal, and H.Esc the Marschall von Moltke.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

NICE.

**HOTEL-PENSION SUISSE.**

Magnificent View. Large Garden. Swiss House.

Close to the Grand Opera and Casino.

Terms on Pension from 8 frs. a day.

**SANITARY CERTIFICATE:** "We hereby certify that the Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements of the HOTEL PENSION SUISSE at NICE have been entirely reconstructed in the most thorough manner, under my close personal supervision, and therefore the Hotel is now in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

(Signed) HUGH SMITH, C.E., Engineer Surveyor, English Sanitary Company.

NICE, November 1893."

NICE.

**GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE  
AND PARADIS.**

First-Class. Centre of the Town.

T. CREPAUX, Proprietor.

NICE.

**GRAND HOTEL  
D'ANGLETERRE.**

Patronised by English and Foreign Royalty.

# NEUHAUSEN - SCHAFFHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

## Falls of the Rhine.



**VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.**

**F. WEGENSTEIN, Proprietor.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience  
and comfort.**

**200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.**

**Splendid Views of the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and  
Chain of the Alps, including Mont Blanc, covering  
an extent of hundreds of miles.**

**FINE PARK AND GARDENS.**

**A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position,  
bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.**

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.**

**No Extra Charge for Lights and Service. No Gratuities to Servants.**

*Hotel Omnibuses meet Trains at Neuhausen & Schaffhausen.*

**BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF  
THE RHINE ARE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED  
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.**

**English Divine Service in the New Church located in the  
Grounds of the Schweizerhof.**

NUREMBERG.

**HOTEL GOLDEN EAGLE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, well situated, opposite the Kriegerdenkmal, newly re-built contains 110 elegantly furnished Rooms and Saloons, and is much frequented by English and American families. Arrangements made with Families and Single persons. Baths in the house. Carriages. Omnibus to and from the Station.

LIFT.

WILLY SCHLENK, Proprietor.

NURNBERG (NUREMBERG).

**HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.**

THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and contains now 100 well-furnished rooms and saloons. Ladies' and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and a beautiful large Dining-Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday.

J. AUINGER, Proprietor.

ODESSA.

**Hotel d'Europe.**

BEST SITUATED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

A. MAGENER, Proprietor.

OSTEND.

**GRAND HOTEL LEOPOLD II.**

First Class English Family Hotel. Electric Light throughout. Room, Light and Attendance from 3 francs, with Board 9 francs a day. Arrangements with Families, and for long stay. E. DAVID VANCUYCK, Proprietor and Manager. Speaks English.

OSTEND.

**HOTEL DE LA PLAGE.**

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FACING THE BATHING PLACE.

Open from the 1st June to 15th October. Highly recommended.

LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

J. &amp; O. THOMA, Proprietors.

OSTEND.

**GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL**

Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

LIFT, Etc.

BOARD from 10s. per day.

OSTEND.

**THE SPLENDID HOTEL.**

The Most Fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the Place. Finest situation facing the Sea and Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family, &c. Elevator.

200 Beds and Saloons. All Modern Comforts. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains

Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."

OSTEND.

**GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS &amp; MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL &amp; RESTAURANT.

UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION.

Facing Sea and Baths.

Highly Recommended.

Lift to all floors.

OSTEND.

**"THE CAND AND ALBION HOTEL,"  
GREEN SQUARE.**

Close to the Sea and Casino. The most comfortable Hotel for English Visitors. Boarding terms 8s. per day. No extras. Special terms for visitors staying by the week. Tariff on application.

N.B.—The Omnibus of the Hotel conveys travellers free from the Trains and Steamers.

OSTEND.

**THE SHIP HOTEL.**

Place de Commerce, two minutes from the landing stage of the Royal Belgium Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Station. Newly Furnished. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements Beds from 1s. 6d. Full Board from 5s. 6d. daily, or 30s. per week. Open all the year round. Porter meets the Night Steamer.

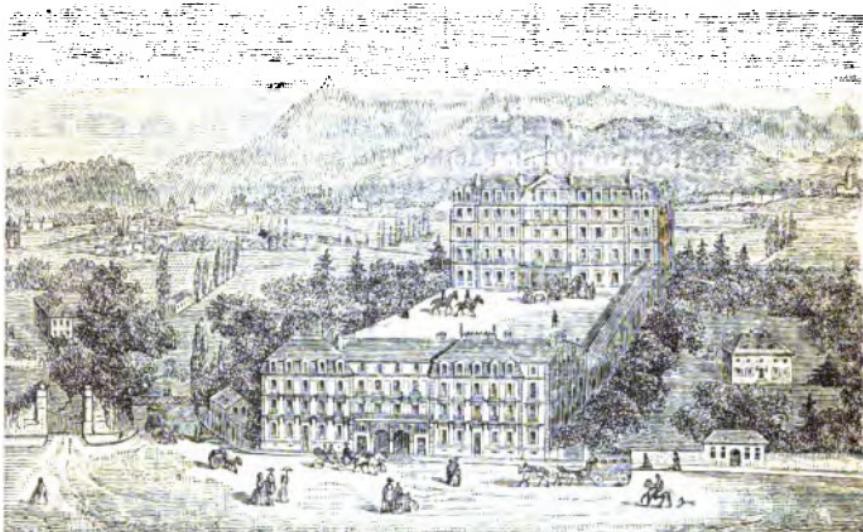
PARIS.

**HOTEL MIRABEAU.****S, Rue de la Paix, S.***Patronized by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.*

BEAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant *à la carte*, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

**PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.**

PAU.

**GRAND HOTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.**

**FIRST-CLASS.** Recommended for its Comfort. Incomparable position for beauty of the Panorama. Apartments for Families, with view embracing the Pyrénées. Excellent Cooking and irreproachable attendance. **BOURDETTE, Proprietor.** The Drainage perfected under the most modern system.

PAU.

**HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift.

**GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.**

PEGLI.

**GARGINI'S GRAND HOTEL.**

OLD DORIA PALACE. Every modern improvement. Full South. Splendid sea view. Large Garden. Calorifere. Pension from 7 francs upwards. One hour's Tram distance from Genoa. Frequent Trains.

Mrs. Gargini is English.

Address: **GARGINI, PEGLI.**

PISA.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

First-Class House. Full South.

MODERATE CHARGES.

J. GARBRECHT.

PISA.

**Grand Hotel Victoria.**

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. FULL SOUTH.

On the Lung' Arno. Long established  
reputation.

POITIERS.

**GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.**

First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtes of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.

ROBLIN-BOUCHARDEAU, Proprietor.

PONTRESINA (Engadine, Switzerland).

**HOTEL KRONENHOF AND BELLAVISTA.***First-Class Hotel. 200 Beds.*

MOSTLY FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

REDUCED TERMS IN SPRING AND AUTUMN.

Special Arrangements for Families.

HOTEL LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

L. GREDIG, Proprietor.

(Engadine.) PONTRESINA. (Switzerland.)

**HOTEL PONTRESINA.***First-Class Hotel.*

OPPOSITE THE ROSEG-GLACIERS. BY THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY.

200 BEDS. HYDRAULIC LIFT. LAWN TENNIS.

Reduced Terms for Rooms in Spring and Autumn.

F. STOPPANY, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

**HOTEL ERZHERZOG STEPHAN**

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, on the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office. Elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee-house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Curriages. Station of the Tram Cars. Omnibus at the Station.

W. HAUNER, PROPRIETOR.

PRAGUE.

**HOTEL VICTORIA.**

First-Class Family Hotel in the centre of the town. Patronized by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service every Sunday in the Hotel.

O. &amp; H. WELZER, Proprietors.

PRAGUE.

# HOTEL DE SAXE.

## FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Next to the Dresden, Vienna, Carlsbad and Breslau Station—(no need of carriage).

SPLENDID GARDEN—ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN.

READING AND CONVERSATION ROOM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL ROOMS.

PATRONIZED BY THE AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

THE DIRECTORATE.

RHEIMS.

### GRAND HOTEL DU LION D'OR.

First-class Hotel. Best situation, opposite the Cathedral. Comfortable Bed and Sitting Rooms. Private Apartments for Families. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Smoking Room. Choice Wines. Moderate Charges. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

J. RADLÉ, Proprietor.

ROME.

### HOTEL BELLEVUE.

VIA NAZIONALE (Corner of Via Quirinale). Full South. Facing Aldobrandini's Villa. Near the Royal Palace. Lift. Electric Light. Moderate Charges. Modern Comforts.

M. KEPLER,  
Manager (Suisse).

B. FOSSATI,  
Proprietor.

RIGI.

### HOTEL AND PENSION RIGI-SCHEIDEDEGG.

Terminus Station of the Rigi Kaltbad-Scheidegg Railway. Excellently suited for Tourists and Pensioners. Pension by a stay of not less than five days, 8 francs to 12 francs, Room included. Liberal treatment. View on the Alps as beautiful as at Rigi Kulm. English Service. Lawn Tennis Grounds.

Dr. R. STIERLIN-HAUSER.

ROME.

### GRAND HOTEL MARINI.

First-Class. Unrivalled for its healthy, quiet, and central situation. Full South. Lift. Electric Light.

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR.)

E. MARINI & CO.

ROME.

### HOTEL ROYAL MAZZERI.

VIA VENTI SETTEMBRE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated full South, on the highest and healthiest part of Rome.

Lift. Calorifère. Electric Light throughout.

ROME.

**HOTEL MOLARO.**56, VIA GREGORIANA (*Near to the Pincio*).

FULL SOUTH.

Healthiest Situation in Town, and very Central. Old Reputation for its Comfort and Moderate Charges.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Winter Garden. Electric Light and Calorifère.

ROME.

**CONTINENTAL**

300 Rooms.

**HOTEL.***All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.*

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

ROME.

**GRAND HOTEL D'EUROPE.**

PLACE D'ESPAGNE AND PLACE MIGNANELLI.

First-Class House in the Healthiest part of Rome.  
(Full South.)

**HIGHLY PERFECTED SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.***Lift. Electric Light in every Room.***CALORIFERE. WINTER GARDEN. RESTAURANT.**

THE CUISINE WILL, AS FORMERLY,  
RECEIVE THE MOST MINUTE CARE.

The Hotel is renovated with every modern comfort by the old Proprietor:

ETTORE FRANCESCHINI.

ROME.

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.****Open all year round.****FIRST CLASS.****MODERATE CHARGES.****H. SILENZI, Proprietor.**

ROME.

**HOTEL DE LONDRES.**

CENTRAL FIRST - CLASS HOTEL.

IN THE OPEN PLACE OF PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

THE HEALTHIEST PART OF ROME.

FULL SOUTH. VERY SUNNY ASPECT.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR. VERY GOOD COOKING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Charges are on a par with those of other First-Class Hotels.

C. GIORDANO, Manager.

PH. SILENZI, Proprietor.

ROME.

**GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE**

ET DES

**ILES BRITANNIQUES.**

NEW AND PERFECT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Full South. Unique Position. Only Hotel with Sunny Grounds and Garden.

LIFT. CALORIFERES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. AIRY PUBLIC ROOMS.

FIRST CLASS CUISINE.

H. SILENZI, Proprietor.

ROME.

**EDEN HOTEL.***Highest Position in Rome.*SITUATED ON THE PINCIAN HILL. COMMANDING FINE  
VIEW OVER ROME AND CAMPAGNA.**ENGLISH HOTEL.****SAME MANAGEMENT, EDEN HOUSE, LUCERNE.****FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE, IN THE BEST SITUATION.****MODERN COMFORT.**

NISTELWICK &amp; HASSELB. Proprietors.

Quartier des Etrangers.]

ROME. [25, Via Aurora. Family Hotel.

**HOTEL PENSION BEAU SITE.**

Lift. Baths. Calorifères. English Sanitary Arrangements. Five Private Saloons.

Good Cookery. Terms from 8 to 12 francs per day.

M. SILENZI BECCARI, Proprietor.

ROME.

**GRANDE PENSION TELLENBACH***DUC MACELLI, 66 & 67 (Close to Piazza di Spagna and the Pincio.)*

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL situated on the Quay. The most beautiful situation in the Town. Close to the Post and Telegraph Offices, and the Landing Stages of the Havre Steamers. This Hotel has been newly furnished, and now offers equally as comfortable accommodation as the Largest Hotels, but with more moderate terms.

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HOTEL.



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BEDS.

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*Best Centre for Excursions.*

A. MUTTI, Proprietor.

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Opposite the Station. First-Class Hotel surrounded by a large Park, and offering the best view on the Mountains. PENSION until the 15th of July and after the 15th of September, from 4 florins upwards; from the 15th of July until the 15th of September, from 5·50 florins upwards. Lawn Tennis Grounds.



ELECTRIC LIGHT.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Moderate Charges.

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SITUATED in the centre and pleasantest part of the City—Plaza Pacifico, formerly Magdalena. All the rooms looking outside—North, South, East, and West—and warmed in the Winter. Fire Places and Stoves. Hotel Omnibuses, and Interpreters speaking principal European Languages, meet all Trains. Proprietor, JULIO MEAZZA, late Manager of the GRAND HOTEL, MADRID.

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Magnificent situation on the Promenade. Near the Royal Residence, the Park, and the Baths. Large Garden communicating with the Park, giving admission to the Fêtes. Omnibus meets every Train.

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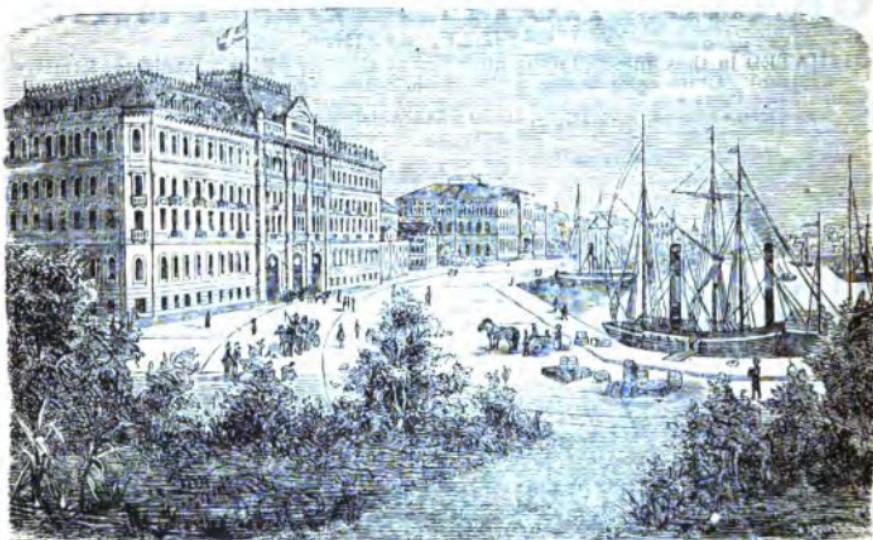
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FACING  
THE  
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LIFT.

OPEN  
THE  
WHOLE  
YEAR.

ON THE  
PARK  
OPPOSITE  
KIOSQUE  
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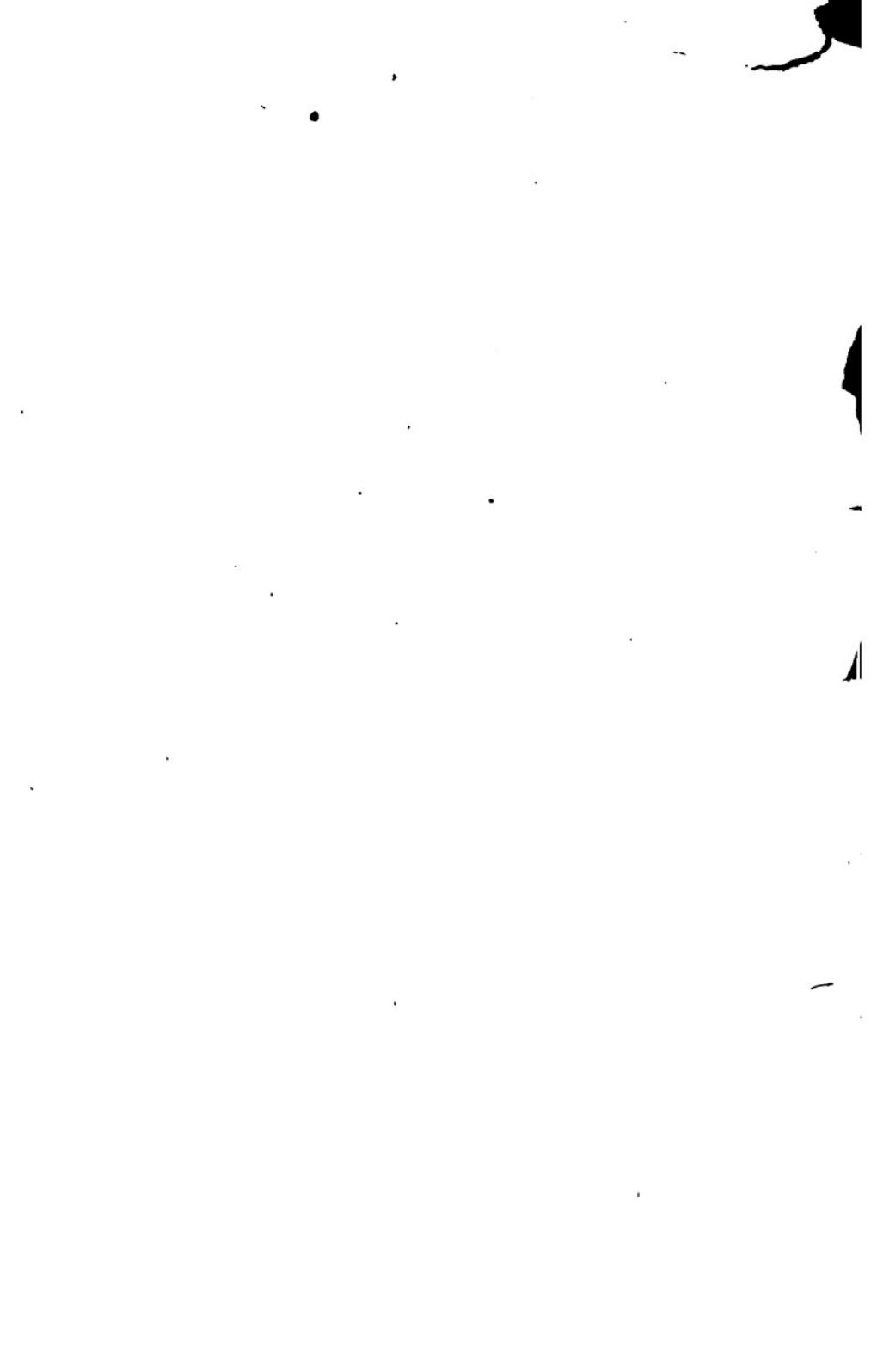
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